SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME III.—PART II.

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1870-71.

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No. 19.... Copies of any letters of resignation, if any, of the officers of the Court of Chancery, and abstracts of the patents or other warrants of appointments of any persons appointed since last Session.—[*Not Printed*].

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No. 40 ... Statement of the moneys expended—1. In draining the land first purchased for the London Lunatic Asylum. 2. In fencing the same. 3. In draining the land secondly purchased for the same Asylum. 4. In fencing the same. 5. In other improvements on the same; and for an estimate of the amount, if any, that will be required to complete each of these works, and of the total cost of the institution, and for copies of any advertisements, tenders or contracts, in relation to the above works.—[*Not Printed.*]

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No. 45 ... Copies of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the construction of the Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes; reports of the Engineers as to the progress made in the construction, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same.—[*Not Printed.*]

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1870.

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario,

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, during the year 1869, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

1869.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, *C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario:—*

May it Please Your Excellency,

As required by law, I herewith present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of the Province of Ontario for the year 1869.

As the increase of the School Fund from local sources during the year 1868 was nearly *twice* as large as that which had taken place during any year since the establishment of the School System, I anticipated little, if any increase, from the same sources during the year 1869: but I am happy to be able to state, that although *increase* of Fund by local effort in 1868 was $118,997 ($53,027 of which was applied to *increase* the the salaries of teachers)—the increase of the Fund for 1869 by the same local efforts is $38,093, of which $28,622 have been expended in increasing the salaries of teachers. The increase of pupils in the schools has been 12,531. The whole number of pupils in the schools is 432,430. I will now give a summary view from the Statistical Tables.

I.—Table A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant was $171,143—decrease $844 The amount apportioned for the purchase of maps, apparatus, prize and library books, was $13,078—decrease, $651.

2. The amount from *Municipal* School Assessment was $372,743—increase, $10,368.

3. The amount from *Trustees'* School Assessment was $890,834—increase, $35,295. The amount of Trustees' Rate Bills for School fees was $45,709—decrease, $5,160, showing the steady decline of *rate bills*, and increase of *Free* Schools.

4. The amount from Clergy Reserve balances, and other sources, applied to School purposes, was $333,916—decrease, $914.

5. *The total receipts* for all Common School purposes for the year 1869 amounted to $1,827,426—increase over the total receipts of the preceding year, $38,093.

Expenditures.

1. For salaries of teachers, $1,175,166—increase, $28,622.
2. For maps, globes, prize books and libraries, $29,626—decrease, $1,531.
3. For sites and building of school-houses, $191,370—increase, $5,060.
4. For rents and repairs of school-houses, $54,009—decrease, $601.
5. For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, $174,724—increase, $4,911.
6. Total expenditure for all Common School purposes, $1,624,896—increase, $36,461.
7. Balances of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $202,529—increase, $1,631.

II.—Table B.—School Population, Pupils Attending Common Schools, Different Branches of Instruction.

An old statute still requires the returns of school population to include children between the ages 5 and 16 ; but the *school law* confers the *equal* right of attending the schools upon all residents in each School Division between 5 and 21 years of age.

1. School population (including only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years), 470,400—increase, 6,085.

2. Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years attending the schools, 409,184—increase, 11,392. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 23,246—increase, 1,139. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 432,430—increase, 12,531.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools, 229,685—increase, 7,878. The number of *girls* attending the schools, 202,745—increase, 4,653.

4. The number reported as *indigent* pupils, 3,425—decrease, 246.

5. The table is referred to for the reported periods of attendance of pupils, and the number in each of the several subjects taught in the schools.

6. The number reported as not attending any school, 34,660—decrease, 2,392. The decrease under this head the preceding year was 2,463. The ratio of decrease is gratifying ; but I hope it will rapidly advance, and that this ominous and humiliating item will soon disappear altogether through the Christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the universally desired amendments in the School Law on the subject of compulsory education.

III.—Table C.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,524 schools reported, 5,054 teachers have been employed—increase, 58 ; of whom 2,775 are male teachers—decrease, 2 ; and 2,279 are female teachers—increase, 60.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—Under this head there is little variation. The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions :—Church of England, 826—increase, 15 ; Church of Rome, 566—increase, 3 ; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,573—increase, 9 ; Methodists (of different classes), 1,470—decrease, 36 ; Baptists (of different classes), 307—increase, 36 : Congregationalists, 63—increase, 8 ; Lutherans, 18—decrease, 5 ; Quakers, 17—increase, 7 ; Christians and Disciples, 48—increase, 6 ; reported as Protestants, 105—increase, 2 ; Unitarians, 8—increase, 5 ; other persuasions, 14—decrease, 2 ; not reported, 39—increase, 10.

N.B.—Of the 566 teachers of the Church of Rome, 338 are employed in the Public Common Schools, and 228 are teachers of Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 4,920—increase, 38 ; Normal School Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 259—increase, 2 ; 2nd class, 342—decrease, 5 ; (no 3rd class Normal School Certificates are given) ; County Board Certificates, 1st class, 1,819—increase, 66 ; 2nd class, 2,117—decrease, 67 ; 3rd class, 383—increase, 42 ; not reported as classified, 134—increase, 20 ; certificates annulled, 11—increase, 1.

4. Number of schools in which the teacher was changed during the year, 659—decrease, 36.

5. Number of schools which have more than one teacher, 304—increase, 2.

6. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a *County*, $635—the lowest, $80 (!!) ; in a *City*, the highest, $1,300—the lowest, $300 ; in a *Town* the highest, $700—the lowest, $300 ; in an *Incorporated Village*, the highest, $600—the lowest, $240. The *average* salary of *male* teachers in *Counties* was $259—of *female* teachers, $188 ; in *Cities*, of male teachers, $602—of female teachers, $229 ; in *Towns*, of male teachers, $478—of female teachers, $226 ; in incorporated villages, of male teachers, $420—of female teachers, $192. While the increase in the number of schools reported is 44, and the increase in the number of teachers employed is 58, and the increase in the number of pupils is 11,392, the increase in aggregate sum paid teachers is $28,622. There is no increase in the largest salaries paid teachers ; the increase has been in adding a little more to the salaries of the poorer paid teachers. Amongst the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Common School education, are those trustees and parents whose aim is to get what they mis-call a cheap teacher, and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible, though, in reality, they are intellectually starving their own children and wasting their time by employing an inferior teacher. Business men find it to their interest to employ good clerks, as one good clerk is worth two poor ones ; and in order to obtain and retain good clerks they pay them good salaries. Experience has long shown the soundness of this business rule and practice in the employment of teachers ; yet how many trustees and parents, in school matters, abandon a rule on which not only the merchant, but the sensible farmer acts in employing labourers, preferring to give high wages for *good* labourers, than to give lower wages to poor labourers.

IV.—Table D.—School Sections, School-houses and Titles, School Visits, School Lectures, School Examinations and Recitations, Time of keeping open the Schools.

1. The whole number of *School Sections* reported, 4,598—increase, 43, chiefly in new townships. The number of *schools reported as kept open* is 4,524—increase, 44, these mostly in new townships.

2. *Number of Free Schools*—schools supported entirely by rate on property, and which may be attended, as a matter of right, by all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 years without payment of fees, is 4,131—increase, 145. Number of schools partly free—that is, with a rate bill of twenty-five cents or less per month—is 393—decrease, 101. I may repeat here, that whether the schools are free or not depends upon the local votes of the ratepayers at their annual meetings in School Sections, and in the election of Trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages ; but a general wish has been expressed that all the Common Schools should be made free by law—that twenty years have now elapsed since the question was left as a subject of discussion and voting at the annual school meetings, and that there is no good reason for keeping it open any longer as a subject of neighbourhood agitation, as the voice of the country has been fully and repeatedly expressed on it by making 4,131 of them entirely, and the other 393 nearly free.

3. The number of *school-houses built during the year* in counties was 169, of which 44 were of brick, 30 of stone, 67 frame, and 28 log, in new townships. Only one school-house in a city is reported as having been built during the year ; 4 in *towns*, and 2 in incorporated villages. All these are built of brick except one, which is frame.

4. The whole number of school-houses reported is 4,553, of which 815 are *brick*, 427 *stone*, 1,817 *frame*, 1,469 *log*—decrease of the last, 59.

5. *Titles to School Sites.—Freehold*, 4,078—increase, 14 ; *Leased*, 346—increase, 25 ; *Rented*, 95—decrease, 5 ; not reported, 34.

6. *School Visits.*—By Local Superintendents, 10,188—decrease, 444 ; by Clergymen, 6,447—decrease, 2,045 ; by Municipal Councillors, 1,547—decrease. 180 ; by Magistrates, 1,832—decrease, 117 ; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 310—decrease, 132 ; by Trustees, 18,613—decrease, 1,290 ; by other persons, 35,639—decrease, 3,158. Total School Visits, 74,576—decrease, 7,366. It will be observed that there is a decrease of School Visits by each class of School Visitors, and an aggregate decrease of 7,366, while

there was an increase the year preceding of 3,482 visits. I am unable to give any explanation of this painful fact; but I hope it does not indicate any diminution of zeal and interest in Common School education on the part of those whose duty, and interest, and privilege it is to elevate and strengthen public opinion in this first work of civilization, and by personal presence and counsel to prompt and encourage the most indifferent parents to educate their children.

7. *School Lectures.*—By Local Superintendents, 2,780—increase, 96; by other persons, 327—increase, 35. Whole number of School Lectures, 3,127—increase, 131. There is a gratifying increase under this head. The lectures delivered by others than Local Superintendents are, of course, voluntary; but the *law requires* that every Local Superintendent should deliver, during the year, at least one lecture on education in each School Section under his charge; and the number of School Sections reported, with schools open in them, is 4,524. There are, therefore, 1,744 School Sections, with schools open, in which the requirement of the law, in regard to delivering an educational lecture, has not been observed. The statistical table shows the counties in which this neglect of duty occurs. The state of the weather, and other circumstances, may, in some instances, prevent the discharge of this duty, but cannot account for the failure in 1,744 School Sections. The practice of giving lectures on various subjects is becoming every year more general and popular. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture a-year in each School Section, on some subject of educational requirement or progress, could not be made instructive and popular. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the number of visits to schools by Local Superintendents is equal to the requirements of the law.

8. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the schools open, including the holidays, *eleven months and four days*—decrease, one day. This is nearly twice the average time of keeping open the Common Schools in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts—arising chiefly from our making the apportionment of the School Fund to School Sections not according to population, but according to the average attendance and the time of keeping open such schools—that is, according to the work done in such schools.

9. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 6,970—decrease, 173; considerably less than two for each school, though the law requires that there should be in each school a public *quarterly* examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, &c.) resident in the School Section. It may not, perhaps, be easy to keep up the interest of *quarterly* examinations in each school, though this was useful at the beginning of the system; but there certainly should be *half-yearly* Public School Examinations, as in the Provincial Model School—the one before the Christmas holidays, and the other before the long Summer vacation. During the last two years there has been a decrease of nearly 500 in these very important Public School Examinations. I think the time has arrived to make it my duty hereafter to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from the schools in which this provision of the law is violated. Good teachers do not shrink from, nor are indifferent to, public examinations of their schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the results of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their schools. The novelty and excitement connected with such examinations *twice* a year, together with tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Common School education; and such examinations twice a year will doubtless command a large attendance of parents, trustees, and friends of the pupils of the school.

10. *The Number of Schools holding Public Recitations* of prose or poetry by the pupils was 2,412—increase, 80. This exercise should be practised in every school, as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of such exercises in the ordinary routine of school duties exert a happy influence upon the

minds of pupils and are happy interludes in the work on days of public examinations; and the more agreeable and attractive such exercises, as well as school accommodations, can be made, the more rapid and successful will school progress become.

11. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of schools in which prizes are reported as having been distributed to reward and encourage meritorious pupils, is 1,357—decrease, 164—though there has been an increase in the aggregate amount of prize books applied for and sent out to the schools. In every instance, as far as I can learn, where the distribution of prizes has not proved both satisfactory and beneficial, the failure may be traced to the want of intelligence or fairness, or both, in the awarding of them. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which caused the violation of the law in not holding public examinations of schools—the want of competence and industry in teachers—their not attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of each pupil, and, therefore, the absence of data essential to an impartial and intelligent judgment as to the merits of pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none may complain, thus defeating the very object of prizes, and rejecting the principle on which the true system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based, namely, *rewarding every one according to his works.* I may here repeat again what I have already remarked on this subject, that the hackneyed objection as to the distribution of prizes exciting feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred in the minds of those who do not obtain them, is an objection against all competition, and is therefore contrary to every-day practice in all the relations of life. If the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit there can be no *just* ground for dissatisfaction; and facilities are provided to determine the merit of *punctuality*, of *good conduct*, of *diligence*, of *proficiency* on the part of each pupil during each term of the year—a four-fold motive to exertion and emulation in every thing that constitutes a good pupil and a good school. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient school; nor does he desire the *test* of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the school. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving, is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction is no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; nor does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent and less skilful farmers and gardeners.

It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of Revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath) shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order of administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others. Nor does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent pupils and their misguided friends.

An explanation of this feature of our school system will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again as follows:—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully-selected and beautiful prize books has been

prepared and furnished by the Department to Trustees and Municipalities applying for them; and, besides furnishing the books at cost price, the Department adds one hundred per cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by Trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to Trustees and Teachers at a very small charge—half the cost—and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality;* another for *good conduct*; a third for *diligence;* a fourth for *perfect recitations.* There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will, at the end of the quarter or half year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of a pupil's conduct, and during every day of his school career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent*, and maintain as *good conduct;* and to acquire distinction, and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality, diligence, good conduct,* or *perfect recitations* or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half year or year, but on the daily conduct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and that irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits,, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures,* as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the school discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

V.—Table E.—Prayers, Reading of the Scriptures in Schools, Text Books, Maps, Apparatus.

1. *Prayers and Reading of the Scriptures.*—Of the 4,524 schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayers in 3,127 of them—increase, 66; and the Bible was read in 3,002. No child can be compelled to be present at religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. The religious instruction, reading and exercises, are, like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, parents and guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendation on the subject, but does not assume authority to *enforce* or *compel* compliance with those provisions and recommendations. In some instances the reading and prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; but, generally, those exercises are Protestant. The fact that in 3,127 schools, out of 4,524, religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised, indicates the prevalent religious principles and feelings of the people; although the absence of such religious exercises in a school does not, by any means, indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such school. There are many religious persons who think the day school, like the farm fields, is the place of secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed, in the one case as in the other, in the household, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, and the great fulcrum and lever of public freedom and prosperity in a country, it is gratifying to see general and avowed recognition of it in the public schools.

2. *Text Books.*—In my last annual report I explained fully the steps which had been taken and the measures adopted, not only to secure an uniform series of text books for the schools, but an uniform series of excellent Canadian text books, and the complete success of those measures. Table E shows that those text books are now all but universally u sed

and also the number of schools in which each of the text books on the various subjects of instruction is used.

3. *Maps, Globes, and other Apparatus.*—The maps and globes, and most of the other apparatus used in the schools, are now manufactured in Canada, forming a new and interesting branch of Canadian manufacture. Blackboards are used in 4,422 (or nearly all) the schools—increase, 169 ; globes are used in 1,283 schools—increase, 49 ; maps are used in 3,693 schools—increase, 163. Total maps used in the schools, 27,061—increase, 249.

VI.—Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools is 165—increase during the year. 3.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance as compared with that at the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $8,730—decrease, $414. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was $475—increase, $3. The amount of school *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools, was $31,443—increase, $885. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools, and from other sources, was $16,102—increase, $824. Total amount received from all sources was $56,751—increase, $1,299.

3. *Expenditures.*—For payment of teachers, $38,628—decrease, $216 ; for maps, prize books and libraries, $1,439 ; increase, $282 ; for other school purposes, $16,683—increase, $1,234.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools, was 20,684—increase, 90. Average attendance, 8,331—decrease, 974.

5. The whole *number of teachers* employed in the Separate Schools, was 228—decrease, 8 ; male teachers, 104—increase, 10 ; female teachers, 124—decrease, 18. Teachers of religious orders, male, 30—decrease, 34 ; female, 43—decrease, 20.

6. The same table shows the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each branch ; also the number of schools using maps, apparatus and blackboards.

General Remarks.—1. It is proper for me to repeat the remark, that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection is secured to and enjoyed by every religious persuasion. No child is compelled to receive religious instruction, or attend any religious exercise or reading, against the wishes of his parents or guardians, expressed in writing. I have known no instance of proselytism in the Public Schools, nor have I received, during the year, a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as given in Table C, and noted above, the number of Roman Catholic teachers of the Common Schools is 566, of whom 228 are teachers in Separate Schools. There were, therefore, 338 (increase during the year, 19) Roman Catholic teachers employed in the non-denominational Public Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in the local as well as executive administration of the school system, and for which, did the feeling exist, a plea might be made on the ground that general provision has been made for Roman Catholic Separate Schools. I may also observe, that according to the last General Census, there were 464,315 children in Ontario between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Of these, according to the proportion of Roman Catholic population, at least 70,000 must be assumed to be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these 70,000 Roman Catholic children, only 29,684 (not one-third of the R. C. school population) attend the Separate Schools ; the other two-thirds (allowing even 10,000 as not attending any school) attend the Public Schools, in which no less than 338 Roman Catholic teachers are employed ; and yet not a complaint has been made of even attempt at proselytism or interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

VII.—Table G.—Grammar Schools, Receipts and Expenditures, Pupils, Fees, or Free Schools.

Receipts.—The amount of balances from the preceding year (that is, of moneys not paid in by the 31st of December, 1869), was $10,083—decrease, $398. The amount of Legislative Grant for the salaries of teachers, was $52,103—decrease, $1,087. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned for *maps, prize books*, etc., was $789—decrease, $72. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of Grammar Schools, was $35,403—increase, $1,220. The amount of *pupils' fees*, was $16,924—increase, $239. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $10,789—decrease, $2,998. Total receipts, $126,093—decrease, $3,096. The chief decrease is in the balances from the preceding year; there was an increase in both the amount of Municipal Grants and of the fees of tuition.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, $97,009—increase, $1,160; for building, rents and repairs, $7,378—decrease, $2,888; for fuel, books, and contingencies, $8,222—decrease, $1,124; for maps, prize books, apparatus, and libraries, $1,892—decrease, $291. Total expenditure for the year 1869, $114,502—decrease. $3,144. Balances of moneys not paid out at the end of the year, $11,590—increase, $47. It is probable that the decrease in the amount expended on *buildings* may be accounted for by the Trustees charging a large proportion of the building expenses to the Common Schools, in case of unions (the majority of the Grammar Schools being united with Common Schools), as the Common School Table shows an increase under this head. It is also likely that some projected buildings are delayed until the law is definitely settled.

Number of Schools, 101—no increase.

Number of Pupils. 6,608—increase, 959—a large proportionate increase.

VIII.—Table H.—Number of Pupils in the Various Branches, and Miscellaneous Information.

This table shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in such subjects in each of the Grammar Schools, the names, collegiate degree or certificate of the Head Masters, and number of teachers employed in each school.

Whole Number of Pupils in English, 6,491—increase, 928; in English Grammar, 6,463—increase, 1,026; in Spelling and Dictation, 6,067—increase, 1,176; in Reading, 5,924—increase, 1,012; in Composition, 5,015—increase, 890. *Total in Latin*, 5,577—increase, 696; in Harkness or Arnold, 4,146—increase, 331; in Latin Grammar, 3,384—increase, 280; in Latin Exercises and Prose Composition, 1,996—decrease, 306; in Prosody, 558—increase, 89; Reading Cæsar, 642—decrease, 63; Reading Livy, 186—increase, 10; Reading Ovid, 95—decrease, 20; Reading Cicero, 257—decrease, 8; Reading Horace, 206—decrease, 10; in Verse Composition, 129—increase, 28; average attendance in Latin, 2,907—increase, 780·5—including girls as well as boys for 1869. *Total in Greek*, 858—decrease, 13; in Harkness, 498—decrease, 82; in Greek Grammar, 553—decrease, 170; in Written Exercises, 412—decrease, 87; Reading Lucian, 208—decrease, 11; Reading the Anabasis, 253—increase, 13; Reading Iliad, 152—decrease, 38; Reading the Odyssey, 63—decrease, 1. *Total in French*, 2,416; in French Grammar, 2,125—increase, 225; in Written Exercise and Composition, 1,908—increase, 282; in French Dictation and Conversation, 506—increase, 96; Reading Voltaire's Charles XII., 546—decrease, 67; Reading Corneille's Horace, 241—increase, 41. *Total in Arithmetic*, 6,442—increase, 990; *Total in Algebra*, 3,061—increase, 226. *Total in Euclid*, 2,053—increase, 60; in the higher rules of Arithmetic, 5,420—increase, 821; in the higher rules of Algebra, 1,848—increase, 68; in Euclid, books III. and IV., 787—decrease, 3; in Trignometry or Logarithms, 501—decrease, 164; in Mensuration and Surveying, 429—decrease, 104; in Ancient Geography, 1,368—increase, 107; in Modern Geography, 5,680—increase, 916. *Total in History*, 5,218—increase, 762; in Ancient History, 1,070—decrease, 73; in Physical Science, 1,681—increase, 148; in Christian Morals, 1,487—increase, 326; in Civil Government, 82—decrease, 108; in Writing, 5,669—increase,

965 ; in Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions, 1,539—decrease, 3 ; in Drawing, 885—increase, 238 ; in Vocal Music, 623—increase, 382 ; in Gymnastics, 616—increase, 104 ; in Military Drill, 838—increase, 107 ; schools in which the Bible is used, 57—decrease, 6 ; schools in which there are daily prayers, 88—increase, 1 ; schools under united Grammar and Common School Boards, 65—decrease, 2 ; number of maps in the schools, 1,600—decrease, 54 ; number of globes in schools, 133—decrease, 11 ; number of pupils who were matriculated at any University during the year, 87—increase, 3 ; number of Masters and Teachers employed in 101 schools, 165—increase, 4.

IX.—Table I.—Meteorological Observations.

Of late years the practical value of the science of Meteorology has been recognized by all civilized governments, and systems of simultaneous observations have been widely established, the results of which must tend to elucidate the laws which control the atmospheric phenomena. The late Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, when head of the Meteorological Office in England, thus referred to the importance of returns of temperature, and the especial need of observations in British America :—"Tables of the mean temperature of the air in the year, and in the different months and seasons of the year, at above one thousand stations on the globe, have recently been computed by Professor Dové, and published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin. This work, which is a true model of the method in which a great body of Meteorological facts, collected by different observers and at different times, should be brought together and co-ordinated, has conduced, as is well known, to conclusions of very considerable importance in their bearing on climatology, and on the general laws of the distribution of heat on the surface of the globe." "In regard to *land stations*, Professor Dové's tables have shewn that data are still pressingly required from the British North American Possessions intermediate between the stations of the Arctic expeditions and those of the United States ; and that the deficiency extends across the whole North American continent in those latitudes, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Grammar School system secures the continuous residence of a class of men, at different points, who are well qualified by education to perform the work of observation, and the law authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a limited number of stations, selected by the Council of Public Instruction, with the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at which daily observations are taken of barometric pressure, temperature of the air, tension of vapour, humidity of the air, direction and velocity of the wind, amount of cloudiness, rain, snow, Auroras, and other meteoric phenomena. The observations are taken at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m. The instruments used have been subjected to the proper tests. Full abstracts of the daily records are sent to the Education Office monthly, in addition to a weekly report of certain observations, which is prepared for publication in any local newspaper the observer may select. Abstracts of the results for each month are regularly published in the *Journal of Education*, and the observers' reports, after strict examination, are arranged and preserved for further investigations.

In my report of 1867, the results of most of the observations were presented in the form of synchronous curves, but as the expense proved an objection, a synopsis is now given in figures. For the same reason the important notes of the observers are omitted. The system has not been sufficiently long in operation to determine the normal conditions at the several stations, but it will be observed, with respect to temperature, that the extremes of 1868 were not repeated in 1869, although great similarity is shown in the means.

I have pleasure in adding that the observers are, upon the whole, discharging their duties with fidelity, and that through their exertions the materials for investigating the climatology of the Province are rapidly accumulating.

TABLE of certain results of Meteorological Observations

For further details,

——	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
Barometer. *Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.*				
Annual Mean Pressure at 7 A.M.	29.6772	29.9119	Barometer out of repair during the greater part of the year.	29.9163
Annual Mean Pressure at 1 P.M.	29.6436	29.8915		29.9127
Annual Mean Pressure at 9 P.M.	29.6708	29.9016		29.9100
Annual Mean Pressure Mean	29.6639	29.9016		29.9130
Highest pressure	30.345	30.552		30.485
Date of highest pressure	9 p.m. Feb. 1st	9 p.m. Dec. 30		9 p.m. Dec. 13th
Highest monthly mean pressure	29.7794	30.0971		30.0845
Month of highest mean pressure	March	December		September
Lowest monthly mean pressure	29.5723	29.7769		29.8154
Month of lowest mean pressure	November	May		May
Lowest pressure	28.784	29.159		28.971
Date of lowest pressure	1 p.m. Nov. 17th	1 p.m. Feb. 23rd		1 p.m. Nov. 17th
Annual range	1.561	1.393		1.514
Greatest monthly range	1.343	1.282		1.420
Month of greatest range	November	February		November
Greatest daily range (24 hours)	.991	1.019		1.082
Date of greatest range	November 16–17	December 21–22		November 16–17
Temperature.				
Annual means at 7 A.M.	41°.37	39°.91	39°.64	41°.22
Annual means at 1 P.M.	48°.63	48°.15	47°.76	46°.62
Annual means at 9 P.M.	41°.48	42°.67	42°.00	42°.88
Annual means Mean	43°.83	43°.58	43°.13	43°.57
Mean maximum	53°.61	51°.71	53°.26	50°.18
Mean minimum	33°.11	34°.14	31°.90	35°.32
Mean range	20°.50	17°.57	21°.36	14°.86
Greatest daily range	43°.3	36°.0	57°.09	39°.1
Day of greatest range	February 28th	December 4th	April 14th	May 26th
Least daily range	4°.6	4°.4	5°.3	3°.0
Day of least range	December 11th	December 29th	Oct. 29, Dec. 29	December 17th
Highest temperature	89°.1	85°.6	96°.2	85°.5
Day of highest temperature	September 19th	August 25th	May 31st	August 19th
Lowest temperature	—16°.5	—7°.6	—12°.7	—4°.3
Day of lowest temperature	February 28th	March 22nd	Feb. 2nd and 8th	March 4th
Warmest month	July	July	July	July
Mean temperature of warmest month	68°.07	66°.57	66°.66	65°.33
Coldest month	February	February	February	March
Mean temperature of coldest month	22°.78	22°.85	19°.82	23°.08
Warmest day	September 20th	August 20th	August 20th	August 19th
Mean temperature of warmest day	77°.43	78°.33	77°.03	77°.77
Coldest day	March 4th	January 22nd	January 22nd	March 4th
Mean temperature of coldest day	1°.93	2°.26	—4°.6	2°.77
Tension of Vapor.				
Annual means at 7 A.M.	.257	.261	.252	.261
Annual means at 1 P.M.	.275	.302	.311	.291
Annual means at 9 P.M.	.259	.277	.269	.275
Annual means Mean	.264	.280	.277	.276
Highest monthly mean tension	.502	.530	.589	.541
Month of highest mean tension	July	July	July	July
Lowest monthly mean tension	.113	.120	.099	.114
Month of lowest mean tension	March	February	February	March
Humidity.				
Annual means at 7 A.M.	82	86	84	84
Annual means at 1 P.M.	71	77	78.3	77
Annual means at 9 P.M.	83	86	84.3	83
Annual means Mean	79	83	82.2	81
Highest monthly mean humidity	90	93	88	86
Month of highest mean humidity	December	March	December	February
Lowest monthly mean humidity	67	73	67	74
Month of lowest mean humidity	May	April	April	May

* It is presumed that this is exaggerated, but is given as reported;

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for 1869.

see Table I.

Hamilton.	Pembroke.	Peterborough	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Windsor.
29.9308	29.6519	29.8042	29.826	29.8778	29.9847
29.9164	29.5935	29.8556	29.828	29.8620	29.9634
29.9208	29.6194	29.8771	29.831	29.8702	29.9706
29.9221	29.6216	29.8456	29.8285	29.8700	29.9729
31.228*	30.416	30.489	30.353	30.392	30.501
1 p.m. October 25th	9 p.m. Dec. 13th	9 p.m. Dec. 13th	9 p.m. Dec. 8.	9 p.m. Dec. 13th	9 p.m. Dec. 13th
30.096	29.9148	30.06	29.9840	30.0618	30.1242
September	December	September	September	September	September
29.800	29.4723	29.7660	29.6780	29.7659	29.8836
May	May	May	February	February	May
29.125	28.950	29.150	29.110	29.007	29.088
9 p.m. April 28th	1 p.m. April 5th	1 & 9 p.m. Nov. 17	7 a.m. Nov. 17th	1 p.m. Nov. 17th	November
2.103*	1.466	1.339	1.243	1.3825	1.413
1.7710	1.232	1.212	1.207	1.324	1.351
October	February	Nov. and Dec.	November	November	November
1.1610	1.051	1.074	.884	1.015	.759
October 25–26	Dec. 21–22	December 21–22	November 16–17	November 16–17	November
42°.29	35°.04	37°.79	41°.82	38°.62	43°.41
51°.02	44°.35	48°.79	50°.51	46°.16	51°.93
43°.56	39°.92	40°.57	43°.49	41°.06	44°.58
45°.62	39°.77	42°.38	45°.28	41°.95	46°.64
55°.52	49°.72	52°.05	53°.09	49°.25	54°.63
32°.12	27°.33	27°.98	.....	33°.48	37°.52
23°.40	22°.39	24°.07	.....	15°.77	17°.11
47°.10	48°.3	43°.9	.....	30°.1	33°.3
March 22nd	March 5th	March 17th	.....	July 2nd	February
7°.8	5°.	8°.1	.....	3°.7	3°.7
December 28–29	August 28th	December 18th	.....	December 11–17	April
94°.3	87°.1	86°.9	87°.1	85°.0	92°.2
August 20th	July 17th	July 26th	August 20th	August 20th	August 20th
—8°.40	—32°.6	—19°.6	.....	—12°.2	—0°.5
March 5th	March 5th	March 1st	.....	March 16th	March 5th
July	July	July	July	July	July
68°.43	66°.01	67°.34	67°.93	64°.49	70°.06
March	February	February	March	March	March
25°.37	14°.83	20°.35	24°.51	20°.81	26°.07
August 20th	August 20th	August 20th	August 20th	August 20th	August 20th
80°.70	73°.0	76°.16	79°.90	76°.43	81°.17
March 4th	January 22nd	March 4th	March 4th	March 4th	March 11th
9°.30	—11°.33	0°.76	6°.76	2°.03	10°.37
.270	.231	.243	.272	.251	.287
.304	.263	.275	.310	.284	.317
.275	.250	.251	.288	.266	.298
.283	.248	.256	.290	.267	.301
.563	.492	.493	.544	.524	.582
July	July	July	July	July	August
.112	.087	.103	.113	.106	.131
March	February, March	February	March	March	March
81	87	84	85	89	86
67	73	68	73	75	72
82	82	82	86	86	87
77	81	78	81	83	82
82	90	84	93	88	95
December	February	February	December	February	December
72	74	71	73	70	67
April, May	August	May	May	May	September

the probable highest pressure is that reported for 7 a.m., 2nd September, 30.916.

TABLE of certain results of Meteorological Observations

	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
Velocity of Wind.				
In the absence of proper anemometers, velocity is merely estimated from 1 to 10. See table.				
Amount of Cloudiness.				
Annual Means at 7 a.m.	6.48	6.15	5.96	7.44
Annual Means at 1 p.m.	6.79	6.22	6.37	7.37
Annual Means at 9 p.m.	5.4	6.02	4.86	6.36
Annual Means Mean	6.3	6.13	5.73	7.06
Highest monthly mean cloudiness	8.9	7.97	7.74	9.0
Month of highest mean cloudiness	November	February	February	Nov., Dec.
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness	4.1	4.08	4.23	5.0
Month of lowest mean cloudiness	September	September	June	September
Rain and Snow.				
Number of rainy days	87	88	32	100
Duration in hours and minutes		491.45		510
Depth in inches	21.0643	28.916		26.6249
Number of snowy days	77	57	52	67
Duration in hours and minutes		264.30		326.75
Depth in inches	83.35	107.50	Report defective.	111.75
Total depth of rain and melted snow	29.3993	39.666		37.7999
Month of greatest precipitation	June	September		June
Depth	3.9949	7.276		6.6706
Month of least precipitation	January	August		September
Depth	.4350	1.555		1.2605
Auroras.				
Number of Nights. Class I				
Class II	1	7	1	
Class III	8	7	7	3
Class IV	17	1	3	17
Sky unfavorable, observations doubtful	4		16	13
Sky unfavorable, observations impossible	180	196		174
Sky favourable, none seen	105	102		107

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for 1869.—*Continued.*

Hamilton.	Pembroke.	Peterborough	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Windsor.
6.47	7.5	6.74	5.5	7.0	6.6
7.07	7.4	7.26	5.2	7.3	7.6
5.40	6.5	5.84	5.4	6.0	6.4
6.31	7.1	6.61	5.4	6.8	6.9
8.10	8.8	8.43	7.71	8.7	8.1
December	November	December	February	November	November
4.63	5.4	4.86	3.1	4.4	5.0
September	September	September	September	September	September
99	107	82	83	106	107
380.13	417.30	609.41	.....	608.50	371.10
35.2054	25.1572	21.622	36.6800	34.3021	27.4829
48	81	74	38	81	53
276.45	354	627.59	.....	572.30	190.55
85.70	124.875	91.25	75.5	132.2	90.554
43.7754	37.6447	30.747	44.2300	47.5221	36.5383
June	September	September	December	June	June
6.9436	6.9760	5.115	5.7665	8.9111	6.4093
January	April	January	May	May	January
1.0764	.9621	1.231	1.6099	1.8122	.8782
4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	1	.....	4	.....
.....	16	5	2	7	.....
21	45	20	9	14	14
.....	29	32	3	.....	8
166	185	163	179	179	193
124	45	88	124	161	93

X.—Table K.—Normal and Model Schools.

Never were the Normal and Model Schools in so complete a state of efficiency as at present. The whole system has been brought to a degree of thoroughness and practical efficiency, even in its minutest details, that I have not witnessed in any other establishments of the kind. The standard of admission to the Normal School has been raised much above that of former years, and therefore the entrance examination (which is always in writing) has been made increasingly severe; yet the applications for admission during the present session (August, 1870) have been 180 (larger than for some years), and the failures in examination have been less than ten—much less proportionally than at the commencement of previous sessions. Upwards of 80 of those admitted have been teachers. The applications now on the books for admission to the *Model* Schools, above what can be entertained, are upwards of 600.

Table K contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, the number that had been teachers before entering the Normal School, attendance of teachers in training, certificates, and other particulars respecting them during the twenty-one years' existence of the Normal School; the second abstract gives the counties whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasions of the students.

The Table shows that of the 5,737 admitted to the Normal School (out of 6,388 applications) 2,847 of them had been teachers; and of those admitted, 2,992 were males, and 2,745 were females. Of the 2,992 male candidates admitted, 2,001 of them had been teachers; of the 2,745 female candidates admitted, 846 of them had been teachers. The number admitted the first session of 1869 was 166, the second session, 174—total, 340—of whom 201 attended both sessions. Of the whole number admitted, 158 were males, and 182 females. Of the male students admitted 93 had been teachers; of the female students admitted 42 had been teachers.

I think it necessary here to repeat the explanations which I have heretofore given respecting the objects and offices of the Normal and Model Schools:—

The Normal and Model Schools were not designed to educate young persons, but to *train teachers*, both theoretically and practically, for conducting schools throughout the Province, in cities and towns as well as townships. They are not constituted, as are most of the Normal Schools in both Europe and America, to impart the preliminary education requisite for teaching. That preparatory education is supposed to have been attained in the ordinary public or private schools. The entrance examination to the Normal School requires this. The object of the Normal and Model Schools is, therefore, to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer—to teach him theoretically and practically how to do the work of his profession. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School, except that of qualifying himself or herself for the profession of teaching; nor are any admitted except those who in writing declare their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to better qualify themselves for their profession—a declaration similar to that which is required for admission to Normal Schools in other countries. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination in writing, equal to what is required for an ordinary second-class certificate by a County Board.

No argumentation is any longer required to justify the establishment and operations of Normal Schools. The experience and practice of all educating countries have established their necessity and importance. The wonder now is, that while no one thinks of being a printer, or painter, or shoemaker, &c., without first learning the trade, persons have undertaken the most difficult and important of all trades or professions—that which develops mind and forms character—without any preparation for it. The demand for teachers trained in the Normal and Model Schools, and their success, is the best proof of the high appreciation of the value of their services by the country. Of course no amount of culture can supply the want of natural good sense and abilities; but training and culture double the power of natural endowments, and often give to them all their efficiency. For the information of parties desirous of obtaining information in regard to the course of in-

struction and training in our Normal School, I append to this report a valuable paper on the subject, drawn up by Dr. Sangster, Head Master. See Appendix B.

The Model Schools (one for boys and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying one dollar a month, while the Common Schools of the city are free) are appendages to the Normal School, and are each under the immediate charge of three teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, and overseen and inspected by the Masters of the Normal School. The teachers-in-training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in the Model Schools, where they first observe how a *Model* School for teaching Common School subjects is organized and managed; how the pupils are classified, and how the several subjects are taught; and they at length teach themselves, as assistants, under the observation and instruction of the regularly trained teachers of the school, who also make notes, and report from day to day the attention, aptitude, power of explaining, governing, commanding attention, &c. The Head Master of the Normal School includes in his instructions a series of lectures on school government, teaching, &c.; and the Deputy Superintendent of Education (a member of the Bar) delivers a short course of lectures to the Normal School students on the School Law, and their duties and modes of proceeding respecting it.

XI.—Table L.—Other Educational Institutions.

As the Common and Grammar Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the Private Schools, Academies and Colleges must be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in this Province. Table L contains an abstract of the information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained there are 16 Colleges (several of them possessing eminent powers), with 1,930 students: 279 Academies and Private Schools—decrease 3—with 6,392 pupils—decrease, 263; which were kept open 10 months, and employed 352 teachers—decrease, 35. Total students and pupils, 8,322—decrease, 263.

XII.—Table M.—Free Public Libraries.

1. This Table contains three statements: *first*, of the Municipalities which have been supplied with libraries or additions during the year, and the value and number of volumes to each; *second*, the Counties to which libraries have been supplied during the past and former years, and the value and number of volumes, and also of other public libraries; *third*, the number and subjects of volumes which have been furnished, as libraries and prize books, to the several counties each year since the commencement, in 1853, of this branch of the school system.

2. *(Statement No. 1.)* The amount expended in establishing and increasing the libraries is $4,655—increase, $235—of which one-half has been provided from local sources. The number of volumes supplied is 6,428—decrease, 145. This small decrease in the number of volumes furnished as compared with that of the preceding year, while there was an increase in the amount expended, indicates the purchase of larger books.

3. *(Statement No. 2.)* The value of Public Free Libraries furnished to the end of 1869 was $132,129—increase, $4,655. The *number of Libraries*, exclusive of subdivisions, 1,107—increase, 37. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 234,038—increase, 6,428.

Sunday School Libraries reported, 2,273—increase, 71. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 334,985—increase, 8,048.

Other Public Libraries reported, 385—increase, 1. The *number of volumes* in these libraries was 174,037—increase, 357.

The total number of Public Libraries in Ontario is 3,765—increase, 109. The total of the *number of volumes* in these libraries is 743,060—increase during the year, 14,833 volumes.

4. *(Statement No. 3.)* This important statement contains the number and classification of *public libraries* and *prize books* which have been sent out from the Depository of the

Department from 1853 to 1869 inclusive. The total number of volumes for *Public Free Libraries* sent out, 237,648. The classification of these books is as follows:—*History*, 41,328; *Zoology and Physiology*, 15,113; *Botany*, 2,783; *Phenomena*, 6,040; *Physical Science*, 4,708; *Geology*, 2,041; *Natural Philosophy and Manufactures*, 12,996; *Chemistry*, 1,526; *Agricultural Chemistry*, 794; *Practical Agriculture*, 9,433; *Literature*, 22,905; *Voyages*, 20,462; *Biography*, 27,367; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 66,611; *Fiction*, 641; *Teachers' Library*, 2,900. Total number of *Prize Books* sent out, 442,794. *Grand total* of library and prize books (including, but not included in the above, 11,735 volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, paid for wholly from local sources), 691,561.

5. In regard to the Free Public Libraries, it may be proper to repeat the explanation that these libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School Trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible; and a carefully-prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at cost prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these works are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and Local Superintendents, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly new and useful books which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

XIII.—Table N.—Summary of the Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books Supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages During the Year.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize books for the schools, was $24,465—decrease, $1,458. The one-half of this sum was provided voluntarily from local sources; in all cases the books or articles are applied and fifty per cent. of the value paid for by the parties concerned before being sent. The number of Maps of the World sent out was 125; of Europe, 208; of Asia, 156; of Africa, 134; of America, 163; of British North America and Canada, 194; of Great Britain and Ireland, 143; of Single Hemisphere, 143; of Scriptural and Classical, 109; of other charts and maps, 217; of globes, 78; of sets of apparatus. 39; of other pieces of school apparatus, 728; of Historical and other Lessons, in sheets, 5,240. Number of volumes of *prize books*, 54,657.

2. It may be proper to repeat that the map, apparatus, and prize book branch of the School System was not established till 1855. From that time to the end of 1869 the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize books (not including Public Libraries), was $264,233, one-half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications have been made. The number of Maps of the *World* furnished is 2,315; of *Europe*, 3,601; of *Asia*, 2,901; of *Africa*, 2,687; of *America*, 3,051; of *British North America and Canada*, 3,355; of *Great Britain and Ireland*, 3,500; of *Single Hemispheres*, 2,395; *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 2,493; *other maps and charts*, 5,175; *globes*, 1,833; *sets of apparatus*, 349; single articles of school apparatus, 14,003; *Historical and other Lessons, in sheets*, 148,332; *volumes of Prize Books*, 442,794.

3. I also repeat the following explanation of this branch of the Department:—

The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind have been heretofore obtained. The globes and maps manufactured (even the material) in Canada contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travel

lers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numerical frames, geometrical powers, &c., &c. All this has been done by employing competitive, private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Education Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured, so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expense.

The following Tables will also be found of much interest in connection with this part of our School System.

TABLE SHEWING THE VALUE OF ARTICLES SENT OUT FROM THE EDUCATION DEPOSITORY DURING THE YEARS 1851 TO 1869, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Articles on which the 100 per cent. has been apportioned from the Legislative Grant.		Articles sold at Catalogue prices without any apportionment from the Legislative Grant.	Total value of Library, Prize and School Books, Maps and Apparatus despatched.
	Public School Library Books.	Maps, Apparatus and Prize Books.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1851	.....	.....	1,414	1,414
1852	.....	.....	2,981	2,981
1853	.....	.....	4,233	4,233
1854	51,376	.....	5,514	56,890
1855	9,947	4,655	4,389	18,991
1856	7,205	9,320	5,726	22,251
1857	16,200	18,118	6,452	40,770
1858	3,982	11,810	6,972	22,764
1859	5,805	11,905	6,679	24,389
1860	5,289	16,832	5,416	27,537
1861	4,084	16,251	4,894	25,229
1862	3,273	16,194	4,844	24,311
1863	4,022	15,887	3,461	23,370
1864	1,931	17,260	4,454	23,645
1865	2,400	20,224	3,818	26,442
1866	4,375	27,114	4,172	35,661
1867	3,404	28,270	7,419	39,093
1868	4,420	25,923	4,793	35,136
1869	4,655	24,475	5,678	34,808

Book Imports into Ontario and Quebec.

The following Statistical Table has been compiled from the "Trade and Navigation Returns" for the years specified, showing the gross value of books (not maps or school apparatus), imported into Ontario and Quebec.

YEAR.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Quebec.	Value of Books entered at Ports in the Province of Ontario.	Total value of Books imported into the two Provinces.	Proportion imported for the Education Department of Ontario.
1850	$101,880	$141,700	$243,580	$84
1851	120,700	171,732	292,432	3,296
1852	141,176	159,268	300,444	1,288
1853	158,700	254,280	412,980	22,764
1854	171,452	307,808	479,260	44,060
1855	194,356	338,792	533,148	25,624
1856	208,636	427,992	636,628	10,208
1857	224,400	309,172	533,572	16,028
1858	171,255	191,942	363,197	10,692
1859	139,057	184,304	323,361	5,308
1860	155,604	252,504	408,108	8,846
1861	185,612	344,621	530,233	7,782
1862	183,987	249,234	433,221	7,800
1863	184,652	276,673	461,325	4,085
½ of 1864	93,308	127,233	220,541	4,068
1864-5	189,386	200,204	389,090	9,522
1865-6	222,559	247,749	470,308	14,749
1866-7	233,837	273,615	507,452	20,743
1867-8	*224,582	*254,048	478,630	12,374
1868-9	278,914	373,758	652,672	11,874

In the Appendix G will be found the General Regulations upon which the Depository Branch of the Department is conducted, with other information.

XIV.—Table O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers of Common Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each pensioner, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Common School teachers, is as follows:—In 1853 the Legislature appropriated $2,000, which it afterwards increased to $4,000 per annum, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed $6 annually for each year the recipient has taught school in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of $4 for the current year, and $5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his $4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at the rate of $5 for that year in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn-out. When the fund is not sufficient (as it never has been since the first year of its administration) to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, it is then divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught. To secure equality, each claimant is paid in full the first year, less the amount of his subscriptions required by law to be paid.

2. It appears from the Table that 247 have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 116 have died, have not been heard from, or have resumed teaching, or have withdrawn from the fund before or during the year 1869, the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1869 was 68 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 21 years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Common School in Ontario; though their having taught school many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced

* Estimate.

the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn out Common School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province, which would not have been done had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life.

4. My report in former years contained the names of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was granted, together with the county of each pensioner's residence. That part of the table has been omitted in my last three reports to save the expense of printing, though the record is preserved in the Department for reference, if occasion require.

XV.—Table P.—Educational Summary for 1869.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1869 was 4,923—increase, 41 ; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 448,160—increase, 13,227 : the total amount expended for all educational purposes was $2,059,783—increase, $32,584. The total amount *available* for educational purposes was $2,273,903—increase, $34,264.

XVI.—Table Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1869 Inclusive.

It is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction : also in the number of our Educational Institutions, in attendance upon them, and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analysing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q, that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items as examples. From 1848 to 1869 the number of Common Schools has been increased from 2,800 to 4,359, and the number of pupils attending them from 130,739 to 411,706. The amount provided for the support of Common Schools has been increased since 1848 from $344,276 to $1,175,166, besides the amount provided for the purchase, erection, repairs of school-houses, etc., of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only $56,756, but which in 1869 amounted to $449,731—making the aggregate for Common School purposes in 1869, $1,624,897. Then the number of free schools since 1850 has increased from 252 to 4,131 ; to which are to be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus, (of domestic manufacture) prize books and public libraries.

XVII. The Educational Museum.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums in Europe, including the busts of several of the most celebrated characters in English and French history; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation, In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction is in part the result of a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Educational Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science and literature, by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds in drawing, painting, modelling, &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and I believe the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The means employed for improving the Museum during the last two years were detailed in my last Annual Report; and the additions, made at a comparatively small expense, are of great variety and value.

XVIII.—Report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools.

I beg to direct special attention to the practical and excellent Report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools, which will be found in Appendix A. The Report of the Inspector (the Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, A. M.,) this year as last year, is alike kind and faithful, and is replete with practical remarks and suggestions; it points out clearly the defects of many, both Grammar and Common Schools, and shows clearly in the interests of higher English, as well as of sound classical education, the necessity of the revisal of the system, as contemplated by the principal provisions of the Grammar School Bill, which were recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of 1868, and which was almost unanimously concurred in by the County School Conventions held in February and March of 1869. I agree entirely with Mr. Mackenzie in his urgent suggestions for increased provision for the Inspection of Grammar Schools, and in recommending the apportioning of the Grammar School Fund, according to *results* of teaching, and not merely according to members.

XIX.—Extracts from Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

In most school reports, both in Great Britain and the neighbouring States, a large

space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development —the intelligent and noble struggles of some new settlements to educate their children, and the shameful negligence of some old settlements in regard to the education of their children.

Character of these Reports.—In Appendix A to this Report I have given extracts from the reports of Local Superintendents of townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages. These extracts of reports, impartially given, are few in comparison with the five hundred municipalities of this Province. Very many of the local statistical reports are unaccompanied by any remarks, indicating, probably, the absence of anything very gratifying to remark upon. But the extracts given will, among other things above noticed, establish the following facts :—

1. *Apathy and Selfishness a cause of Backwardness.*—That the inefficiency and stationary condition of the schools in many places does not arise from any complained of defects in the shool law or system, but in most instances from the apathy and misguided selfishness of the parties concerned—in a few instances from the newness and poverty of the settlements.

2. *Spirit and Enterprise of Old and New Townships contrasted.*—That, on the contrary, the gratifying advancement of the schools in other places does not depend upon the age or wealth of the settlement, but upon the spirit of the people. Some of the oldest settlements of the Province in the River and Lake Townships of the County of Welland, and on the River St. Lawrence, are far behind the greater part of the newer townships.

3. *Eastern and Western parts of Ontario compared.*—That, as a general rule, the Eastern section of Ontario, East of Kingston—the County of Lanark excepted—are far less advanced and far less progressive than the Western part of the Province, except some old townships on the Rivers Niagara and Detroit, and on Lake Erie. This will be strikingly seen on reference to the library map published in my report for last year.

4. *Best Teachers the Cheapest.*—That as the best made shoes, and waggons, and fences, and farm tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses and furniture, are by far the cheapest, as well as the most profitable for all parties and all the interests of education and knowledge.

5. *Evils of the "Cheap" Teachers.*—That the most serious obstacles to the education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation, and the employment of incompetent and miscalled cheap teachers ; the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class teachers, and prescribing a minimum teacher's salary which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. This is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it.

6. *Faithfulness of County Boards.*—That immense advantages have resulted from the faithfulness with which the County Boards of Public Instruction have generally discharged their duties in the examination and licensing of teachers ; but it is manifest that there is great need of simplifying their constitution and duties, and of the greater efficiency of the office of Local Superintendent, as well as to prevent the well qualified teachers whom they license from being deprived of, or driven from employment by the meanness and folly of trustees who employ incompetent teachers.

7. *Free Schools Universally Popular.*—That opinions and practice have become so general in favor of *free schools*, that it is time now to settle the question by Legislative enactment, as well as to provide for the application of the free school principle in regard to the universal instruction of children. No child should be deprived of what the whole community is taxed to provide for it.

8. *Competitive Examinations and Prizes.*—That competitive examinations of schools, and the distribution of prizes to reward and encourage *punctuality, good conduct, diligence, and perfect recitations* of pupils, form a powerful element for improving the schools, and animating teachers and pupils to exertion. In all the local reports, there is scarcely a dissenting voice as to the salutary influence of distributing prizes as an encouragement and reward to meritorious pupils in the schools. The two or three instances in which a doubt as to their beneficial influence has been expressed, have been where the prizes have been distributed in an exceptional manner—by the teacher alone, or upon the single ground of

cleverness or success at final examinations, and not embracing rewards also for *punctuality, good conduct, diligence,* (as suggested and provided for by the four classes of merit cards), as well as for perfect recitations. The testimony is unanimous and unqualified as to the very beneficial influence upon teachers and pupils of competitive examinations among the pupils of the several schools of a township. The twofold objection heretofore urged in a few instances is now seldom repeated, namely, that the distribution of prizes is not an appeal to the high motives of *duty*, but to the lower motive of selfishness, as if the Bible does not from beginning to end urge the motive of reward as well as of duty upon human beings of all ranks and ages ; and, secondly, that of discriminating between pupils and rewarding the meritorious excites jealousy and hatred in the minds of the undistinguished and unrewarded—an objection, according to the principle of which, punctual, well-conducted, diligent and successful men in life ought not to be rewarded by any respect or notice, or increase of wealth, over the negligent, lazy and worthless, lest the latter should envy the former! Whereas the principle of Providence as well as of Revelation is, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty, and that every man—in childhood as well as in manhood—shall be rewarded according to his works.

9. These Extracts from local reports clearly attest and strongly evince the need of the principal provisions which were recommended in a School Bill to the Legislative Assembly, by a Select Committee of its members, and which were subsequently approved of by four-fifths of forty County School Conventions.

XX. Concluding Remarks.

I defer, until the passing of the proposed Grammar and Common School Amendment Bills, any extended remarks on what I believe to be the needed developments of our Schools, in their relations, subjects, and methods. I will confine myself to repeating the expression of the conviction, that the tendency of the youthful mind of our country is too much in the direction of what are called the learned professions, and too little in the direction of what are termed industrial pursuits. There is certainly no need to stimulate any class of youth to classical studies with a view to the profession of the law, medicine, etc., but it appears to me very important, as the fundamental principles and general machinery of our school system are settled, that the subjects and teaching of the schools should be adapted to develop the resources and skilful industry of the country. In all cases the possibly useful and merely ornamental should yield to the essential and practical, and there are many things not essential for every child to know in regard to the physical history of the Globe and of its people ; but I think every child should be taught and should know how to read and spell his own language, to write well, to know the names and characteristics of the vegetables and flowers and trees with which he daily meets ; the insects and birds and animals of his country ; the nature of its soils and minerals ; the chemical and mechanical principles which enter into the construction and working of the implements of husbandry; the machinery of mills, manufactures, railroads and mines; the production and preparation of the clothes we wear, the food we eat, the beverages we drink, the air we breathe ; together with the organs of our bodies, the faculties of our minds, and the rules of our conduct. The mastery of these subjects, for ordinary practical purposes, is as much within the capacity of childhood and youth as any of the hundred things that children learn in the street and by the fireside ; and the knowledge of them would contribute vastly more to skilled and various industry, and to the interest and enjoyment of social life, than the smattering of certain things which occupy the time and attention of many a youth in our Grammar Schools.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

E. RYERSON.

Department of Public Instruction,
Toronto, August, 1870.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1869.

TABLE A.—The Common

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	2316 00	75 70	2309 00	6464 61	338 55	2743 02
Stormont	1909 00	35 53	2015 00	8515 75	86 67	1382 31
Dundas	2101 00	49 48	2127 00	9474 65	13 85	1815 04
Prescott	1695 50	16 50	2160 00	6645 01	54 50	989 78
Russell	850 00	20 00	918 00	4209 17	.....	512 64
Carleton	3308 00	182 00	2913 00	16966 16	586 35	3308 02
Grenville	2191 00	75 06	2141 00	6414 44	284 07	2857 73
Leeds	3572 00	276 45	3554 00	15879 82	617 22	8033 62
Lanark	3270 00	258 62	3592 08	17247 51	360 48	7178 36
Renfrew	2646 00	41 70	2530 00	12897 29	25 98	1955 36
Frontenac	3091 00	125 50	3545 00	14824 31	1042 13	3311 17
Addington	2058 00	190 00	2854 00	8528 05	220 83	3055 70
Lennox	858 00	41 00	1308 00	4676 80	42 68	1825 63
Prince Edward	1981 00	118 25	2275 00	14125 37	860 54	3074 08
Hastings	4404 50	147 10	4443 00	21676 06	328 95	6168 33
Northumberland	4083 00	196 05	4011 60	27117 82	81 17	5390 02
Durham	3560 00	245 41	3560 00	23271 37	705 55	4040 95
Peterborough	2660 00	127 58	3120 00	14646 67	225 52	3683 46
Victoria	3254 00	290 71	3525 00	17544 63	113 77	3487 37
Ontario	4431 00	559 74	4400 00	34556 16	501 40	9749 75
York	6082 50	436 27	5908 00	43030 22	1368 43	16890 44
Peel	2771 00	246 83	2787 00	17024 66	1404 25	4484 68
Simcoe	5608 00	586 54	5957 82	37705 58	399 65	7831 44
Halton	2068 00	470 71	3278 00	11670 62	1709 03	4233 89
Wentworth	3200 00	349 57	3168 00	18162 01	2463 22	5621 02
Brant	2093 00	57 50	2904 00	16398 19	1263 71	5170 62
Lincoln	2026 00	143 88	2520 00	15056 22	1342 35	4907 76
Welland	2080 00	98 76	2595 00	15892 65	680 74	5649 04
Haldimand	2462 00	231 71	3016 60	15519 62	753 55	5372 83
Norfolk	3242 00	280 70	3184 00	23485 89	351 36	7736 24
Oxford	4719 00	515 72	4941 53	33562 77	1067 66	8759 61
Waterloo	3434 00	256 19	4960 60	27301 05	516 12	7519 35
Wellington	5574 00	310 84	5960 26	37992 59	378 98	7309 85
Grey	5816 00	420 12	6290 00	35451 33	108 11	6238 98
Perth	4155 00	397 75	4004 00	26440 52	37 87	6345 78
Huron	6288 00	631 08	6143 00	45269 64	40 68	7760 97
Bruce	4366 00	345 41	4280 00	25721 17	7 11	6679 39
Middlesex	6772 00	602 35	6619 00	46748 48	758 78	5344 09
Elgin	3331 00	334 10	3400 00	24234 34	823 21	5861 69
Kent	3203 50	136 75	3160 00	24568 06	222 30	5451 45
Lambton	3125 00	311 25	4967 00	26272 29	37 22	9869 83
Essex	2360 00	123 70	2341 70	16052 20	141 07	2343 84
District of Algoma	575 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	50 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Total	139640 00	10430 11	149564 39	869241 75	22365 61	221957 12
CITIES.						
Toronto	4418 00	233 24	32500 00	1880 50	.....	6467 49
Hamilton	1949 00	242 87	15119 00	963 90	6807 50	5168 29
Kingston	1393 00	.....	8240 00	1200 00	105 25	510 34
London	1530 00	200 15	11415 09	.....	.....	6647 79
Ottawa	1513 00	46 25	9000 00	4115 80	420 00	22693 16
Total	10803 00	722 51	76274 09	8160 20	7332 75	41487 07

Schools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
14246 88	10090 29	168 70	1472 32	165 39	878 64	12775 34	1471 54
13944 26	9402 51	71 06	1894 25	310 70	746 65	12425 17	1519 09
15581 02	9936 98	98 96	1799 56	750 37	1209 22	13795 09	1785 93
11561 29	7556 18	68 05	663 54	266 08	702 35	9256 20	2305 09
6509 81	5222 73	91 25	796 00	93 21	281 86	6485 05	24 76
27263 53	19415 24	364 00	3396 18	558 87	1633 67	25367 96	1895 57
13963 29	10500 01	150 12	583 85	283 84	1171 75	12689 57	1273 72
31933 11	21024 39	552 90	2532 46	762 84	2987 37	27859 96	4073 15
31907 05	19509 47	517 24	2463 44	730 19	5814 47	29034 81	2872 24
20096 33	14374 14	131 54	1191 75	715 41	2112 50	18525 34	1570 99
25939 11	16427 02	251 00	2685 75	499 30	1743 88	21606 95	4332 16
16906 58	11722 57	380 00	993 41	355 24	1243 17	14694 39	2212 19
8752 11	6166 59	82 00	90 25	346 56	823 66	7509 06	1243 05
22434 24	17507 07	239 51	1701 16	353 31	2165 53	21966 58	467 66
37167 94	25397 10	402 85	2432 20	1085 42	2991 41	32308 98	4858 96
40879 06	29670 83	412 64	3554 00	854 97	3585 56	38078 00	2801 06
35383 28	26058 79	521 26	2414 69	1021 43	3005 39	33021 56	2361 72
24463 23	16710 64	255 16	2077 57	466 75	1759 31	21209 43	3253 80
28215 48	20378 85	585 12	2373 08	793 87	2429 90	26560 82	1654 66
54198 05	34941 03	1142 77	5056 24	2925 56	4704 10	48769 70	5428 35
73715 85	46318 59	979 53	9907 18	1769 70	5824 97	64799 97	8915 89
28718 42	21993 27	527 53	1729 76	751 38	2070 76	27072 70	1645 72
58089 03	39183 62	1268 97	6060 84	1410 68	4390 92	52315 03	5774 00
23430 25	16915 42	941 42	2258 82	578 56	2084 64	22778 86	651 39
32956 82	24169 80	685 14	1899 15	773 53	2933 93	30461 55	2495 27
27887 02	17662 42	150 94	3941 28	442 35	2328 04	24525 03	3361 99
25996 21	15980 27	329 34	2384 82	344 34	2376 78	21415 55	4580 66
26996 19	16975 88	409 15	1525 30	463 44	3105 63	22479 40	4516 79
27355 71	19367 01	463 42	2636 72	493 07	1849 60	24809 82	2545 89
38280 19	23363 55	561 40	6307 79	846 62	2993 97	34073 33	4206 86
53566 29	35953 95	1031 44	5817 40	1329 02	3620 23	47752 04	5814 25
43926 71	30241 28	591 56	1961 39	1359 46	3167 28	37320 97	6605 74
57526 52	39651 75	813 21	6082 21	1443 05	3595 51	51585 73	5940 79
54324 54	39805 45	840 24	3367 32	1270 90	4279 30	49563 21	4761 33
41380 92	28586 98	862 87	4505 45	862 08	3233 89	38051 27	3329 65
66133 37	45478 07	1262 16	6208 20	1721 66	4754 54	59424 63	6708 74
41399 08	26337 65	703 45	5679 36	838 70	2991 32	36550 48	4848 60
66844 70	48185 20	1261 08	9295 44	1576 89	4526 09	64844 70	2000 00
37984 34	27481 94	668 20	1917 82	587 04	3361 23	34016 23	3968 11
36742 06	26262 18	790 96	2051 85	1076 23	2586 15	32767 37	3974 69
44522 59	24754 54	786 11	6792 79	982 83	3872 14	37188 41	7334 18
23362 51	17535 45	278 72	986 08	735 46	1438 57	20974 28	2388 23
590 00	560 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	590 00	.....
124 00	.....	124 00	.....	.....	.....	124 00	.....
1413198 98	964776 70	22846 97	133488 67	34936 30	113375 88	1269424 52	143774 46
45499 23	22115 00	466 48	7499 81	3240 07	8610 92	41932 28	3566 95
30250 56	17252 76	485 74	4947 26	1149 07	6311 04	30145 87	104 69
11448 59	7681 81	120 37	315 00	663 59	2666 76	11447 53	1 06
19793 03	9547 10	400 30	1032 45	884 26	967 66	12831 77	6961 26
37788 21	8903 72	121 25	15418 48	454 00	3924 72	28822 17	8966 04
144779 62	65500 39	1594 14	29213 00	6390 99	22481 10	125179 62	19600 00

TABLE A.—The Common

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburgh	246 00	58 00	1528 38	1360 98	60 12	56 47
Barrie	300 00	16 26	1537 00	284 00	.....	82 91
Belleville	657 00	17 00	6784 17	.....	.....	2039 46
Berlin	303 00	75 05	2883 00	217 42	37 48	192 14
Bothwell	119 00	38 00	1415 13	.....	.....	240 98
Bowmanville	269 00	52 00	1829 76	.....	763 58	244 86
Brantford	991 00	75 75	8100 00	377 22	1027 50	1173 68
Brockville	435 00	63 00	3814 00	353 32	43 25	2698 39
Chatham	466 00	44 00	2836 87	.....	.....	2960 05
Clifton	140 00	9 50	1100 00	100 00	100 00	1563 58
Cobourg	468 00	135 80	2700 00	185 46	598 75	446 08
Collingwood	160 00	25 00	1190 00	.....	.....	150 19
Cornwall	203 00	.....	1550 00	.....	.....	1250 00
Dundas	316 00	16 40	566 25	1654 17	881 88	997 64
Galt	358 00	5 00	3617 00	.....	33 50	1858 57
Goderich	359 00	72 40	4200 00	.....	.....	152 66
Guelph	586 00	.....	4328 62	.....	1432 61	621 48
Ingersoll	343 00	7 25	1039 00	233 80	556 37	1268 10
Lindsay	272 00	17 91	1905 18	861 60	.....	5322 52
Milton	100 00	82 09	1422 60	.....	2 50	224 21
Napanee	220 00	23 25	1095 00	74 53	56 69	114 90
Niagara	229 00	.....	828 24	.....	6 75	1020 84
Oakville	159 00	10 34	1272 85	105 62	75 00	67 84
Owen Sound	269 00	.....	3670 00	.....	.....	7586 20
Paris	268 00	.....	2320 26	69 43	20 00	337 32
Perth	277 00	10 00	1119 84	629 15	.....	1027 80
Peterborough	432 00	28 00	2519 85	500 00	1593 58	216 21
Picton	243 00	.....	1200 00	287 75	.....	1065 66
Port Hope	438 00	21 82	2196 09	.....	1763 50	1888 04
Prescott	248 00	40 00	953 00	749 78	593 00	173 84
Sandwich	150 00	10 00	699 23	.....	.....	11 48
Sarnia	261 00	72 24	2079 33	.....	829 00	907 05
St. Catharines	683 00	10 62	3285 32	888 45	.....	1330 49
St. Marys	351 00	60 00	2600 00	193 00	.....	1830 50
St. Thomas	187 00	.....	1374 00	.....	656 25	229 70
Simcoe	165 00	20 00	1394 51	60 00	.....	41 52
Stratford	353 00	19 00	3252 00	400 00	.....	2344 10
Whitby	295 00	32 48	2242 64	139 72	.....	537 05
Windsor	370 00	74 06	3593 00	.....	.....	1359 46
Woodstock	365 00	29 63	2600 00	.....	1206 63	533 53
Total	13045 00	1271 85	94642 12	9725 40	12437 34	46197 50
VILLAGES.						
Arnprior	135 00	40 00	1416 22	.....	.....	208 03
Ashburnham	125 00	10 00	200 00	.....	.....	160 67
Aurora	126 00	.....	1125 00	.....	.....	1123 40
Bath	65 00	.....	450 00	.....	.....	313 06
Bradford	120 00	32 22	663 62	.....	.....	168 54
Brampton	185 00	38 80	2150 00	.....	.....	91 45
Brighton	130 00	16 00	930 00	.....	.....	701 68
Caledonia	115 00	.....	450 00	.....	333 91	68 28
Cayuga	82 00	.....	470 00	.....	.....	156 41
Chippewa	159 00	.....	650 00	104 65	.....	1 22
Clinton	145 00	.....	1500 00	.....	.....	3884 49
Colborne	96 00	5 00	750 00	.....	.....	15 20
Dunnville	165 00	.....	865 00	.....	.....	991 24
Elora	186 00	.....	1315 43	77 00	.....	506 28
Embro	70 00	5 00	349 00	.....	5 00	12 76
Fergus	159 00	28 00	1250 00	227 76	1 50	613 60

Schools of Ontario—*Continued.*

	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
3309 95	1945 84	126 00	634 02	90 10	462 11	3258 07	51 88
2220 17	1546 81	117 03	.....	115 00	303 09	2081 93	138 24
9497 63	5147 83	57 60	1233 18	1392 01	1100 15	8930 77	566 86
3708 09	2709 18	150 10	.....	239 17	419 47	3517 92	190 17
1804 11	1234 00	100 71	.....	154 18	172 24	1661 13	142 98
3159 20	1930 33	104 00	122 27	.....	766 81	2923 41	235 79
11745 15	6402 69	151 50	102 87	297 80	1935 03	8889 89	2855 26
7403 96	3210 00	126 00	.....	84 71	3260 91	6681 62	725 34
6306 92	2391 45	88 00	1611 35	150 00	1445 02	5685 82	621 10
3013 08	1234 00	19 42	700 00	23 34	165 71	2142 47	870 61
4534 09	2900 00	302 80	52 00	290 00	455 17	3999 97	534 12
1525 19	1125 00	50 00	....	25 22	265 92	1466 14	59 05
3003 00	1142 00	20 60	.....	330 68	845 10	2368 38	634 62
4432 34	3621 97	38 20	.....	222 51	510 87	4393 55	38 79
5872 07	3111 00	10 00	.....	379 53	585 17	4085 70	1786 37
4784 06	3450 00	144 80	.....	59 62	791 70	4456 12	327 94
6968 71	4549 11	68 05	477 00	514 31	1331 44	6939 91	28 80
3547 52	1811 67	77 25	916 85	126 88	221 26	3153 91	393 61
8379 21	2159 17	186 18	2616 05	407 56	1868 33	7237 29	1141 92
1831 40	905 00	168 53	....	75 69	126 21	1275 43	555 97
1583 77	1278 94	39 91	....	26 25	229 31	1574 41	9 36
2084 83	1847 28	10 00	....	11 65	215 90	2084 83	.....
1690 65	1226 66	61 34	.....	133 05	215 96	1637 01	53 64
11525 20	2370 00	10 56	6663 30	450 29	1397 27	11191 42	333 78
3015 01	1808 23	11 45	.....	464 49	553 21	2927 38	87 63
3063 79	1810 00	20 00	....	67 61	638 75	2566 36	497 43
5289 64	3783 83	86 00	....	115 19	1060 28	5045 30	244 34
2796 41	1187 71	.....	61 00	314 89	430 02	1993 62	802 79
6307 45	2912 50	42 73	2048 30	37 15	855 13	5895 81	411 64
2757 62	1363 13	80 00	.....	63 62	458 05	1964 80	792 82
870 71	627 50	20 00	.....	.....	222 10	869 60	1 11
4148 62	2334 00	144 48	952 00	214 00	290 22	3934 70	213 92
6197 88	4775 06	326 71	300 00	398 11	488 00	6197 88	.....
5034 50	2178 30	149 00	40 00	247 75	546 74	3161 79	1872 71
2446 95	1625 65	....	.....	225 95	313 23	2164 83	282 12
1681 03	1307 24	95 00	.....	157 10	121 69	1681 03	.....
6368 10	2600 00	80 00	.....	132 33	148 35	2960 68	3407 42
3276 89	2158 07	128 58	.....	359 00	651 24	3276 89	.....
5396 52	2805 00	160 96	171 52	902 84	554 24	4594 56	801 96
4734 79	2813 30	59 26	.....	64 24	1368 99	4305 79	429 00
177319 21	95749 45	3632 75	18701 71	9303 82	27790 39	155178 12	22141 09
1799 25	823 87	80 00	.....	229 75	21 96	1155 58	643 67
495 67	356 67	20 06	.....	29 75	59 02	465 50	30 17
2374 40	650 00	5 00	1424 94	51 03	60 40	2191 37	183 03
828 06	725 00	.....	.....	14 96	88 10	828 06	.....
984 38	700 00	64 44	....	48 31	159 59	972 34	12 04
2465 25	1087 30	78 80	355 82	.....	301 61	1823 53	641 72
1777 68	673 00	32 00	....	32 07	151 51	888 58	889 10
967 19	650 00	10 00	.....	16 00	116 92	792 92	174 27
708 41	525 50	.....	.....	15 52	112 63	653 65	54 76
914 87	756 75	.....	.....	1 47	152 00	910 22	4 65
5529 49	1150 00	1 50	2110 45	69 42	222 15	3553 52	1975 97
866 20	516 00	20 00	.....	20 00	301 80	857 80	8 40
2021 24	1000 00	.....	.....	37 31	74 57	1111 88	909 36
2084 71	1230 00	4 51	.....	27 75	360 43	1622 69	462 02
441 76	400 00	10 20	.....	.....	28 91	439 21	2 55
2279 86	1390 00	90 00	.....	53 44	331 48	1864 92	414 94

TABLE A.—The Common

VILLAGES—*Continued.*	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances and other sources
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Fort Erie	110 00	25 00	837 00	.....	.....	347 89
Gananoque	170 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	1111 22
Garden Island	60 00	.....	120 00	.....	289 00	42 00
Georgetown	154 00	17 50	948 63	.....	.....	3220 24
Hawkesbury	130 00	.....	400 00	150 00	285 03	42 73
Hespeler	105 00	.....	675 00	.....	.....	209 21
Holland Landing	76 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	12 06
Iroquois	80 00	.....	108 17	286 10	.....	57 49
Kemptville	114 00	33 00	500 00	.....	232 00	102 71
Kincardine	150 00	45 91	1203 84	.....	.....	12 68
Lanark	70 00	15 00	70 00	507 60	178 62	16 86
Listowel	100 00	.....	460 00	.....	.....	100 29
Merrickville	105 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	84 10
Mitchell	196 00	19 25	1050 00	.....	24 75	1178 89
Morrisburgh	118 00	.....	118 00	238 00	.....	.....
Mount Forest	144 00	13 00	1090 76	130 25	.....	18 66
Newburgh	100 00	8 00	120 00	432 31	.....	.....
Newcastle	98 00	22 00	503 56	.....	225 35	.....
New Edinburgh	40 00	13 00	900 00	.....	1 80	275 47
New Hamburg	121 00	30 00	1000 00	.....	6 00	658 21
Newmarket	168 00	.....	1160 00	45 23	347 95	342 88
Oilsprings	155 00	12 00	417 22	.....	.....	197 36
Orangeville	95 00	.....	745 89	.....	.....	184 06
Orillia	130 00	.....	700 00	.....	4 40	269 40
Oshawa	280 00	14 07	1475 95	180 70	12 00	932 08
Pembroke	98 00	.....	80 00	376 69	183 00	75 07
Petrolia	100 00	15 00	3350 00	.....	.....	123 37
Portsmouth	131 00	34 25	750 00	175 86	73 57	530 83
Port Dalhousie	135 00	.....	1100 00	.....	179 75	761 28
Preston	150 00	7 50	1200 00	88 86	18 00	1521 05
Renfrew	67 00	.....	266 58	.....	.....	8 51
Richmond	50 00	.....	30 07	131 33	88 72	102 89
Seaforth	90 00	23 00	1800 00	.....	15 50	154 59
Smith's Falls	132 00	.....	355 00	.....	218 00	200 74
Southampton	90 00	.....	790 00	10 00	5 00	25 67
Stirling	96 00	5 50	643 98	.....	.....	3 05
Strathroy	140 00	10 00	2507 89	.....	.....	284 79
Streetsville	85 00	.....	635 00	.....	24 75	198 21
Thorold	225 00	.....	1000 00	115 00	442 25	684 12
Trenton	210 00	78 00	1547 28	430 10	.....	310 06
Vienna	97 00	.....	805 00	.....	.....	82 60
Wardsville	98 00	.....	682 16	.....	98 00	34 56
Waterloo	160 00	.....	2500 00	.....	.....	99 16
Welland	108 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	363 14
Wellington	76 00	.....	441 74	.....	175 00	.....
Yorkville	185 00	33 43	1000 00	.....	105 25	277 49
Total	7655 00	654 43	52262 99	3706 84	3574 10	24274 98
Total Counties	139640 00	10430 11	149564 39	869241 75	22365 61	221957 12
" Cities	10803 00	722 51	76274 09	8160 20	7332 75	41487 07
" Towns	13045 00	1271 85	94642 12	9725 40	12437 34	46197 50
" Villages	7655 00	654 43	52262 99	3706 84	3574 10	24274 98
Grand Total, 1869	171143 00	13078 90	372743 59	890834 19	45709 80	33 016 67
" 1868	171987 80	13730 60	362375 06	855538 61	50869 81	31530 74
Increase	.....	.....	10368 53	35295 58	.....	.....
Decrease	884 80	651 70	.....	.....	5160 01	914 07

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1869.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1869.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1319 89	666 30	61 54	.....	.....	147 67	875 51	444 38
1286 22	890 00	10 00	92 00	68 24	172 25	1232 49	53 73
511 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	17 98	467 98	43 02
4340 37	925 00	34 00	3163 20	.....	218 17	4340 37	.....
1007 76	820 00	.....	.....	.....	133 43	953 43	54 33
989 21	799 00	4 75	.....	7 18	125 93	936 86	52 35
688 06	580 00	.....	.....	15 00	84 50	679 50	8 56
531 76	393 00	.....	.....	15 37	54 10	462 47	69 29
981 71	660 00	88 00	.....	27 00	108 62	883 62	98 09
1412 43	1060 00	91 82	.....	100 00	145 99	1397 81	14 62
857 48	680 00	46 45	.....	5 30	75 19	806 94	50 54
660 29	402 00	.....	.....	89 90	137 14	629 04	31 25
689 10	611 67	5 12	.....	12 44	56 28	685 51	3 59
2468 89	1084 16	39 25	.....	28 70	482 30	1634 41	834 48
474 00	414 00	.....	.....	60 00	.....	474 00	.....
1396 67	926 23	26 00	51 25	133 44	181 67	1318 59	78 08
660 31	493 00	16 00	.....	15 00	136 31	660 31	.....
848 91	599 60	44 00	.....	114 62	90 69	848 91	.....
1230 27	644 00	73 00	160 00	111 21	37 75	1025 96	204 31
1815 21	1178 50	60 00	.....	35 04	131 98	1405 52	409 69
2004 06	1145 00	.....	.....	2 21	485 96	1633 17	370 89
781 58	434 38	25 00	.....	84 74	196 89	741 01	40 57
1024 95	610 00	.....	.....	176 17	60	786 77	238 18
1103 80	680 00	.....	.....	8 00	93 33	781 33	322 47
2894 80	1481 50	48 77	.....	366 52	789 01	2685 80	209 00
812 76	620 00	28 24	30 00	49 18	82 67	810 09	2 67
3588 37	1060 00	71 00	1860 02	78 51	481 10	3550 63	37 74
1695 51	843 23	71 72	.....	37 94	673 31	1626 20	69 31
2176 03	1125 00	.....	.....	169 36	90 75	1385 11	790 92
2985 41	1160 57	38 05	9 00	35 66	144 69	1387 97	1597 44
342 09	297 33	.....	.....	.....	42 24	339 57	2 52
403 01	240 59	.....	.....	17 00	67 36	324 95	78 06
2083 09	816 67	46 00	101 15	122 27	176 13	1262 22	820 87
905 74	716 80	.....	.....	15 05	173 89	905 74	.....
921 67	543 96	.....	49 00	7 93	172 11	773 00	148 67
748 53	520 00	11 00	130 00	.....	40 91	701 91	46 62
2942 68	1150 00	40 00	430 00	60 42	322 53	2002 95	939 73
942 96	520 00	.....	.....	6 09	67 25	593 34	349 62
2466 37	1373 05	.....	.....	.....	177 92	1550 97	915 40
2575 44	1747 45	156 00	.....	6 70	220 75	2130 90	444 54
984 60	796 00	.....	.....	.....	188 60	984 60	.....
912 72	340 27	.....	.....	120 86	299 26	760 39	152 33
2759 16	1681 32	.....	.....	376 99	202 72	2261 03	498 13
1071 14	776 00	.....	.....	.....	213 94	989 94	81 20
692 74	450 00	.....	.....	67 50	175 24	692 74	.....
1601 17	1099 84	.....	.....	83 92	417 41	1601 17	.....
92128 34	49139 51	1552 32	9966 83	3378 24	11077 60	75114 50	17013 84
1413198 98	964776 70	22846 97	133488 67	34936 30	113375 88	1269424 52	143774 46
144779 62	65500 39	1594 14	29213 00	6390 99	22481 10	125179 62	19600 00
177319 21	95749 45	3632 75	18701 71	9303 82	27790 39	155178 12	22141 09
92128 34	49139 51	1552 32	9966 83	3378 24	11077 60	75114 50	17013 84
1827426 15	1175163 05	29626 18	191370 21	54009 35	174724 97	1624896 76	202529 39
1789332 62	1146543 92	31157 62	186309 76	54610 42	169813 21	1588434 93	200897 69
38093 53	28622 13	.....	5060 45	.....	4911 76	36461 83	1631 70
.....	.....	1531 44	.....	601 07	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	COUNTIES.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
1	Glengarry	6220	5054	243	5297	2769	2528	108	285	890	1356	1172	942	652	.....	664	2024
2	Stormont	5200	4440	283	4723	2433	2290	18	482	922	1209	976	571	271	292	394	1710
3	Dundas	5800	4670	352	5022	2590	2432	26	497	852	1060	951	727	433	502	452	2013
4	Prescott	4620	3717	112	3829	1920	1909	69	375	761	917	723	597	256	200	908	1328
5	Russell	2460	1648	14	1662	825	837	4	204	253	322	227	220	436	.....	524	447
6	Carleton	9020	7587	398	7985	4236	3749	20	901	1523	1875	1573	1196	572	345	856	5083
7	Grenville	5960	5052	236	5288	2776	2512	70	663	1020	1363	961	693	318	330	465	1919
8	Leeds	10650	7847	515	8362	4312	4050	90	894	1681	2057	1681	1233	554	262	685	3222
9	Lanark	8690	7306	411	7717	4100	3617	21	877	1605	1910	1464	1051	546	254	574	3002
10	Renfrew	7570	5259	217	5476	2811	2665	66	817	1156	1507	856	571	339	230	1506	2025
11	Frontenac	7830	6759	468	7227	3759	3468	57	954	1564	1860	1263	821	390	375	945	2380
12	Addington	4840	4150	299	4449	2286	2163	43	502	758	1083	873	580	260	393	220	1515
13	Lennox	2360	1988	152	2140	1167	973	18	247	489	579	441	253	84	27	289	702
14	Prince Edward	5180	4621	622	5243	2851	2389	77	510	1005	1332	1163	884	349	.....	273	2030
15	Hastings	11200	9281	663	9944	5238	4706	83	1175	2099	2735	2111	1210	614	.....	1247	3542
16	Northumberland	11020	9357	651	9988	5344	4644	10	1211	2267	2939	2004	1139	428	.....	939	3351
17	Durham	9460	7904	601	8505	4600	3905	124	979	1789	2309	1701	1239	488	.....	750	3193
18	Peterborough	7310	5328	305	5633	2881	2752	47	722	1240	1386	1013	633	280	359	520	1763
19	Victoria	8340	6896	466	7362	3900	3462	22	905	1667	1883	1332	790	358	427	891	2407
20	Ontario	12470	11135	778	11913	6770	5143	40	1247	2307	3287	2464	1718	761	129	732	4487
21	York	16690	14280	978	15258	8278	6980	77	1527	3089	4188	2944	2313	1197	.....	890	5411
22	Peel	7220	6591	585	7176	3914	3262	51	791	1444	2023	1334	982	473	129	367	2561
23	Simcoe	16290	13990	773	14763	8038	6725	61	1969	3384	3928	2469	1858	821	334	1742	4949
24	Halton	5530	4874	455	5329	2859	2470	94	520	1040	1573	942	805	347	102	227	1993
25	Wentworth	8480	7085	435	7520	4037	3483	151	609	1366	2077	1609	1214	645	.....	923	2907
26	Brant	5840	4980	451	5431	2867	2564	35	560	1125	1380	1110	749	488	19	553	2138
27	Lincoln	5600	4562	389	4951	2636	2315	64	530	919	1299	939	680	331	253	216	1911
28	Welland	5550	4895	451	5346	2849	2497	72	613	1126	1373	1035	675	231	293	374	1862
29	Haldimand	6700	5646	492	6138	3302	2836	12	697	1306	1593	1221	844	373	104	375	2315
30	Norfolk	8990	7942	745	8687	4628	4059	43	1150	1573	2360	1749	1191	434	230	650	3022
31	Oxford	12600	11134	756	11890	6523	5367	13	1018	2210	3000	2529	1879	921	333	996	4514
32	Waterloo	9300	8214	360	8574	4866	3708	35	758	1527	2149	1853	1434	853	.....	290	3586
33	Wellington	16220	14579	929	15508	8389	7119	27	1772	3233	4478	2998	2061	966	.....	1329	5258

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needle work.	Other Studies.
	1st class. (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
1	1144	861	922	958	1335	2870	1555	1548	530	765	3099	87	81	87	64	210	618	.....	38	.....
2	975	709	865	806	1130	2430	905	850	278	456	2470	117	5	23	21	105	45	9	1	12
3	922	774	992	949	1079	2723	1170	1066	288	357	2703	70	19	38	11	35	6	.....	.....	12
4	1032	596	572	552	650	1853	835	717	295	251	1724	27	12	19	2	.....	183	2	.....	12
5	350	285	341	281	281	744	436	390	191	40	642	30	4	27	14	31	46	.....	.....	.....
6	1664	1378	1851	1507	1408	4085	1896	1762	916	654	4172	120	33	89	56	65	192	10	8	58
7	1092	823	965	854	1134	2950	1007	858	295	494	2210	67	12	42	24	10	15	.....	.....	.....
8	1571	1358	1574	1534	1884	4673	1692	2052	738	916	4291	168	67	106	49	77	60	9	.....	.....
9	1640	1343	1577	1470	1579	4208	1734	1749	735	735	3865	83	28	64	56	32	301	88	6	65
10	1246	1129	1093	949	772	2525	1348	1104	518	229	2658	48	6	46	10	17	300	2	8	.....
11	1501	1265	1455	1243	1334	3831	1330	1594	578	599	3617	135	36	64	13	96	182	1	225	10
12	936	712	805	745	1002	2646	879	1162	1018	608	2376	165	19	109	21	33	77	50	12	.....
13	414	333	371	396	564	1219	414	614	315	350	1187	66	4	28	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	909	783	1133	989	1100	3468	1691	2307	678	943	3233	214	27	129	45	100	20	27	8	70
15	2307	2108	2244	1805	1323	5593	2204	3390	1692	1217	5578	351	146	124	59	125	482	.....	.....	40
16	2596	2448	2576	1481	776	6939	5001	5396	2031	802	7224	303	12	143	88	157	911	16	26	127
17	1811	1582	2088	1723	1311	5867	2963	3987	2280	1060	5861	206	35	197	71	99	1196	85	142	316
18	1254	1141	1164	959	775	3377	1645	1762	572	480	3352	73	19	21	14	13	109	4	92	.....
19	1742	1350	1530	1141	1202	4197	1743	2015	914	852	3890	51	39	76	65	53	839	10	122	28
20	2731	2180	2390	2093	2311	7722	3337	4226	1804	1599	7259	215	117	210	111	538	1890	50	.....	156
21	3580	2632	3078	2797	3180	9967	4675	5919	2672	2116	9821	434	152	314	138	307	1674	284	193	175
22	1365	1174	1503	1350	1784	4493	2234	2682	1414	1406	4419	276	79	177	96	69	879	47	40	196
23	3229	2706	3230	2413	2350	7397	3320	4501	2069	1735	7245	259	52	195	81	279	1546	51	68	527
24	1104	873	1146	952	1070	3386	1720	2054	923	784	3359	189	76	162	70	122	471	41	.....	20
25	1317	1310	1546	1254	1416	4539	1838	2178	1317	1212	4085	176	49	92	55	62	771	62	110	78
26	951	948	1045	1129	1214	3694	1606	1841	924	848	3237	211	82	149	60	80	479	36	135	60
27	848	901	1065	884	990	3077	1268	1408	700	712	2803	128	29	102	34	66	175	15	.....	30
28	998	878	996	937	1026	3296	1484	1662	887	515	3215	176	26	124	30	52	566	20	24	42
29	1264	1071	1266	1135	1220	3973	1563	2251	860	760	3685	150	34	88	38	109	331	45	3	.....
30	1756	1503	1763	1694	1487	5079	1846	2300	786	986	4671	340	12	52	40	83	731	123	14	50
31	2068	1959	2426	2277	2392	7610	3713	4940	3148	2072	7544	715	307	357	152	454	1515	164	8	469
32	2291	1588	1719	1311	1091	5605	1814	2615	895	688	5541	196	91	158	81	83	1565	135	.....	43
33	3504	2574	3172	2600	2649	8938	4314	5337	3101	2116	8380	384	187	194	126	656	1799	278	76	253

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	COUNTIES—*Continued.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
34	Grey	17210	15931	860	16791	8960	7831	14	2161	3810	4341	3040	1851	946	642	1903	5593
35	Perth	11640	10949	476	11425	6126	5299	16	1051	2181	3232	2406	1764	775	16	1126	4286
36	Huron	19000	16789	743	17532	9251	8281	3	1960	3272	4593	3525	2519	1365	298	1535	6868
37	Bruce	13140	12303	542	12845	6777	6068	19	1275	2425	3166	2633	1809	891	646	1067	4673
38	Middlesex	19100	16951	1282	18233	9494	8739	51	1811	3249	4602	3628	2905	1378	660	1297	7303
39	Elgin	9050	8174	816	8990	4741	4249	31	983	1805	2250	1832	1424	696	.....	417	3522
40	Kent	9020	7710	563	8273	4421	3852	5	811	1596	2180	1847	1201	534	104	693	2982
41	Lambton	9030	8375	371	8746	4633	4113	4	984	1689	2212	1650	1271	681	259	466	3247
42	Essex	6690	5984	271	6255	3311	2944	31	779	1430	1589	1228	853	232	144	690	2069
43	Districts	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	386190	331917	21509	353426	188471	164955	1922	38796	70647	92495	69470	49360	23967	8691	31960	139143
	CITIES.																
44	Toronto	11500	9159	38	9197	4646	4551	.....	850	1232	1936	1706	2086	1387	.....	100	4644
45	Hamilton	5190	5188	56	5244	2777	2467	285	263	605	1057	864	1246	1203	6	100	3382
46	Kingston	3630	3065	36	3101	1500	1601	.....	163	382	650	661	727	518	.....	300	1757
47	London	4160	4019	237	4256	2183	2073	.....	369	660	907	1015	1066	239	.....	.....	2182
48	Ottawa	4300	4150	47	4197	2240	1957	35	404	659	905	803	640	786	.....	.....	1818
	Total	28780	25581	414	25995	13346	12649	320	2049	3538	5455	5049	5765	4133	6	500	13783
	TOWNS.																
49	Amherstburgh	630	559	7	566	347	219	30	37	47	158	129	146	49	.. ..	67	281
50	Barrie	630	636	4	640	333	307	....	39	76	118	230	124	53	.....	.....	283
51	Belleville	1850	2016	46	2062	998	1064	.. ..	162	226	352	355	310	89	568	.....	720
52	Berlin	770	709	17	726	351	375	21	58	97	130	152	169	120	....	62	440

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needle work.	Other Studies.
	1st class, (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
34	4326	3419	3726	2963	2138	9820	3585	5296	2262	1633	9369	433	90	202	70	118	1745	83	175	151
35	2479	2007	2526	2178	2049	6459	2799	4165	1996	1311	6323	94	97	190	73	82	1171	39	12	20
36	3912	3002	3709	3230	2963	9381	3978	5715	1949	2076	9419	321	132	253	169	304	1561	132	29	129
37	2801	2385	2702	2243	2052	7703	2947	4416	2468	1655	7163	423	88	140	85	437	1031	1	7	167
38	3510	2848	3846	3311	4074	10716	4971	6920	3440	2954	9995	419	230	430	225	354	1335	68	253	142
39	1510	1215	1692	1630	2370	5385	2701	3288	1931	1551	5365	689	102	252	116	182	60	184	58	.....
40	1911	1484	1714	1464	1413	5063	2039	3221	1537	1021	5245	209	36	135	54	123	529	157	48	.....
41	1961	1447	1695	1701	1718	5055	2289	3143	1712	1123	4828	161	21	77	45	25	561	6	.....	.....
42	1623	1185	1182	1060	721	3178	1092	1204	465	382	3350	68	17	33	8	16	137	4	46	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	76178	62295	73255	62948	64320	208334	91681	115905	63222	47065	209511	9140	2710	5518	2649	5868	28095	2329	1978	3458
44	3139	1364	2437	1204	926	7893	4199	7545	3248	2867	5744	191	175	253	167	157	5117	97	2280	.....
45	1831	917	1316	895	285	4815	1433	4818	980	585	4775	77	159	142	57	106	2458	97	863	.....
46	660	554	644	614	434	2141	1495	1585	1171	816	1938	247	237	235	203	97	1318	219	1068	175
47	1294	1126	698	690	448	3627	2891	4012	522	1057	2685	130	381	647	98	465	995	817	492	1123
48	756	1047	880	746	418	2571	1835	1682	781	740	2471	82	84	88	51	44	1713	.....	.....	.....
	7980	5008	5975	4149	2511	21147	11855	19642	6702	6105	17613	727	1036	1365	576	869	11601	1230	4703	1298
49	140	103	114	142	107	428	318	355	78	121	441	22	21	17	16	12	347	.....	.....	.....
50	137	146	194	108	55	503	317	453	115	67	503	.....	.....	4	5	10	150	.....	50	36
51	696	347	407	333	230	1375	995	1090	287	322	1363	72	1	49	7	81	1072	12	229	.....
52	159	144	171	152	139	584	433	646	298	132	503	36	4	43	15	53	640	405	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

No.	TOWNS—*Continued.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.																
53	Bothwell	360	361	16	377	218	159	.....	40	47	85	86	85	34	.....	73	154
54	Bowmanville	750	678	8	686	347	339	40	20	85	155	168	147	111	.....	100	364
55	Brantford	2000	2053	25	2078	1088	990	46	152	283	447	390	496	310	.....	.....	1060
56	Brockville	1100	1090	29	1119	537	582	.....	45	86	156	166	218	178	270	.....	683
57	Chatham	1200	1315	36	1351	726	625	.....	124	228	400	306	204	89	.....	.....	556
58	Clifton	400	349	4	353	184	169	.....	28	50	91	78	80	26	.....	30	176
59	Cobourg	1100	747	11	758	473	285	159	34	86	194	177	108	159	.....	.....	370
60	Collingwood	550	574	8	582	331	251	.....	62	111	126	118	109	56	.....	70	262
61	Cornwall	530	528	10	538	312	226	.....	68	101	153	111	75	30	.....	.....	184
62	Dundas	810	767	1	768	425	343	103	34	203	235	165	51	80	.....	.....	304
63	Galt	1000	815	6	821	401	420	.....	30	72	159	165	233	162	.....	.....	517
64	Goderich	960	910	3	913	469	444	.....	59	85	184	210	254	121	.....	.....	500
65	Guelph	1600	1631	29	1660	906	754	108	231	408	537	218	163	103	.....	.....	578
66	Ingersoll	920	685	29	714	324	390	56	62	121	177	133	133	88	.....	260	364
67	Lindsay	850	1010	63	1073	565	508	.....	143	283	278	131	206	11	21	.....	426
68	Milton	270	276	10	286	146	140	.....	17	25	68	63	62	51	.....	.....	164
69	Napanee	620	618	.....	618	317	301	8	72	117	205	162	56	6	.....	25	241
70	Niagara	500	388	16	404	217	187	.....	36	58	64	84	94	68	.....	9	139
71	Oakville	470	478	1	479	256	223	12	53	86	122	99	93	26	.....	.....	220
72	Owen Sound	850	781	25	806	403	403	.....	54	113	153	207	258	21	.....	159	446
73	Paris	720	817	11	828	427	401	70	27	78	209	207	272	35	.....	.....	442
74	Perth	670	581	12	593	304	289	.....	22	59	121	128	195	68	.....	118	361
75	Peterborough	1120	1127	53	1180	531	649	28	84	193	348	273	254	28	.....	.....	551
76	Picton	580	535	15	550	287	263	.....	51	94	126	142	99	38	.....	.....	271
77	Port Hope	1050	750	166	916	520	396	84	34	80	154	278	187	183	.....	.....	467
78	Prescott	560	403	2	405	145	260	18	20	66	82	115	100	22	.....	.....	258
79	Sandwich	400	257	18	275	143	132	.....	20	49	51	80	64	11	.....	75	123
80	Sarnia	650	660	15	675	369	306	49	35	115	156	105	180	84	.....	.....	339
81	St. Catharines	2250	2058	9	2067	1164	903	.....	210	322	555	456	297	227	.....	.....	909
82	St. Marys	930	1145	15	1160	599	561	69	141	228	240	222	231	98	.....	.....	492
83	St. Thomas	490	475	24	499	244	255	46	13	89	133	119	121	24	.....	.....	251
84	Simcoe	440	419	2	421	221	200	.....	2	19	10	6	13	.....	371	.....	226
85	Stratford	940	908	39	947	474	473	.....	89	138	227	209	237	47	.....	12	499

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needle work.	Other Studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
53	137	77	105	30	28	238	146	176	23	31	223	9	4	15	3	.. ..	200	8	.....	50
54	126	94	238	168	60	60	573	686	.....	87	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	683	613	380	175	227	377	1223	1931	173	835	1925	161	157	227	45	253	1712	603	100	.....
56	375	152	116	193	210	595	393	453	110	214	593	10	97	96	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	384	249	255	305	158	787	603	757	265	306	693	65	20	55	10	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	128	150	91	78	65	220	180	200	40	64	225	18	....	10	5	12	.....	25	.....	.....
59	132	161	272	167	81	536	344	404	232	160	482	49	17	13	6	42	....	11	50	.....
60	195	118	183	57	29	430	156	231	50	9	279	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	194	126	61	59	98	257	277	290	71	150	229	14	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	131	163	200	151	123	616	502	580	182	89	716	16	4	25	21	5	10	.....	40	.....
63	140	200	156	261	64	681	325	481	64	60	681	35	28	40	28	60	.....	64	.....	.....
64	200	290	240	120	63	913	423	713	63	63	713	20	.....	20	10	.....	913	.....	.....	.....
65	333	384	361	376	206	1246	982	986	204	338	1242	64	9	69	20	60	914	193	130	.....
66	152	133	152	75	134	530	249	250	177	160	323	43	5	26	10	14	37	.....	23	.....
67	442	209	176	111	95	720	518	506	180	224	687	20	.....	6	10	8	102	7	21	.....
68	72	58	56	46	54	214	156	156	30	54	214	26	....	15	3	30	156	.....	.....	.....
69	63	137	186	220	10	535	218	309	.....	.....	446	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	59	.....	.....
70	115	78	82	51	78	359	147	211	96	129	332	21	.....	17	19	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	91	54	143	112	12	449	140	257	16	16	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	24	.....	30	.....
72	279	126	213	115	73	632	413	563	.....	103	413	27	41	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	237	237	147	180	27	727	328	727	36	36	725	23	....	23	9	14	141	23	10	.....
74	109	127	116	119	23	303	179	201	33	12	272	9	.....	2	2	.....	8	12	.....	60
75	259	310	273	182	145	1104	762	710	100	143	1126	53	.....	3	4	14	400	84	391	78
76	87	61	133	114	121	527	352	480	80	100	530	46	30	60	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	150	160	175	192	233	916	340	455	220	305	916	25	60	75	12	45	128	38	.....	211
78	152	132	81	64	43	331	191	237	109	71	358	24	1	1	1	15	80	15	53	.....
79	44	56	48	65	62	183	156	139	90	101	196	18	35	9	9	37	101	51	46	69
80	170	158	181	136	30	579	303	575	50	30	652	8	20	30	8	.....	450	38	.....	50
81	476	348	646	417	170	915	619	924	178	241	1032	60	10	42	14	95	1089	12	12	.....
82	283	251	291	182	153	876	397	884	171	195	622	5	10	82	27	6	736	.....	423	.....
83	87	88	119	97	143	324	227	324	24	40	324	33	10	34	27	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	134	105	88	48	46	409	169	206	42	44	320	20	20	12	12	12	379	.....	95	122
85	166	185	257	198	141	927	352	728	21	85	929	11	.....	.....	.....	28	60	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	TOWNS—*Continued.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent Pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
86	Whitby	820	676	19	695	392	303	.....	43	104	138	156	147	107	.....	111	366
87	Windsor	960	865	10	875	501	374	.....	85	167	254	233	136	.....	.....	.....	363
88	Woodstock	1100	1063	46	1109	572	537	28	104	220	297	240	142	106	.....	60	527
	Total	34400	32713	860	33573	17567	16006	975	2640	5115	7848	7072	6549	3119	1230	1231	15887
	VILLAGES.																
89	Arnprior	390	316	.....	316	154	162	10	18	63	87	47	36	65	.....	.....	140
90	Ashburnham	330	124	2	126	76	50	9	.....	5	10	19	26	66	.....	.....	76
91	Aurora	360	324	10	334	195	139	.....	46	80	74	50	44	40	.....	20	142
92	Bath	150	144	6	150	57	93	.....	7	6	28	17	32	60	.....	20	86
93	Bradford	330	303	16	319	161	158	.....	23	42	81	72	100	1	.....	.....	136
94	Brampton	490	446	6	452	215	237	.....	17	47	121	118	130	19	.....	.....	244
95	Brighton	340	327	10	337	170	167	.....	31	66	85	83	57	15	.....	13	131
96	Caledonia	300	328	4	332	170	162	20	31	62	98	72	55	14	.....	.....	143
97	Cayuga	240	242	.....	242	133	109	.....	30	43	58	65	30	16	.....	.....	96
98	Chippewa	370	277	5	282	151	131	.....	22	48	45	59	65	43	.....	20	146
99	Clinton	490	514	.....	514	266	248	.....	49	55	93	88	104	125	.....	.....	231
100	Colborne	240	159	12	171	106	65	.....	5	11	43	57	23	32	.....	30	76
101	Dunnville	430	401	19	420	225	195	.....	77	85	90	78	74	16	.....	.....	160
102	Elora	540	507	14	521	263	258	.....	22	50	116	147	110	74	2	.....	264
103	Embro	190	134	30	164	89	75	.....	.....	48	9	14	63	30	.....	.....	77
104	Fergus	440	446	9	455	248	207	.....	34	73	102	73	92	81	.....	.....	227
105	Fort Erie	270	238	6	244	137	107	.....	11	42	67	71	40	13	.....	1	102
106	Gananoque	450	437	.....	437	220	217	.....	51	67	144	98	53	24	.....	.....	219
107	Garden Island	140	133	.....	133	86	47	.....	1	12	11	21	30	58	.....	5	94
108	Georgetown	450	329	.....	329	191	138	.....	21	44	74	70	93	27	.....	.....	167
109	Hawkesbury	320	249	14	263	141	122	.....	15	26	50	58	69	45	.....	18	145
110	Hespeler	340	336	4	340	196	144	.....	24	37	67	66	67	79	.....	44	178
111	Holland Landing	210	224	2	226	114	112	.....	16	47	52	38	49	24	.....	.....	97

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needle work.	Other Studies.
	1st class. (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
86	223	172	116	127	47	588	545	592	468	39	593	20	21	16	29	6	466	293	121	.....
87	252	187	199	155	82	361	253	215	33	12	419	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	275	186	209	222	217	891	630	630	195	242	630	146	59	72	16	72	534	165	.....	139
	8508	7075	7631	6103	4082	23246	15834	20711	4604	5440	23793	1235	684	1234	428	1127	10924	2118	1824	806
89	50	45	88	91	32	152	80	80	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	40	26	30	20	10	86	50	80	.....	10	80	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
91	40	30	25	20	25	90	30	35	.....	30	95	10	5	15	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	18	22	36	41	33	124	69	124	23	56	124	46	10	14	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	45	31	88	108	47	241	135	195	20	52	195	12	.....	5	5	20	.....	.....	.....	161
94	82	90	101	86	93	375	229	242	.....	40	327	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	374	.....	.....	6
95	82	71	87	72	25	335	184	235	.....	53	184	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	66	100	64	50	52	282	156	282	.....	40	282	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	72	25	65	35	45	127	107	131	45	50	131	15	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	47	33	74	48	80	220	125	125	80	80	231	33	9	20	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
99	180	66	120	80	68	312	312	312	.....	38	334	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	67	45	30	39	.....	171	130	130	.....	19	171	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	90	79	98	50	83	280	250	275	35	35	325	17	2	16	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	81	108	95	115	104	327	295	284	95	64	321	53	2	2	2	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	28	14	29	33	60	93	60	70	42	58	122	23	14	15	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
104	102	95	125	117	78	448	469	299	50	109	451	47	38	32	16	5	173	.....	.....	.....
105	73	29	46	47	49	171	49	49	.....	.....	171	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	171	64	85	45	32	172	157	267	40	40	266	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	30	37	26	25	15	103	40	30	.....	15	133	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
108	80	44	82	90	33	172	160	159	72	25	179	10	.....	7	5	7	54	.....	60	.....
109	78	48	61	33	43	165	72	104	38	26	171	12	10	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	88	29	95	79	49	255	56	199	25	49	250	1	15	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	49	28	79	30	40	153	52	94	12	16	141	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

No.	VILLAGES—*Cont'd.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS. Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
112	Iroquois	200	159	3	162	90	72	.....	2	33	46	36	31	14	.....	.....	74
113	Kemptville	350	354	1	355	192	163	.....	55	76	82	67	61	14	.....	.....	154
114	Kincardine	500	526	12	538	312	226	.....	48	86	170	138	91	5	.....	.....	230
115	Lanark	230	164	1	165	92	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	79
116	Listowel	350	320	20	340	180	160	.....	40	62	100	75	20	43	.....	80	167
117	Merrickville	290	239	5	244	129	115	.....	42	47	48	49	47	11	.....	.....	95
118	Mitchell	530	350	10	360	190	170	.....	40	50	40	90	60	80	.....	140	252
119	Morrisburgh	340	308	9	317	173	144	.....	11	34	109	81	74	8	.....	.....	132
120	Mount Forest	400	445	.....	445	222	223	.....	33	53	125	87	80	37	30	.....	239
121	Newburgh	250	239	.....	239	134	105	.....	18	55	60	47	39	20	.....	20	108
122	Newcastle	200	228	2	230	133	97	24	13	37	87	66	20	7	.....	50	86
123	New Edinburgh	140	140	1	141	72	69	.....	8	19	30	28	32	24	.....	.....	80
124	New Hamburg	320	321	4	325	176	149	.....	12	44	55	71	92	51	.....	.....	172
125	Newmarket	460	416	42	458	254	204	48	42	95	118	79	90	34	.....	10	195
126	Oilsprings	360	183	.....	183	88	95	.....	4	27	50	56	19	27	.....	5	72
127	Orangeville	250	220	3	223	99	124	.....	9	21	43	62	58	20	10	.....	138
128	Orillia	370	235	5	240	142	98	.....	46	49	50	38	47	10	.....	.....	95
129	Oshawa	740	725	1	726	391	335	.....	55	108	165	187	155	56	.....	50	368
130	Pembroke	250	238	7	245	135	110	6	20	28	77	45	32	17	26	.....	81
131	Petrolia	420	380	53	433	220	213	.....	45	80	106	81	67	54	.....	118	191
132	Portsmouth	340	306	7	313	179	134	3	14	33	75	63	77	51	.....	13	171
133	Port Dalhousie	340	271	8	279	154	125	.....	24	39	75	59	43	39	.....	35	119
134	Preston	390	354	2	356	186	170	3	18	26	60	74	106	14	58	35	202
135	Renfrew	170	200	.....	200	92	108	.....	18	25	36	55	66	.....	.....	.....	90
136	Richmond	150	136	.....	136	68	68	.....	16	29	47	22	17	5	.....	.....	46
137	Seaforth	390	367	13	380	193	187	.....	57	68	95	63	67	30	.....	.....	156
138	Smith's Falls	290	287	3	290	153	137	11	11	65	72	55	51	36	.....	.....	138
139	Southampton	270	250	.....	250	119	131	.....	37	44	51	40	56	22	.....	24	110
140	Stirling	230	175	5	180	95	85	.....	12	15	32	48	65	8	.....	45	98
141	Strathroy	500	608	4	612	333	279	.....	56	110	167	176	86	17	.....	.....	233
142	Streetsville	200	166	11	177	109	68	.....	18	29	47	37	29	17	.....	9	83
143	Thorold	560	445	16	461	225	236	47	32	98	100	72	109	50	.....	38	218
144	Trenton	580	524	6	530	285	245	24	50	103	93	131	102	51	.....	48	268

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
112	25	31	27	44	35	138	32	58	13	.....	90	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	57	82	92	73	52	300	216	242	10	124	298	10	.....	8	4	.....	.....	14	96	.....
114	107	133	107	135	36	391	175	246	15	37	390	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	32	30	20	45	38	163	103	161	.....	25	163	5	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	80	90	70	50	50	170	20	170	.....	.....	170	2	.....	10	2	.....	10	1	.....	.....
117	77	18	35	69	36	150	40	95	5	17	130	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	60	40	50	120	90	240	190	240	40	60	300	40	.....	23	10	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	73	80	32	84	48	148	67	73	.....	9	175	12	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	93	60	78	175	134	299	219	211	73	132	275	6	17	17	18	43	124	.....	3	.....
121	55	46	77	61	.....	184	66	117	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	26	49	82	73	.....	204	69	153	10	47	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	39	36	28	20	35	56	40	45	6	6	58	7	6	7	3	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
124	114	51	77	41	42	272	76	136	26	.....	237	7	.....	9	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
125	127	44	102	113	72	272	150	233	116	71	173	8	.....	30	6	44	.....	1	.....	.....
126	56	44	46	29	10	58	44	47	9	13	78	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	49	55	71	27	20	189	53	53	.....	.....	17	190	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
128	14	38	15	13	40	172	59	113	35	15	129	10	1	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	213	138	137	223	15	688	241	473	10	50	716	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	154	631
130	70	45	36	37	8	103	73	74	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
131	97	97	94	55	53	212	155	157	50	50	291	13	25	19	19	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
132	87	30	57	66	73	216	160	179	108	66	226	17	8	14	7	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	69	51	80	57	22	215	87	87	30	49	215	9	9	10	3	18	187	6	.....	.....
134	126	88	51	53	38	286	161	201	62	26	293	14	12	12	10	.....	298	80	.....	.....
135	48	32	38	42	40	120	120	120	40	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	47	22	28	30	9	89	18	18	9	9	89	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	137	65	49	80	59	243	115	165	.....	108	186	10	9	10	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	54	66	64	66	40	165	135	133	.....	45	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	96	52	73	24	31	185	152	152	.....	31	185	8	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	42	49	45	44	.....	89	50	50	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	126	182	185	124	39	443	299	443	.....	65	346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	24	36	76	41	.....	129	41	41	.....	26	140	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	74	60	94	100	123	337	212	185	83	13	321	19	4	4	2	8	127	41	84	.....
144	170	148	129	61	60	325	162	268	32	10	223	19	.....	9	.....	23	349	.....	20	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	VILLAGES—*Cont'd.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	No. of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
145	Vienna	240	189	18	207	112	95	.....	15	34	46	37	48	27	.....	.....	98
146	Wardsville	200	221	1	222	111	111	.....	22	44	58	48	48	2	.....	20	173
147	Waterloo	460	458	3	461	248	213	.....	18	36	105	107	124	71	.....	39	247
148	Welland	310	251	.....	251	141	110	.....	34	56	61	52	35	13	.....	19	106
149	Wellington	150	126	15	141	82	59	.....	24	28	7	30	16	16	.....	.....	54
150	Yorkville	500	511	3	514	228	286	3	26	62	104	111	100	111	.....	.....	245
	Total	21030	18973	463	19436	10301	9135	208	1596	3007	4497	4144	3822	2079	291	969	9240
151	Total Counties	386190	331917	21509	353426	188471	164955	1922	38796	70647	92495	69470	49360	23967	8691	31960	139143
152	" Cities	28780	25581	414	25995	13346	12649	320	2049	3538	5455	5049	5765	4133	6	500	13783
153	" Towns	34400	32713	860	33573	17567	16006	975	2640	5115	7848	7072	6549	3119	1230	1231	15887
154	" Villages	21030	18973	463	19436	10301	9135	208	1596	3007	4497	4144	3822	2079	291	969	9240
155	Grand Total, 1869	470400	409184	23246	432430	229685	202745	3425	45081	82307	110295	85735	65496	33298	10218	34660	178053
156	" 1868	464315	397792	22107	419899	221807	198092	3671	44407	76961	103342	86267	65809	36104	7009	37052	169978
157	Increase	6085	11392	1139	12531	7878	4653	.....	674	5346	6953	.....	.....	.....	3209	.....	8075
158	Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	532	313	2806	.....	2392	.....

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian History.	Other History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	No. of girls learning needlework.	Other Studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
145	43	15	59	46	44	164	98	97	46	20	131	20	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	59	46	46	37	34	162	120	120	.....	20	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	219	84	80	50	28	242	200	200	78	.....	242	12	.....	26	6	.....	461	40	.....	.....
148	67	38	56	90	.....	192	83	92	.....	56	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	35	21	26	15	44	97	36	48	25	10	95	6	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	171	85	179	50	29	226	89	270	49	74	153	5	.....	3	1	12	288	20	181	.....
	4817	3536	4320	3917	2623	13229	7693	9767	1557	2189	12536	813	215	458	217	422	3262	205	695	798
151	76178	62295	73255	62948	64320	208334	91684	115905	63222	47066	200544	9140	2710	5518	2649	5868	28095	2329	1978	3458
152	7980	5008	5975	4149	2511	21147	11855	19642	6702	6105	17613	727	1036	1365	576	869	11601	1230	4703	1298
153	8608	7075	7631	6103	4082	23246	15834	20711	4604	5440	23793	1235	654	1234	428	1127	10924	2118	1824	806
154	4817	3536	4320	3917	2623	13229	7693	9767	1557	2189	12536	813	215	458	217	422	3262	205	695	798
155	97583	77914	91181	77117	73536	265956	127066	166625	76085	60800	254486	11915	4645	8575	3870	8286	53882	5882	9200	6360
156	91990	82198	85199	71938	73674	252738	121940	163865	79378	61749	241946	12681	5726	8474	3947	9342	49735	6148	9124	8262
157	5593	.....	5982	5179	.....	13218	5126	2160	.....	.....	12540	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	4147	.....	76	.....
158	.....	4284	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	3293	949	.....	766	1081	.....	77	1056	.....	266	.....	1902

TABLE C.—The Common

COMMON SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.												
	Common School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other persuasions.	Not reported.
Total Counties	4311	2505	1806	661	436	1368	1307	279	47	16	16	44	89	8	14	26
" Cities	238	62	176	49	65	54	52	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" Towns	325	127	198	73	53	103	64	10	6	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	8
" Villages	180	81	99	43	12	48	47	12	2	2	.....	3	10	.....	.....	1
Grand Total, 1869	5054	2775	2279	826	566	1573	1470	307	63	18	17	48	105	8	14	39
" 1868	4996	2777	2219	811	563	1564	1506	271	55	23	10	42	103	3	16	29
Increase	58	.....	60	15	3	9	.....	36	8	.....	7	6	2	5	.....	10
Decrease	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

Total holding certificates.	Certificates.								Number of Scholars who attended Normal School without obtaining certificates.	Number of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	Number of Schools having more than one teacher.	Annual Salaries.			
	Normal School.		*County Boards.*			Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificate annulled.				Highest salary paid.	Lowest salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, without Board.	Female Teacher, without Board.
	1st class.	2nd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.										
4281	139	256	1524	1995	367	30	.....	10	33	594	82	635	80	259	188
172	49	36	75	11	1	66	.....	.....	1	8	63	1300	300	602	229
294	47	34	139	69	5	31	.....	.....	4	31	108	700	300	478	226
173	24	16	81	42	10	7	.....	1	2	26	51	600	240	420	192
4920	259	342	1819	2117	383	134	.....	11	40	659	304	1300	80	448	226
4882	257	347	1753	2184	341	114	.....	10	27	695	302	1300	100	447	226
38	2	.....	66	.....	42	20	.....	1	13	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	20	.....	.....

TABLE D.—The Common

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.					SCHOOL HOUSES.															
						KIND.						TITLE.				BUILT DURING THE YEAR.					
	Number of School sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Number of free Schools.	Number of Schools partly free and otherwise.	Total number of School houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Leased.	Rented.	Not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Total.
Total Counties...	4301	4227	74	3878	349	4257	675	377	1725	1468	12	3828	329	79	21	44	30	67	28	...	169
" Cities.....	63	63	.....	63	.....	63	38	13	12	.....	...	59	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
" Towns.....	129	129	.....	108	21	128	62	23	40	.....	3	107	12	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	4
" Villages...	105	105	.....	82	23	105	40	14	40	1	10	84	4	8	9	1	...	1	...	...	2
Grand total, 1869	4598	4524	74	4131	393	4553	815	427	1817	1469	25	4078	346	95	34	50	30	68	28	...	176
" 1868	4555	4480	75	3986	494	4502	733	433	1785	1528	23	4064	321	100	17	50	26	65	30	...	171
Increase	43	44	.....	145	.....	51	82	.....	32	.....	2	14	25	.....	17	...	4	3	...	...	5
Decrease.....	.....	.....	1	.....	101	.....	.....	6	.....	59	...	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....

Schools of Ontario.

SCHOOL VISITS.								Number of examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools holding recitations.	LECTURES.			TIME OPEN.		
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.				Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	Number of Schools whose time is reported.	Total number of Months and days open, including holidays and vacations.	Average No. of Months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
39396	7974	4475	1193	1544	266	15501	28443	6508	1228	2251	2974	2647	327	4140	45808.22	11.02
4745	968	648	98	57	5	800	2169	121	43	44	36	29	1	63	756.	12.
5887	847	803	151	134	22	1246	2684	185	51	67	47	39	8	125	1476.	11.24
4548	399	521	105	97	17	1066	2343	156	35	50	76	65	11	105	1250.13	11.27
74576	10188	6447	1547	1832	310	18613	35639	6970	1357	2412	3127	2780	347	4433	49291 05	11.04
81942	10632	8492	1727	1949	442	19903	38797	7143	1521	2332	2996	2684	312	4257	47568.09	11.05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	131	96	35	176	1722.26	.....
7366	444	2045	180	117	132	1290	3158	173	164	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01

TABLE E.—The Common

TOTALS.	No. of schools reported.	No. of schools opened and closed with prayer.	Schools using the Bible and Testament.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS USING																	
				READERS.			SPELLING BOOKS.			ARITHMETICS.			GRAMMARS.					GEOGRAPHIES		
				Canadian National.	Irish National.	Various.	Sullivan or Irish National.	Canadian National.	Various.	Irish National.	Sangster's National.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lennie.	Bullion.	Davies.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lovell or Hodgins.	Various.
Total Counties..	4227	2857	2746	4234	300	37	2344	1013	195	368	3971	51	549	1591	706	751	333	122	3620	139
" Cities	63	63	63	48	.....	21	23	43	2	11	52	6	.....	25	21	18	12	.....	61	...
" Towns.....	129	120	116	109	12	9	54	70	14	5	125	1	12	40	48	36	13	10	101	15
" Villages...	105	87	77	96	7	4	46	30	9	.....	103	...	10	30	28	34	10	8	88	3
Grand Total, '69	4524	3127	3002	4687	319	71	2467	1176	220	384	4251	58	571	1686	803	839	368	140	3870	157
" '68	4480	3061	3035	4054	374	80	3613	.....	300	315	4084	29	303	2684	814	.....	385	272	3652	64
Increase	44	66	.....	433	.....	...	.....	1176	.....	69	167	29	268	.....	.....	839	.....	.....	218	93
Decrease.....	.....	.....	33	.....	55	9	1146	.....	80	.....	.....	...	.....	998	11	.....	17	132	.....	...

Schools of Ontario.

BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

HISTORIES.					BOOK-KEEPING.		ALGEBRA.				GEOMETRY.			OTHER BOOKS.			APPARATUS.					
England.	Greece or Rome.	Canada.	National Readers.	Various.	Irish National.	Various.	Todhunter.	Colenso.	Sangster.	Various.	Irish National.	Euclid.	Various.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Other Books.	Total No. of maps.	No. of schools using maps.	Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet lessons.
1951	4	1462	32	11	535	794	...	483	874	162	39	1036	16	10	.....	27	23739	3403	1105	4123	234	847
48	.....	35	.....	9	29	26	...	20	29	16	.....	43	48	...	.....	.....	726	63	39	63	14	63
92	.....	48	2	9	46	53	5	28	54	22	5	88	9	3	.....	16	1621	126	81	144	46	89
64	1	42	1	1	31	38	3	19	38	4	2	43	1	2	....	8	975	101	55	92	32	55
2155	5	1587	35	30	641	911	8	550	995	204	46	1210	74	15	.....	51	27061	3693	1283	4422	326	1054
1966	3	1220	184	43	796	793	4	732	714	210	41	1157	62	6	.....	63	26812	3530	1234	4253	359	1168
189	2	367	.....	...	.....	118	4	.....	281	.....	5	53	12	9	.....	.....	249	163	49	169	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	149	13	155	... ..	...	182	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	114

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTALS.	Number of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.			PUPILS AND TIME.		
		Amount of the Legislative Grant paid in 1869.	Legislative apportionment for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries.	Amount raised from school rate or supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.	Number of pupils.	Number of months open.	Average attendance.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			
Total Counties ..	106	2881 00	57 31	11114 43	3717 10	17769 84	13828 89	150 37	3790 58	6617	10	1747
" Cities.....	21	3087 00	315 18	8575 29	4325 16	16302 63	10119 59	860 52	5322 52	7465	12	3518
" Towns.....	26	2250 00	103 17	9706 00	6892 88	18 52 05	11901 90	382 00	6668 15	5513	12	2548
" Villages ...	12	512 00	.....	2047 71	1167 31	3727 02	2778 51	46 75	901 76	1089	12	518
Grand Total, 1869	165	8730 00	475 66	31443 43	16102 45	56751 54	38628 89	1439 64	16683 01	20684	11	8331
" 1868	162	9144 00	472 01	30558 12	15277 91	55452 04	38845 68	1157 55	15448 81	20594	11	9305
Increase.....	3	....	3 65	885 31	824 54	1299 50	.....	282 09	1234 20	90	...	.....
Decrease	.....	414 00	.....	.....	....	.....	216 79	.....	....	....	...	974

Separate Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.					RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.										MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.			
Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	RELIGIOUS ORDERS. Male.	RELIGIOUS ORDERS. Female.	Number of schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of schools using the Bible.	Number of pupils learning reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music	Number of Maps.	Number of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.
102	32	70	2	3	80	16	6351	3814	3754	1537	1972	878	272	56	20	90	329	295	57	3	86
68	47	21	28	29	21	21	7320	4751	4983	3207	3732	1938	324	207	86	233	3388	138	21	21	21
43	20	23	...	10	24	8	5436	3770	3605	2292	2998	1067	213	145	76	199	1060	220	22	12	22
15	5	10	...	3	11	3	1020	618	579	325	365	136	18	.....	5	52	205	69	10	5	10
228	104	124	30	43	136	48	20127	12953	12921	7361	9067	4019	827	408	187	574	4982	722	110	41	139
236	94	142	64	63	128	54	19839	12395	12002	6832	9163	3459	724	465	314	625	3871	762	114	37	132
.....	10	...	...	...	8	.....	288	558	919	529	.....	560	103	.....	.....	.....	1111	.....	.....	4	7
8	...	18	34	20	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	57	127	51	.....	40	4	...	.....

TABLE G.—The Grammar

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	Balance from 1868.	For Masters' salaries.	For Maps, Prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total receipts for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Arnprior	Renfrew	110 47	310 00	10 00	215 03	57 00		702 50
Barrie	Simcoe		591 00	11 20	400 00	301 00	83 86	1387 06
Beamsville	Lincoln	6 86	243 00	7 00	175 00	32 00	7 00	470 86
Belleville	Hastings	207 00	775 00	5 00	800 00			1787 00
Berlin	Waterloo		355 00		500 00		69 40	924 40
Bowmanville	Durham		885 00	25 00	720 24	250 00		1880 24
Bradford	Simcoe	97 57	297 00		350 00			744 57
Brampton	Peel	258 00	536 00	15 00	622 00		15 00	1446 00
Brantford	Brant	814 78	580 00		290 00	534 75		2219 53
Brighton	Northumberland		150 00		400 00		51 66	601 66
Brockville	Leeds		470 00	15 00	450 00	144 00		1079 00
Caledonia	Haldimand	392 15	458 60	20 00	220 00	80 42		1170 57
Carleton Place	Lanark	170 48	315 00	5 75	576 00	10 62		1077 85
Cayuga	Haldimand	11 80	270 00		200 00		26 17	507 97
Chatham	Kent	568 87	650 00		375 00	287 00		1880 87
Clinton	Huron	161 39	312 00	25 00	500 00	141 00		1139 39
Cobourg	Northumberland	75 03	1280 00			1002 15	725 00	3082 18
Colborne	do	81 50	527 00	10 00	512 00			1130 50
Collingwood	Simcoe		309 00		450 00	6 00	16 24	781 24
Cornwall	Stormont	31 20	480 00	15 00		24 00	344 70	894 90
Drummondville	Welland	18 59	337 00	7 00	194 00	257 50		814 09
Dundas	Wentworth		830 00		621 00	149 00		1600 00
Dunnville	Haldimand				300 00			300 00
Elora	Wellington	11 82	265 00	21 00	200 00		82 58	580 40
Farmersville	Leeds		311 00	5 00	150 00		100 00	566 00
Fergus	Wellington	45 46	315 00	10 00	260 00	123 00		753 46
Fonthill	Welland		735 00		385 00	450 00		1570 00
Galt	Waterloo	1025 96	1740 00		900 00	1415 45	13 30	5094 71
Gananoque	Leeds		405 00		210 78			615 78
Goderich	Huron	195 32	530 00	21 00	500 00	324 00		1570 32
Grimsby	Lincoln	212 17	458 00	14 98	175 00	273 97	93 85	1227 97
Guelph	Wellington	3 25	835 00		440 60	117 00	73 18	1469 03
Hamilton	City	184 86	1540 00	28 35	138 00	1898 17		3789 38
Ingersoll	Oxford	no rep't.	450 00	16 00			16 00	482 00
Iroquois	Dundas	129 44	470 00		200 00	264 00	252 72	1316 16
Kemptville	Grenville	132 67	390 00		250 00			772 67
Kincardine	Bruce		280 00	11 75	386 75			678 50
Kingston	City	176 86	1375 00	22 50	630 00	1156 00	294 12	3654 48
Lindsay	Victoria		485 00	12 00	200 00	144 00	227 00	1068 00
London	City		980 00			323 50	793 55	2097 05
L'Orignal	Prescott	130 05	270 00	10 00	300 00		1 37	711 42
Manilla	Ontario		423 00			3 00	250 00	676 00
Markham	York	106 85	545 00	10 50	300 00	259 88		1222 23
Metcalfe	Carleton		252 00		150 00		73 00	475 00
Milton	Halton		240 00	10 00	300 00	150 00	100 00	800 00
Morrisburgh	Dundas		391 00			42 00	249 00	682 00
Mount Pleasant	Brant		261 00		100 00		244 50	605 50
Napanee	Lennox	5 22	680 00		800 00			1485 22
Newburgh	Addington		812 00		534 27	111 75		1458 02
Newcastle	Durham	200 00	395 00		300 00	251 00		1146 00
Newmarket	York		340 00		500 00	453 00		1293 00
Niagara	Lincoln	147 00	290 00		175 00	160 00		772 00
Norwood	Peterborough	93 21	480 00		150 00		1171 15	1894 36
Oakville	Halton		315 00	15 00	200 00		321 00	851 00
Oakwood	Victoria		224 00				276 00	500 00

Schools of Ontario.

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, Prizes, &c., and Libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1869.	Balance over.	Number of Pupils attending during 1869.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
600 00	60 00	20 00	22 50	702 50	.....	37	$2 non-resident, $1 resident.
1292 00	.....	22 40	72 66	1387 06	.....	54	$4.
455 00	.....	14 00	.....	469 00	1 86	37	Free.
1500 00	88 22	10 00	109 43	1707 65	79 35	87	Free.
660 00	11 13	.....	253 27	924 40	.....	57	
1700 00	.....	50 00	130 24	1880 24	....	109	$1.65, $1.05.
588 00	2 12	5 22	85 35	680 69	63 88	35	75 cents.
1416 00	.....	30 00	.....	1446 00	....	63	Free.
1263 64	661 69	.....	202 67	2128 00	91 53	57	$4.50
550 00	.....	.....	26 10	576 10	25 56	79	Free.
470 00	238 45	30 00	189 22	927 67	151 33	34	Free.
800 00	.....	70 00	157 80	1027 80	142 77	66	75 cents.
556 34	36 25	11 50	95 70	699 79	378 06	47	Free.
485 00	.....	.....	22 97	507 97	.....	64	Free.
1269 24	39 68	.....	139 09	1448 01	432 86	73	$3, $2, $1.
875 00	120 75	51 35	86 23	1133 33	6 06	45	$2.
2634 55	139 18	.....	162 43	2936 16	146 02	136	$3.50.
1090 00	.....	20 00	20 00	1130 00	50	81	Free.
650 00	....	....	77 08	727 08	54 16	25	Free.
750 00	8 65	64 03	72 22	894 90	.....	33	$5 to $3.
675 10	51 94	14 40	19 75	761 19	52 90	44	$2.50.
1600 00	.....	.....	.....	1600 00	.....	131	75 cents.
100 00	105 47	15 00	10 91	231 38	68 62	47	Free.
465 00	5 95	42 00	49 25	562 20	18 20	46	Free.
525 00	.....	10 00	31 00	566 00	..... .	71	Free.
631 00	1 25	20 00	42 70	694 95	58 51	35	$1.50.
1335 00	100 00	.....	135 00	1570 00	.....	117	$3.50.
3016 76	509 29	36 60	148 60	3711 25	1383 46	152	$4.
541 66	34 12	.....	40 00	615 78	.....	62	Free.
895 10	140 68	42 00	78 00	1155 78	414 54	69	$2.
1000 00	114 76	30 58	39 25	1184 59	43 38	54	$2.
1300 00	46 42	.....	122 61	1469 03	....	90	75 cents.
3016 82	110 74	93 35	541 62	3762 53	26 85	200	$4, $2.
450 00	.....	32 00	.....	482 00	.....	25	
900 00	331 50	....	84 66	1316 16	.....	112	$1, $1.50, $2.
601 00	.....	.....	39 32	640 32	132 35	48	Free.
600 00	15 00	23 50	40 00	678 50	.....	57	Free.
3161 18	76 38	46 00	182 60	3466 16	188 32	111	$4.50, $3.50.
844 00	80 00	24 00	120 00	1068 00	.....	55	$2.
1550 00	.....	.....	.....	1550 00	547 05	76	$1.50.
600 00	24 85	20 00	.....	644 85	66 57	54	Free.
676 00	.....	.....	.....	676 00	.....	43	$3.
1007 14	40 99	27 00	39 37	1114 50	107 73	70	$2.
475 00	....	... .	.....	475 00	.....	22	Free.
740 00	30 00	20 00	10 00	800 00	.....	32	$2.50.
642 00	.....	.....	40 00	682 00	.....	35	Free.
550 00	.....	.....	55 50	605 50	.....	30	Free.
1257 25	12 60	12 08	202 49	1484 42	80	129	Free.
1305 00	.....	3 25	149 77	1458 02	.....	104	
800 00	125 00	21 00	75 00	1021 00	125 00	63	$2.
1206 88	9 95	.....	76 17	1293 00	.....	57	$4.
772 00	.....	.....	.....	772 00	.....	25	$4.
905 00	380 15	.....	347 42	1632 57	261 79	45	Free.
700 00	59 33	30 00	61 67	851 00	.....	52	Free.
500 00	.....	....	.....	500 00	.....	23	Free.

TABLE G.—The Grammar

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	COUNTIES.	Balance from 1868.	For Masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total receipts for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Omemee	Victoria	1 54	595 00		200 00	18 00		814 54
Orangeville	Wellington		335 00		709 11			1044 11
Osborne	Russell		200 00		300 00		160 00	660 00
Oshawa	Ontario	65 95	870 00		624 05			1560 00
Ottawa	City	285 72	1290 00	25 00	650 00	1602 91		3853 63
Owen Sound	Grey		495 00		205 00			700 00
Pakenham	Lanark		315 00				467 50	782 50
Paris	Brant		480 00		559 74		63 00	1102 74
Pembroke	Renfrew	18 25	315 00		289 25	94 50		717 00
Perth	Lanark	168 14	845 00	20 00	435 00	215 00		1683 14
Peterborough	Peterborough		980 00	14 00	720 00			1714 00
Picton	Prince Edward	231 88	478 00		800 00			1509 88
Port Dover	Norfolk	85 00	350 00		100 00		75 00	610 00
Port Hope	Durham		633 00	20 00	331 43	660 00	20 91	1665 34
Port Perry	Ontario		370 00	40 00			40 00	450 00
Port Rowan	Norfolk	45 63	275 00				428 32	748 95
Prescott	Grenville		355 00		325 00	124 00		804 00
Renfrew	Renfrew	94 54	360 00		227 00			681 54
Richmond	Carleton		53 00		258 00	8 40		324 40
Richmond Hill	York		360 00		300 00			660 00
Sarnia	Lambton		230 00	56 60	690 67	66 00		1043 27
Scotland	Brant		310 00		100 00	1 50	667 45	1078 95
Simcoe	Norfolk		625 00	15 00	573 00	65 00		1278 00
Smith's Falls	Lanark	54 80	345 00		340 00	70 25		810 05
Smithville	Lincoln	18 74	310 00		175 00	160 00		663 74
Stirling	Hastings	12 15	300 00	10 00	400 00			722 15
Stratford	Perth	24 44	612 00	6 00	650 00		14 70	1307 14
Strathroy	Middlesex		315 00		592 11			907 11
Streetsville	Peel	33 77	400 00		265 00			698 77
St. Catharines	Lincoln	127 34	805 00	20 00	450 00	893 11		2295 45
St. Marys	Perth		660 00	35 00	400 00	30 97	184 53	1310 50
St. Thomas	Elgin		462 00		400 00	30 00		892 00
Thorold	Welland		448 00	5 00	224 00	75 00	200 00	952 00
Toronto	City	2736 97	1535 00	20 00	1365 00	991 73	1376 21	8024 91
Trenton	Hastings		320 00		459 00			779 00
Uxbridge	Ontario	20 90	555 00	11 25	350 00			937 15
Vankleekhill	Prescott		310 00		300 00	67 00	33 00	710 00
Vienna	Elgin		305 00		127 87		230 00	662 87
Wardsville	Middlesex		350 00		183 00	67 00		600 00
Waterdown	Wentworth	97 48	320 00	73 26	197 50	72 50	274 35	1035 09
Welland	Welland		440 00	10 00	220 00		110 00	780 00
Weston	York		600 00		300 00	200 00	31 75	1131 75
Whitby	Ontario		1295 60	8 00	695 00	106 00	292 04	2396 04
Williamstown	Glengarry	150 00	525 00	16 00	250 00		149 25	1090 25
Windsor	Essex		525 00		407 00			932 00
Woodstock	Oxford	4 71	800 00	5 50	550 00	109 25		1469 46
Grand Total, 1869		10083 78	52103 00	789 64	35403 40	16924 28	10789 36	126093 46
" 1868		10482 69	53190 00	862 51	34182 76	16684 29	13787 48	129189 73
Increase					1220 64	239 99		
Decrease		398 91	1087 00	72 87			2998 12	3096 27

* It is probable that the decrease in the amount expended on building may be accounted for by the the Common School Table shows an increase. It is also likely that some projected buildings are delayed

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1869.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending during 1869.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
795 00	*5 75	*5 00	2 35	808 10	6 44	78	Free.
890 00	55 50	.....	98 61	1044 11	.....	45	Free.
500 00	150 00	.....	10 00	660 00	.....	34	Free.
1400 00	89 00	.....	71 00	1560 00	.....	104	Free.
3014 85	253 35	50 00	176 46	3494 66	358 97	98	$8, $6.
700 00	.....	.....	.....	700 00	.....	56	Free.
730 00	7 97	.....	44 53	782 50	.....	36	Free.
925 00	81 49	.....	96 25	1102 74	.....	63	$3 non-residents.
691 00	.....	9 00	17 00	717 00	.....	39	$1.50.
1518 00	25 14	40 00	100 00	1683 14	.....	107	$4.
520 00	980 00	28 00	186 00	1714 00	.....	183	$1.50 and 75 cents.
1229 24	.....	.....	33 00	1262 24	247 64	89	Free.
450 00	70 00	.....	50 00	570 00	40 00	38	Free.
1340 80	26 88	40 91	256 75	1665 34	.....	55	$4 to $2.
370 00	.....	80 00	.....	450 00	.....	70	Free.
600 00	.....	.....	120 90	720 90	28 05	41	Free.
633 33	11 00	20 00	11 75	676 08	127 92	70	75 cents.
646 70	2 50	.....	32 07	681 27	27	37	Free.
288 00	.....	.....	12 40	300 40	24 00	24	45 cents.
600 00	.....	.....	60 00	660 00	.....	39	Free.
800 00	70 00	113 27	60 00	1043 27	.....	19	$3.
785 00	242 80	.....	51 15	1078 95	.....	63	Free.
1020 00	90 00	30 00	138 00	1278 00	.....	63	Free.
737 50	.....	.....	41 81	779 31	30 74	53	25 cents.
490 00	130 00	.....	15 24	635 24	28 50	67	$2
497 87	125 00	20 00	47 08	689 95	32 20	55	Free.
1050 00	19 14	15 00	134 64	1218 78	88 36	62	Free.
600 00	220 00	10 00	77 11	907 11	.....	65	Free.
483 67	24 00	.....	19 55	527 22	171 55	51	Free.
2003 91	.....	49 81	177 84	2231 56	63 89	111	$3.
1112 50	20 00	70 00	108 00	1310 50	.....	111	Non-residents, $2; resid., free.
800 00	.....	.....	92 00	892 00	.....	40	
782 00	90 00	10 00	70 00	952 00	.....	55	75 cents.
3150 00	49 70	40 00	138 57	3378 27	4646 64	119	$5.50, $4.50.
733 00	.....	23 00	23 00	779 00	.....	52	
770 00	.....	22 50	53 41	845 91	91 24	68	Free.
710 00	.....	.....	.....	710 00	.....	54	$1 non-residents.
600 00	.....	.....	62 87	662 87	.....	49	
439 39	.....	.....	.....	439 39	160 61	72	25 cents.
525 00	311 99	146 52	.....	983 51	51 58	57	75 cents.
700 00	.....	20 00	60 00	780 00	.....	70	Free.
900 00	200 00	.....	31 75	1131 75	.....	47	$2.
1665 00	77 87	16 00	637 17	2396 04	.....	136	Free to town, non-residents $2.
725 00	.....	34 50	30 75	790 25	300 00	49	Free.
900 00	.....	10 00	.....	910 00	22 00	66	
1239 00	136 89	27 72	65 85	1469 46	.....	53	$1.
97009 42	7378 46	1892 49	8222 48	114502 85	11590 61	6608	
95848 60	10267 34	2184 01	9346 95	117646 90	11542 83	5649	
1160 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 78	959	
.....	2888 88	291 52	1124 47	3144 05	.....	.....	

Trustees charging a large proportion of the building expenses to the Common Schools, in case of Unions, as till the law is definitely fixed.

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.					IN LATIN.									
	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy	Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.
Arnprior	37	37	37	37	37	33	33	33	33	.....	13	5	1	.....	1
Barrie	54	54	54	30	40	49	10	49	22	8	9	9	.....	.....	4
Beamsville	37	37	37	37	37	33	33	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	87	87	87	87	45	83	54	16	24	10	11	8	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	57	57	57	57	.....	47	46	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bowmanville	106	106	80	80	80	100	88	100	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	1
Bradford	35	35	35	35	35	25	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	63	63	63	63	63	47	39	18	9	6	6	6	5	1	4
Brantford	57	57	30	40	8	50	50	50	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Brighton	79	79	79	79	79	45	.....	37	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	34	34	34	34	16	32	32	32	17	.....	.....	15	11	.....	9
Caledonia	66	66	66	66	66	37	37	37	6	.....	6	7	.....	6	7
Carleton Place	47	45	43	45	.....	21	19	21	21	5	2	5	.....	.....	2
Cayuga	64	64	26	64	26	60	50	10	10	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	73	73	73	73	73	55	55	55	6	10	6	4	4	4	4
Clinton	45	45	45	45	45	44	36	44	4	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	99	88	50	50	78	136	136	136	42	36	44	36	.....	.....	2
Colborne	81	81	81	81	61	69	61	12	2	.....	6	.....	.....	....	2
Collingwood*	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	2	3	7	3	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	33	33	33	23	.....	32	12	.....	18	8	8	13	7	.....	.....
Drummondville	44	44	.....	.....	44	44	40	18	5	5	3	3	.....	.....	2
Dundas	131	131	131	131	30	131	24	107	24	15	.....	24	32	2	5
Dunnville	47	47	47	47	47	22	22	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elora	45	44	42	45	15	46	6	16	8	6	7	4	2	3	3
Farmersville	71	71	71	71	71	68	68	68	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	35	35	35	34	.. ...	29	8	29	1	1	5	3	.....	..	.....
Fonthill	117	115	64	59	89	112	89	61	32	19	11	17	7	8	10
Galt	152	152	152	152	102	152	67	152	18	18	3	38	18	18	18
Gananoque	62	62	62	62	40	35	28	7	6	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	69	69	69	69	51	43	39	18	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby	54	54	54	54	54	54	28	21	5	4	17	4	.....	.....	5
Guelph	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	16	15	15	.....	13	7	.....	13
Hamilton	200	200	200	200	200	160	110	110	10	23	.....	24	12	.. ...	13
Ingersoll	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	20	2	3	7	3	.....	.....	1
Iroquois	112	112	100	112	112	91	86	91	91	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Kemptville	48	48	48	48	48	48	45	45	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Kincardine	57	57	57	57	18	34	34	12	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	111	111	111	111	78	111	98	111	89	21	27	21	12	.....	10
Lindsay	55	55	55	55	55	50	36	20	25	.....	12	2	.....	.....	1
London	76	76	76	76	69	76	45	76	31	31	18	10	8	2	3
L'Orignal	54	54	54	54	54	38	34	38	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Manilla	26	26	20	15	10	40	26	5	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1
Markham	70	70	70	70	70	69	61	8	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Metcalfe	22	22	22	22	12	19	.....	14	14	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Milton	32	32	32	32	32	28	19	28	.....	6	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburgh	35	35	35	35	.....	34	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	30	30	30	5	.....	20	15	20	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	129	129	129	129	119	103	62	41	41	18	18	12	2	1	3
Newburgh	104	104	104	104	104	78	37	78	11	4	14	2	2	4	10
Newcastle	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	30	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....
Newmarket	57	57	57	57	57	45	39	45	43	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	25	25	25	25	25	20	10	20	20	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Norwood	45	37	45	18	.....	45	18	2	10	3	5	2	.....	.....	3

* Estimate—Not Reported. † First half year only. ‡ Last half year only. § This average

Schools of Ontario.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

			IN GREEK.								IN FRENCH.					
Reading Horace.	In verse composition.	Average attendance in Latin.§	Total in Greek.	In Harkness.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Written Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Reading Corneille's Horace.
5	.....	16	5	3	5	5	.....	2	1	.....	24	24	24	24	13	5
1	.....	27.5	9	7	9	9	.....	2	.....	.....	33	33	33	.....	7	4
.....	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	39	4	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	17.5	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	60.5	15	7	8	8	4	5	4	1	49	49	49	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12.5	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	5	.....
6	5	19.5	7	2	5	3	5	5	3	3	33	33	33	6	6	6
2	.....	27.5	11	10	1	9	1	1	1	.....	25	10	25	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	20	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	.....	.....	5	.....
3	.....	19+	12	4	12	8	10	9	6	.....	27	27	27	7	5	11
7	.....	23	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	35	7	35	7
3	2	13.5	7	4	7	6	.....	3	1	.....	8	8	5	.....	4	3
2	.....	19	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18	.....	4	.....
4	4	27.5	10	4	10	10	4	6	4	4	46	46	46	46	6	2
.....	.....	20.5	9	6	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22	6	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	63	91	18	18	21	24	28	.....	3	24	24	24	15	17	3
.....	.....	30.5	5	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	15	15	3	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	17	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
.....	8	19.5	10	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	22	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....
5	15	60.5	22	5	5	6	10	12	5	2	57	57	57	25	25	25
.....	.....	14‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	11	3	.....	.....
2	2	18.5	6	.....	.....	6	1	5	4	1	12	12	12	.....	4	2
1	.....	29	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	2	.....	2	.....
1	.....	14.5	4	3	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....
3	2	40	15	13	15	13	2	9	3	2	34	34	33	.....	21	6
19	18	86.5	61	43	18	18	18	17	18	17	115	115	65	65	38	18
.....	.....	18.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	45	.....	10	3
3	.....	24.	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	7	.....	3	.....
1	.....	31	12	8	12	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	3	.....
7	3	41	15	7	15	8	10	.....	12	3	20	20	20	5	20	2
2	.....	108.5	16	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	5	84	69	84	16	21	16
.....	.....	17	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
1	.....	35	4	3	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	13	13	13	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	22	3	3	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	11	11	11	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	1	.....	1	.....
10	21	65	38	19	38	38	14	19	14	.....	39	39	39	13	24	13
1	.....	36.5	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	12	24	.....	8	1
.....	3	38 5	15	8	15	8	6	5	3	.....	19	19	19	4	5	.....
.....	.....	19.5	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15.5	26	26	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	3	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	31.5	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	10	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	14	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	16	7	7	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	22·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10.5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	.....	3	.....
5	1	57.5	17	6	11	6	5	2	3	1	42	42	42	.....	6	.....
2	.....	51.5	8	4	8	8	4	4	2	.....	32	32	9	.....	6	3
.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	24	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	22	5	3	4
1	.....	12.5	5	5	5	5	.....	5	1	.....	7	7	7	5	7	.....
3	.....	23	6	4	2	5	3	3	2	.....	10	10	10	10	.....	.....

includes pupils in the *regular non-classical* course, but the number of these is merely nominal.

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN MATHEMATICS.								IN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.				IN		
	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In the higher rules of Arithmetic.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Books III-IV.	In Trigonometry or Logarithms.	In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Total in History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science.	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Arnprior	37	8	12	31	6	4	.....	.....	1	37	37	1	12	.....	.....
Barrie	54	39	28	49	12	10	7	.....	10	54	54	7	54	54	.....
Beamsville	37	15	8	37	10	2	.....	.....	37	37	37	.....	33	.....	.....
Belleville	87	31	23	61	15	6	10	15	28	87	87	28	87	87	.....
Berlin	57	12	11	56	11	.....	.....	.....	1	57	57	1	.....	.....	.....
Bowmanville	109	55	29	109	51	14	.....	10	12	97	109	33	7	.....	.....
Bradford	35	33	19	35	21	11	.....	8	12	35	33	.....	8	.....	.....
Brampton	63	50	23	44	9	5	2	2	11	52	63	11	36	.....	.....
Brantford	57	31	20	40	30	6	4	.....	12	45	57	10	10	.....	.....
Brighton	70	32	24	70	17	10	.....	.....	5	79	24	.....	10	.....	.....
Brockville	34	34	34	34	32	7	8	8	.....	8	21	9	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	66	38	22	45	18	3	.....	2	6	66	48	7	.....	.....	.....
Carleton Place	47	24	18	41	18	5	2	.....	4	47	43	4	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	64	18	7	50	4	2	.....	8	10	28	27	7	18	.....	.....
Chatham	73	46	30	55	31	6	3	16	35	73	73	73	48	.....	.....
Clinton	45	20	20	45	8	8	1	8	.....	28	45	4	8	.....	.....
Cobourg	76	40	30	57	40	10	.....	.....	36	51	90	36	34	.....	.....
Colborne	81	22	15	81	10	6	.....	4	.....	81	81	9	10	.....	.....
Collingwood	25	10	7	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	23	23	3	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	32	15	11	9	2	3	.....	.....	8	23	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummondville	42	22	23	30	22	12	16	.....	7	44	44	11	44	.....	.....
Dundas	131	131	93	131	117	24	8	24	24	131	131	24	20	131	.....
Dunnville	47	17	8	47	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	47	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elora	43	6	8	43	6	6	.....	8	8	35	45	6	.....	1	.....
Farmersville	68	20	12	64	11	5	1	1	.....	50	20	.....	8	.....	.....
Fergus	34	13	8	32	6	2	1	1	.....	34	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fonthill	117	36	26	78	25	19	3	8	31	22	57	17	13	117	.....
Galt	152	105	81	107	73	34	2	26	18	152	107	18	55	.....	.....
Gananoque	62	20	15	42	8	5	.....	.....	.....	58	60	6	.....	62	.....
Goderich	69	16	23	64	16	3	.....	.....	.....	69	64	.....	.....	69	.....
Grimsby	51	26	21	47	12	8	.....	.....	6	48	54	10	16	54	.....
Guelph	90	78	56	78	54	9	.....	.....	15	90	90	15	15	90	.....
Hamilton	200	43	29	151	43	29	18	.....	18	200	76	23	31	.....	.....
Ingersoll*	25	10	7	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	23	23	3	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	102	30	14	65	11	7	18	5	6	100	92	2	12	.....	.....
Kemptville	48	20	10	42	10	1	.....	.....	3	46	48	3	48	.....	.....
Kincardine	57	26	15	38	12	7	5	3	.....	57	35	.....	12	57	.....
Kingston	111	68	57	96	62	37	38	57	38	111	111	27	42	111	42
Lindsay	55	16	12	51	6	2	.....	.....	55	55	55	20	20	.....	.....
London	76	69	24	69	57	16	57	69	31	76	76	31	69	76	.....
L'Orignal	54	12	7	38	12	1	9	.....	.....	54	30	2	28	.....	.....
Manilla	29	10	10	20	4	5	.....	2	3	26	12	.....	7	.....	.....
Markham	70	24	22	60	18	8	1	13	1	59	50	8	6	.....	.....
Metcalfe	22	14	6	17	8	2	6	.....	5	22	22	5	4	.....	.....
Milton	32	21	14	30	11	3	.....	.....	7	32	32	8	6	.....	.....
Morrisburgh	35	6	7	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	30	12	12	27	4	.....	.....	.....	4	30	30	4	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	129	37	18	98	25	10	.....	5	41	96	61	4	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	104	48	19	92	37	12	28	11	21	104	39	21	21	.....	.....
Newcastle	63	15	.....	63	10	.....	.....	.....	31	63	63	10	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	57	36	16	57	16	6	1	.....	29	57	51	.....	13	57	.....
Niagara	25	15	15	8	2	2	3	3	25	25	25	25	25	.....	.....
Norwood	41	15	6	41	10	3	.....	.....	7	39	43	.....	6	.....	.....

*Estimate—Not Reported.

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

OTHER SUBJECTS.						Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Number of pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1869.	Number of masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Colleges.
In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.								
37	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	1	1	H. Lloyd Slack, M.A., *Lennoxville.*
40	4	37	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	3	H. B. Spotton, M.A., *Toronto.*
37	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	1	J. Howatt Bell, M.A., *Albert.*
87	12	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	2	Alex. Burdon (certificate,) *St. Andrews.*
15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	J. H. Thom, M.A., *Toronto.*
107	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	Edward J. Crowle, M.A., *Giessen.*
35	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	2	2	1	Robert Dobson, *Certificate.*
25	10	.....	.....	.....	29	1	1	1	17	2	1	2	G. Hunter Robinson, B.A., *Toronto.*
30	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	20	2	.....	2	David Ormiston, B.A., *Toronto.*
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	1	Alfred McClatchie, M.A., *Victoria.*
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	2	.....	1	Joseph Green, M.A., *McGill.*
66	25	.....	.....	.....	40	1	1	1	20	2	.....	2	W. H. Rennelson, M.A., *Toronto.*
28	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	Theophilus Wills, B.A., *Cambridge.*
35	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	1	William O'Connor M.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
73	36	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	2	1	2	S. Arthur Marling, M.A., *Toronto.*
45	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	2	1	1	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto.*
99	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	.....	8	3	Rev. James Roy, B.A., *Victoria.*
50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	2	.....	2	Alex. Murray, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	1	.....	1	W. J. Irwin M.A., *Cambridge.*
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	1	2	1	J. Lawton Bradbury, M.A., *Trinity.*
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	1	1	1	James Y. Cameron, *Queen's.*
99	10	109	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	14	2	5	2	J. Howard Hunter, M.A., *Toronto.*
47	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	C. W. Colter, B.A., *New Brunswick.*
43	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	39	3	1	1	Rev. J. E. Macgregor, (old law.)
50	8	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	2	.....	1	Moses McPherson, B.A., *Victoria.*
34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	James E. Burgess, B.A., *Queen's.*
73	22	.....	117	.....	.....	1	1	.....	20	2	1	2	Henry De la Matter, *Certificate.*
145	25	6	.....	152	152	1	.....	.....	25	2	6	9	W. Tassie, M.A., *Toronto,*
55	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	H. H. Ross, B.A., *Toronto.*
69	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	James Preston, B.A., *Toronto.*
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14	2	.....	1	Daniel Campbell, *Certificate.*
90	35	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	18	.....	1	2	J. Murison Dunn, B.A., *Toronto.*
200	33	41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	24	.....	1	4	J. M. Buchan, M.A., *Toronto.*
23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	30	2	.....	1	J. W. Sargent, B.A., *Dublin.*
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	2	1	2	Wm. A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria.*
12	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2	.....	1	John Wilson Jolly, *Certificate.*
57	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25	1	.....	1	Benjamin Freer, *Certificate.*
111	57	11	.....	47	47	1	1	.....	21	1	8	4	Samuel Woods, M.A., *Toronto.*
55	12	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	2	.....	1	Henry Reazin, *Certificate.*
76	57	76	.....	76	69	1	1	1	30	4	.....	2	Rev. B. Bayley, B.A., *Dublin.*
54	.....	.....	.....	32	32	1	.....	1	10	2	3	1	F. F. MacNab.
20	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	2	W. M. Nichols, B.A., *Trinity.*
39	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	1	James H. Hughes, B.A., *Toronto.*
22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	24	1	.....	1	G. A. Radenhurst, B.A.
32	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	25	.....	.....	1	Nelson Burns, B.A., *Toronto.*
35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	2	.....	1	W. E. Scott, B.A., *Victoria.*
30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14	2	.....	1	Albert Taylor Briggs, B.A., *Trinity.*
120	45	78	115	.....	.....	1	1	1	23	2	3	2	H. M. Deroche, B.A. *Toronto.*
104	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	1	1	2	John Campbell, M.A.
63	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	1	.....	1	W. W. Tamblyn, *Toronto.*
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1	1	...	42	2	.....	3	W. W. Anderson, *Certificate.*
25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	1	1	Charles Camidge, *Certificate.*
21	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	3	2	1	John Moore, B.A., *Victoria.*

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.					IN LATIN.									
	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy.	Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.
Oakville	52	48	45	45	40	39	38	33	1	2	4	1	....	.....	1
Oakwood	23	23	22	23	.....	23	23	23	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Omemee	78	78	40	40	78	67	67	67	52	9	16	10	3	6	6
Orangeville	45	45	45	45	33	31	26	8	1	5	4	5	1	.....	2
Osborne	34	34	34	34	16	18	16	10	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa	104	104	104	104	18	102	75	102	102	8	10	8	.....	.....	3
Ottawa	98	98	98	56	98	93	70	93	14	9	14	9	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	56	56	56	56	56	48	44	26	25	26	9	8	4	2	.....
Pakenham	36	36	31	36	5	31	18	13	18	.....	6	....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	63	63	63	63	62	63	63	63	63	7	8	3	2	.....	.....
Pembroke	39	39	39	39	39	31	21	31	31	4	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Perth	107	107	107	107	57	98	32	56	45	13	20	13	2	1	1
Peterborough	183	183	183	183	183	127	58	.....	50	.....	.....	26	5	12	16
Picton	89	89	89	89	89	66	66	65	66	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Port Dover	38	38	38	38	.....	38	26	22	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	55	55	55	55	55	55	40	55	4	1	6	5	1	1	4
Port Perry	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Rowan	41	41	41	41	41	41	36	16	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	70	70	70	70	25	28	28	28	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	37	37	37	37	25	21	21	21	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	24	24	24	24	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	39	39	39	.....	24	30	30	30	30	2	9	2	2	.....	6
Sarnia	19	15	15	15	12	18	14	.....	18	1	1	2	4	1	1
Scotland	63	63	63	63	47	56	56	56	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	63	63	63	63	63	63	35	63	45	8	15	10	4	5	12
Smith's Falls	53	53	53	53	53	25	13	3	9	2	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Smithville	51	51	51	51	37	51	51	12	12	... ..	4	... ..	.....	.....	.....
Stirling	50	50	50	40	50	35	35	20	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	62	62	62	62	51	62	45	29	16	4	13	.....	.....	.....	4
Strathroy	65	65	65	65	65	43	32	42	1	2	8	2	.....	.....	1
Streetsville	51	51	51	51	.....	51	45	5	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	4
St. Catharines	111	111	111	111	111	108	80	108	80	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys	111	111	111	84	42	71	42	71	71	12	18	12	8	8	8
St. Thomas	39	39	39	39	11	20	16	20	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorold	35	35	35	35	35	25	22	8	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	119	119	119	119	119	118	88	119	59	30	.....	20	.....	.....	10
Trenton	52	52	52	52	52	47	38	19	9	.. ...	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge	68	68	56	68	68	60	38	60	60	3	12	3	.....	.....	3
Vankleekhill	54	54	54	13	54	54	41	54	54	4	6	3	2	2	.....
Vienna	49	49	49	49	.....	42	17	25	....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardsville	72	66	60	60	72	68	60	60	8	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Waterdown	57	57	57	57	57	34	.....	26	.....	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Welland	58	58	58	58	58	25	25	25	7	6	8	5	.....	.....	5
Weston	47	47	47	30	47	47	30	47	47	12	14	11	2	5	9
Whitby	136	136	23	136	136	129	129	129	120	21	2	21	3	.....	13
Williamstown	49	49	49	49	49	49	10	22	10	5	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	66	66	66	66	66	45	45	....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	48	48	48	.....	48	53	49	38	9	9	9	4	2	2	3
Grand Total, 1869	6491	6463	6067	5924	5015	5577	4146	3884	1996	558	642	580	186	95	257
" 1868	5563	5437	4891	4912	4125	4881	3815	3604	2302	469	705	601	176	115	265
Increase	928	1026	1176	1012	890	696	331	280	.....	89	... ..	.....	10	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	.....	63	21	.....	20	8

* The average attendance in Latin, for 1868, included only the boys, but the report for 1869 includes

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

			IN GREEK.								IN FRENCH.					
Reading Horace.	In Verse Composition.	Average attendance in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Harkness.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Written Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Reading Corneille's Horace.
1	.....	11	3	.....	3	1	1	2	1	.....	22	22	22	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	4	4	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	30	12	12	12	10	2	5	4	2	44	28	16	.....	11	3
5	.....	15.5	7	3	4	3	4	3	1	.....	21	21	21	.....	4	1
.....	.....	8	2	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	10	10	10	6	.....	.....
4	.....	57.5	6	3	6	6	3	3	3	.....	20	20	20	.....	10	3
6	6	61	18	18	18	18	.....	11	2	1	48	48	48	48	.....	16
.....	.....	33.5	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	18	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	12.5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	18	.....	3	2
2	.....	34	5	3	5	5	2	.....	.....	.....	23	23	23	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	15	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	14	.....	7	.....
1	.....	54.5	17	8	17	16	1	8	1	1	47	47	47	12	9	7
10	12	73	38	10	.....	.....	15	3	6	4	118	40	68	.....	4	6
1	.....	28.5	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	32	32	32	.....	8	8
2	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	35	8	6	8	6	2	2	1	1	40	40	40	15	10	5
.....	.....	24.5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	12	20	.....	1
.....	.....	21.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	43	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	14.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	12	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....
3	2	16	9	7	9	9	.....	2	2	.....	20	20	20	2	2	8
1	1	8	4	.....	4	.....	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	.....	1	1
.....	.....	21.5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	5	7	.....	4	3
12	4	34	11	7	11	11	5	5	4	2	40	40	40	40	5	12
.....	.....	16.5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	24	19	5	.....	3	2
.....	.....	22.5	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	3	3	2	.....
4	.....	31.5	9	7	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	26	21	26	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	21	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	4	4	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	21.5	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	9	9	9	.....	2	.....
5	.....	54	6	6	6	6	4	4	1	.....	30	30	30	6	6	.....
8	12	33.5	18	10	18	18	8	12	8	.....	70	70	70	20	6	6
.....	.....	11	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	26	5	7	2
.....	.....	25.5	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	5	.....
3	.....	62	30	23	30	.....	7	.....	3	.....	35	35	.....	20	7	1
.....	.....	19.5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	9	6	9	9	2	3	.....	.....	24	24	24	24	2	1
.....	1	21.5	12	11	12	12	1	1	.....	1	11	11	11	11	3	2
.....	.....	17.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	13	13	.....	4	.....
2	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	17	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	18	24	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	18.5	5	5	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	26	26	26	.....	9	.....
5	2	22	11	9	11	9	2	4	3	2	9	9	7	.....	3	2
9	2	89.5	29	.....	29	5	12	2	8	3	121	80	80	10	23	9
5	.....	24.5	8	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	10	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	31	4	1	.....	4	3	4	3	2	19	16	2	.....	3	3
206	129	2907	858	498	553	412	208	253	152	63	2416	2125	1908	506	546	241
216	101	2116.5	871	580	723	499	219	240	190	64	2007	1900	1626	410	613	260
.....	28	*780.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	409	225	282	96	.....	41
10	.....	.....	13	82	170	87	11	.....	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....

the girls also.

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN MATHEMATICS.								IN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.				IN		
	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In the higher rules of Arithmetic.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Books III-IV.	In Trigonometry or Logarithms.	In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Total in History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science.	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Oakville	50	16	7	50	4	.....	3	.....	2	46	47	2	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	22	13	11	22	9	4	.....	.....	23	3	23	3	.....	.....	.....
Omemee	63	24	38	63	11	16	6	6	17	46	63	17	36	.....	.....
Orangeville	44	13	11	41	9	10	.....	5	6	45	30	1	.....	.....	.....
Osborne	34	12	10	27	5	3	.....	.....	10	18	26	.....	.....	10	.....
Oshawa	104	23	11	104	8	2	.....	.....	10	104	37	10	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	98	39	35	42	14	13	24	.....	14	98	98	.....	42	98	.....
Owen Sound	56	25	17	56	17	10	.....	.....	.....	56	56	11	.....	56	.....
Pakenham	36	19	5	31	8	2	6	.....	.....	35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	63	63	15	63	8	3	.....	4	25	63	63	25	25	.....	.....
Pembroke	39	14	9	38	8	4	2	.....	7	39	19	7	.....	.....	.....
Perth	107	41	37	107	21	17	52	.....	28	107	58	28	57	.....	.....
Peterborough	183	60	40	183	40	22	6	.....	98	52	162	12	14	.....	.....
Picton	89	89	39	87	34	11	.....	.....	.....	89	89	.....	34	.....	.....
Port Dover	38	7	7	18	7	7	.....	.....	5	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	55	55	15	55	41	10	10	.....	31	31	55	55	31	.....	.....
Port Perry	70	23	4	20	4	1	.....	2	68	.....	65	.....	11	.....	.....
Port Rowan	41	16	6	41	16	2	1	1	41	.....	41	.....	19	41	.....
Prescott	70	10	3	70	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	28	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	37	4	4	37	2	2	1	.....	.....	37	11	.....	.....	37	.....
Richmond	24	8	7	16	3	1	.....	.....	2	24	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	39	22	16	39	22	8	5	.....	3	39	39	3	7	.....	.....
Sarnia	19	19	16	19	17	5	.....	.....	4	15	16	1	8	.....	.....
Scotland	63	14	7	52	9	4	5	5	1	63	17	5	13	63	.....
Simcoe	63	40	45	40	30	13	4	13	30	63	63	30	30	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	53	12	20	47	5	3	10	4	6	47	34	6	.....	.....	.....
Smithville	51	25	20	41	13	2	2	2	20	51	51	12	8	.....	.....
Stirling	55	11	5	54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	.....	15	.....	.....
Stratford	62	47	21	62	47	9	7	.....	17	62	6	17	62	.....	.....
Strathroy	64	25	12	63	17	8	10	7	2	60	60	3	7	.....	.....
Streetsville	51	7	6	51	2	1	.....	.....	4	51	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	111	40	30	111	25	15	.....	7	16	111	111	16	15	.....	.....
St. Marys	111	60	40	71	40	16	25	8	15	111	111	10	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	36	14	12	36	14	11	8	6	6	31	25	6	14	.....	.....
Thorold	55	28	13	50	13	2	.....	.....	.....	52	26	8	15	.....	.....
Toronto	119	87	79	79	87	39	2	12	40	119	79	40	17	119	.....
Trenton	52	31	15	30	17	5	.....	.....	.....	52	47	8	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge	68	24	40	60	16	24	3	4	12	46	56	12	32	20	30
Vankleekhill	54	53	53	41	7	7	8	2	54	54	54	3	19	.....	.....
Vienna	49	36	12	49	7	1	2	1	20	49	36	20	4	.....	.....
Wardsville	68	14	8	44	8	5	25	.....	8	64	72	45	60	.....	.....
Waterdown	57	29	10	57	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	57	6	.....	57	.....
Welland	58	15	10	13	14	3	.....	.....	8	50	44	8	.....	.....	.....
Weston	47	16	19	37	10	4	15	6	11	47	47	11	47	.....	.....
Whitby	136	125	69	129	64	39	5	6	37	99	130	43	106	20	10
Williamstown	43	46	40	43	8	12	.....	.....	.....	49	38	.....	13	.....	.....
Windsor	66	16	10	46	8	2	.....	4	.....	66	50	4	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	48	21	9	36	8	3	2	6	5	43	48	5	24	.....	.....
Grand Total, 1869	6442	3061	2053	5420	1848	787	501	429	1368	5680	5218	1070	1681	1487	82
" 1868	5452	2835	1993	4599	1780	790	665	533	1261	4764	4456	1143	1533	1161	190
Increase	990	226	60	821	68	.....	.....	.....	107	916	762	.....	148	326	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	164	104	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	108

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

OTHER SUBJECTS.													
In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Number of pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1869.	Number of Masters engaged.	Head Masters and their Colleges.
42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	30	2	.....	1	John Pepper, B.A., *Toronto.*
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	1	.....	1	Abraham Devitt, M.A., *Victoria.*
63	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	2	1	2	John Shaw, *Certificate.*
34	18	9	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	1	20	1	.....	1	C. A. G. Brent, B.A., *Victoria.*
26	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	1	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
104	12	104	104	.....	.....	1	1	1	64	2	.....	2	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
98	.....	.....	.....	12	12	1	1	.....	27	2	.....	4	John Thorburn, M.A.
56	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	2	Hugh Innis Strang, B.A., *Toronto.*
36	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	2	1	1	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
63	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	13	.....	.....	1	J. W. Acres, B.A., *Trinity.*
39	5	39	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	1	James W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto.*
107	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	24	1	2	2	Rev. Thos. Hart, M.A., *Queen's.*
183	75	60	.....	100	100	.....	1	1	20	2	6	2	James B. Dixon, M.A., *Wesleyan.*
89	54	37	.....	.....	50	1	1	1	15	2	1	2	David Lennox, B.A., *Queen's.*
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	2	.....	1	W. E. Crawford, B.A.
55	30	.....	.....	31	31	1	.....	1	22	2	3	2	Adam Purslow, *Certificate.*
70	12	8	.....	.....	24	1	1	1	12	1	.....	1	J. R. Youmans, M.A., *Victoria.*
41	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	17	1	.....	1	Wm. Wilkinson, B.A., *Victoria.*
70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	20	1	.....	1	Rev. George Blair, M.A., *Glasgow.*
37	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	1	Joseph Morrison, M.A., *Acadia.*
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	1	Rev. D. F. Bogert, B.A., *Trinity.*
39	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	1	.....	1	Alfred M. Lafferty, M.A., *Toronto.*
15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	.....	1	1	Francis L. Checkley, B.A., *Trinity.*
63	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	24	.....	.....	3	William Randle Nason, B.A., *Toronto.*
63	41	.....	23	30	30	1	1	1	26	4	2	2	James J. Wadsworth, M.A., *Toronto.*
53	6	20	53	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	1	.....	1	James Christie, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
51	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	1	William Cruickshank, *Aberdeen.*
49	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	10	.....	.....	1	Henry Barry Houghton, B.A., *Dublin.*
62	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	1	.....	2	C. J. Macgregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
60	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	24	2	.....	1	Richard W. Young, *Certificate.*
51	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	12	2	.....	1	John A. Bell, M.A., *Albert.*
111	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	1	1	4	Rev. John King, M.A., *Dublin.*
75	25	.....	100	.....	.....	1	1	1	24	1	.....	3	Wm. Tytler, B.A., *Toronto.*
39	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	50	.....	1	3	Rev. John McClure, *Certificate.*
50	29	15	19	.....	.....	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	2	James Henry Ball, M.A.
119	17	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., *Toronto.*
52	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	1	1	A. H. Wright, B.A., *Toronto.*
68	30	20	12	.....	.....	1	1	1	20	2	.....	1	John Thomson, B.A., *Queen's.*
44	8	26	.....	.....	21	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	2	Rev. W. Lumsden, M.A., *Victoria.*
49	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25	2	.....	1	Alfred Baker, B.A., *Toronto.*
60	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	2	.....	1	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
35	10	23	57	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	John N. Muir, B.A.
58	10	.....	.....	58	58	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	1	E. M. Bigg, B.A., *Toronto.*
47	35	.....	.....	24	24	1	1	.....	13	2	3	1	James Hodgson, *Certificate.*
70	23	.....	19	54	54	1	1	1	20	.....	5	3	Thomas Kirkland, *Certificate.*
30	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	1	1	Alex. Jamieson, B.A., *Queen's.*
30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	1	.....	1	James Johnston, B.A., *Toronto.*
46	33	21	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	1	2	2	George Strauchon, *Certificate.*
5669	1539	885	623	616	838	88	57	65	1600	133	87	165	
4694	1542	647	241	512	731	87	63	67	1654	144	84	161	
965	.....	238	382	104	107	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	54	11	.....	.....	

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.

No. 1.—Monthly Abstracts of Barometric Pressure, Temperature of the Air, and Tension of Vapor, shewing the monthly results of three daily observations at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m., together with the maximum and minimum temperatures, indicated by the self-registering thermometers, at ten Grammar School Stations, throughout the year.

No. 2.—Table of the Relative Humidity, Direction and Velocity of Wind, amount of Cloudiness, Rain, Snow and Auroras, at the same Stations.

A Table of Annual Results is given on pages 12, 13, 14 and 15, Part I. of this Report.

N.B.—The instruments with which the observations are taken, were supplied by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, London, and the index errors have been ascertained by comparisons at the Kew Observatory in England, and at the Toronto Observatory. They are obtained by the stations, together with Registers and forms for Abstracts from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

MONTH.	STATION.	North Latitude. *a*	West Longitude. *a.*	Elevation above the Lake.	Daily Range of Temperature. Date.	Daily Range of Temperature. Least.	Total depth of Rain and
		°	°	Feet.		°	
July	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	3	6	
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	7	9	
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	19	11	3
	Goderich	43·45	81·42	.....	2	9	
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	12	13	3
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10	.....	6	15	4
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25	.....	6	14	1
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	7	8	2
	Stratford	43·25	80·58	.....	2	8	4
	Windsor	42·20	83·00	.....	10	7	5
							3
							2
							1
August	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	9	12	1
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	27	8	4
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	27	7	2
	Goderich	43·45	81·42	.....	8	8	1
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	7	14	2
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10	.....	8	5	3
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25	.....	14	16	2
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	24	6	
	Stratford	43·25	80·58	.....	7	9	
	Windsor	42·20	83·00	.....	24	9	2
							3
							1
September	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	18	7	6
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	2	6	6
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	27	7	5
	Goderich	43·45	81·42	.....	18	8	4
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	3	8	4
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10	.....	26	10	1
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25	.....	4	14	
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	3	4	
	Stratford	43·25	80·58	.....	3	5	
	Windsor	42·20	83·00	.....	28	6	2
							3
							2
							1
October	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	6	8	1
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	8	5	1
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	2	5	
	Goderich	43·45	81·42	.....	7	4	
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	6	9	
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10	.....	1	7	
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25	.....	8	9	
					7	6	

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1870.

OBSERVERS:—*Barrie*—H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A., *Belleville*—A. Burdon, Esq.; *Cornwall*—J. L. Bradbury, Esq., M.A.; *Goderich*—James Preston, Esq., B.A.; *Hamilton*—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; *Pembroke*—J. W. Connor, Esq., B.A., *Peterborough*—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; *Simcoe*—James J. Wadsworth, Esq., M.A.; *Stratford*—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.; *Windsor*—J. Johnston, Esq., B.A.

No. 1—BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND TENSION OF VAPOUR.

MONTH.	STATION.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Elevation above the Lake.	Elevation above the Sea.	BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT.												TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.														TENSION OF VAPOUR.		
						MONTHLY MEANS.				HIGHEST.		LOWEST.		RANGE.				MONTHLY MEANS.						DAILY RANGE.		HIGHEST.		LOWEST.			WARMEST DAY.		COLDEST DAY.		MONTHLY MEANS.		
						7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Monthly.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Date.		7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Greatest.	Least.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Monthly Mean.	Date.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
JANUARY	Barrie	° 44·25	° 79·45	Feet 59	779	Inches. 28·9140	28·8789	28·9085	28·9005	29·311	7 a.m.	28·468	1 p.m.	9	903	·715	8—9	° 24·61	° 31·42	° 26·11	° 27·38	° 37·35	° 16·37	° 20·98	° 34·3	23	9·8	12	° 48·6	4	° -10·1	25	° 58·7	4	° 42·53	25	° 5·83	·117	·139	·122	·126
	Belleville	44·10	77·23	72	307	29·0400	29·0260	29·0560	29·0407	29·4022	7 a.m.	29·0000	9 p.m.	56	920	·0527	23—24	22·26	29·18	26·14	25·86	34·91	15·44	19·47	32·19	2	4·8	29	48·0	4	-4·8	25	48·9	4	39·26	25	2·22	·117	·147	·133	·132
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	29·4752	29·3941	29·4744	29·4479	30·121	7 a.m.	29·027	1 p.m.	30	1·094	·589	19—20	19·46	32·17	21·9	23·17	30·92	11·67	19·25	29·25	3	6·5	5	46·2	4	-7·7	22	53·9	9	40·7	22	-4·6	·104	·121	·104	·109
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·1463	29·1415	29·1522	29·1466	29·493	7 a.m.	28·962	7 a.m.	9	7·31	·936	8—9	22·70	30·91	23·92	25·84	35·54	12·99	13·45	21·0	2	4·4	12	50·2	4	5·8	25	44·4	4	42·83	25	11·20	105	141	109	119
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·573	29·551	29·577	29·5672	29·872	1 p.m.	13	29·100	7 a.m.	31	·772	·637	8—9	28·3	34·2	(29·5 / 30·7	30·7	40·7	16·2	24·5	40·6	23	11·8	8	51·8	(7 / 24	2·2	23	40·6	4	45·7	25	12·6	·135	·136	·133	·135
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·2027	29·1310	29·1428	29·1588	29·877	7 a.m.	1	28·754	1 p.m.	23	1·073	·632	8—9	13·71	29·07	19·37	18·45	27·33	3·32	24·01	46·3	23	10·0	29	44·8	7	-24·3	22	69·1	4	50·83	22	-11·33	·090	·116	·104	·103
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·2132	29·1685	29·2107	29·1993	29·594	1 p.m.	1	28·747	(1 p.m. / 7 a.m.	9 / 30	·847	·681	8—9	19·0	28·56	22·42	22·33	32·20	10·62	21·57	33·5	7	10·4	28	45·4	9	-9·6	22	55·0	4	38·33	22	0·73	·096	·125	·110	·110
	Simcoe	° 42·51	° 80·14	150	716	28·998	28·968	29·011	29·002	29·274	1 p.m.	13	28·619	1 p.m.	9	·655	·496	8—9	29·25	33·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·1	(7 / 24	...	...	47·26	25	10·60	·123	·140	·134	·132
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·9289	28·9086	28·9347	28·9241	28·891	7 a.m.	13	28·205	7 a.m.	30	·686	·599	8—9	24·32	28·73	27·05	26·21	32·85	18·63	14·22	24·4	27	6·7	28	43·1	7	1·2	25	51·9	7	39·13	25	6·63	·121	·130	·126	·126
	Windsor	42·20	83·00		620	29·3290	29·3095	29·3286	29·3217	29·565	7 a.m.	13	28·852	9 p.m.	29	·726	·565	8—9	28·95	33·76	30·29	31·03	39·98	21·83	18·15	34·9	26	4·0	18	54·1	7	7·2	25	61·9	7	43·27	25	13·20	·150	·172	·154	·159
FEBRUARY	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	779	28·8670	28·8589	28·9180	28·8813	29·566	9 p.m.	1	28·362	9 p.m.	17	1·264	·602	22—23	19·99	27·71	20·65	22·78	34·02	11·14	22·88	43·3	28	8·1	13	50·6	12	-16·5	28	67·1	12	49·77	27	9·33	·104	·132	·108	·115
	Belleville	44·10	77·23	72	307	29·4839	29·4565	29·5415	29·4939	30·134	7 a.m.	2	28·802	1 p.m.	23	1·282	·706	2—3	18·90	30·25	23·82	23·66	36·92	16·92	20·2	33·2	18	8·8	(13 / 24)	42·3	13	0·5	5	58·8	11	36·43	2	13·83	·101	·135	·122	·120
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	28·6637	28·6746	28·7467	28·6966	30·134	9 p.m.	12	27·240	7 a.m.	16	2·894	·895	12—13	14·77	24·42	19·38	19·62	28·61	7·59	21·03	29·8	26	8·0	5	53·9	11	-12·7	(2 / 31)	64·6	12	36·36	2	3·26	·086	·117	·091	·099
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·0955	29·1197	29·1396	29·1182	29·663	7 a.m.	1	28·575	1 p.m.	17	1·088	·503	25—26	23·77	38·04	25·75	25·85	36·68	19·67	17·01	17·4	5	5·3	10	46·4	12	8·7	4	37·7	12	41·23	27	14·0	·118	·134	·123	·125
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·50	29·50	29·54	29·51	30·089	7 a.m.	1	28·908	9 p.m.	17	1·181	·704	22—23	24·6	39·2	26·1	26·63	34·7	19·5	22·2	37·4	12	11·5	24	54·8	12	4·7	8	43·1	12	40·5	27	13·9	·111	·148	·125	·121
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·177	29·078	29·157	29·146	29·879	7 a.m.	1	28·707	9 p.m.	23	1·172	·645	2—3	8·55	23·19	14·83	15·52	31·22	4·21	27·01	43·7	23	10·3	10	60·1	12	-25·0	28	61·1	12	41·05	27	-1·63	·072	·110	·090	·091
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·1384	29·1156	29·1937	29·1492	29·771	7 a.m.	2	28·726	9 p.m.	17	1·045	·717	22—23	14·87	25·82	20·37	20·35	28·95	7·55	21·4	39·4	25	10·4	13	53·3	12	-14·6	28	57·9	12	51·8	1	8·63	·085	·122	·102	·103
	Simcoe	° 42·51	° 80·14	150	716	28·941	28·914	28·967	28·941	29·497	1 p.m.	1	28·442	9 p.m.	17	1·055	·665	2—3	15·64	29·42	20·31	21·79	31·61	12·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·0	4	9·80	·093	·129	·109	·117
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·5663	28·5752	28·6101	28·5839	29·169	(7 a.m. / 1 p.m.)	1	28·051	9 p.m.	17	1·058	·664	22—23	21·02	26·57	23·89	23·70	29·23	15·78	13·45	25·1	12	5·2	10	46·1	12	-4·5	(23 / 24)	61·6	12	49·14	27	11·77	110	125	118	117
	Windsor	42·20	83·00		620	29·2880	29·2879	29·2962	29·2910	29·793	7 a.m.	1	28·781	1 p.m.	17	1·012	·622	23—24	25·16	33·26	25·96	28·46	36·13	21·12	15·01	33·3	12	7·3	9	59·9	13	2·3	(25 / 26)	61·0	12	50·03	27	10·87	127	148	136	137
MARCH	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	779	29·0183	28·9601	29·0030	29·0005	29·542	9 p.m.	24	28·056	1 p.m.	30	·986	·506	30—31	19·77	29·59	21·78	23·72	36·85	11·31	25·54	40·0	17	9·6	31	59·1	27	-7·6	12	67·7	27	40·10	4	1·93	·098	·120	·117	·113
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	307	29·0326	29·0404	29·0980	29·0570	29·4246	30·0681	7 a.m.	22	29·160	1 p.m.	30	·921	·467	19—20	18·67	27·53	22·68	22·96	31·20	14·49	19·66	33·6	4	7·2	30	44·9	27	-7·6	22	61·5	27	38·46	5	5·89	·107	·146	·124	·126
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	29·2582	29·2468	29·3107	29·2719	29·6272	7 a.m.	24	28·759	1 p.m.	30	·744	·504	2—3	15·92	28·86	19·87	20·43	31·22	8·21	22·99	39·7	2	10·3	30	51·9	28	-17·5	6	64·4	27	34·00	4	-1·27	·090	·124	·101	·105
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·0995	29·1218	29·1243	29·1152	29·583	7 a.m.	24	28·777	7 a.m.	30	·746	·563	6—7	10·13	26·81	21·32	23·08	32·34	13·91	18·43	33·7	4	7·8	6	53·2	29	-9·3	4	47·2	25	40·53	4	2·77	·102	·122	·118	·114
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·054	29·046	29·085	29·0483	29·593	7 a.m.	25	28·744	7 a.m.	30	·849	·585	25—26	21·7	29·2	24·2	25·37	34·80	15·93	18·87	37·4	22	10·6	31	54·7	29	-3·0	4	58·3	27	38·23	4	4·070	·070	·097	·094	·087
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·2844	29·2153	29·2691	29·2563	29·773	7 a.m.	24	28·722	7 a.m.	30	·051	·726	23—24	8·62	22·73	19·14	16·83	28·61	2·82	25·79	46·3	23	10·2	30	48·7	29	-32·6	5	58·3	27	36·23	4	0·070	·070	·097	·094	·087
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·303	29·274	29·327	29·301	29·740	7 a.m.	24	28·787	1 p.m.	30	·953	·626	23—24	14·81	26·02	21·94	21·12	31·81	5·45	26·36	43·9	17	8·6	30	52·6	27	-19·6	1	62·2	29	39·42	4	4·076	·091	·123	·103	·109
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	716	29·2148	29·1450	29·1955	29·1518	29·483	7 a.m.	24	28·679	1 p.m.	30	·802	·422	4—5	19·45	29·51	24·45	24·31	32·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·0	27	36·00	4	4·676	·098	·134	·109	·113
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·7197	28·6997	28·6913	28·7036	29·024	7 a.m.	35	28·268	7 a.m.	30	·756	·374	5—6	16·68	23·37	20·37	20·81	29·46	9·32	19·94	37·1	4	6·2	27	42·1	26	-12·2	16	54·3	(26 / 27 / 29)	37·87	4	2·03	·095	·117	·106	·106
	Windsor	42·20	83·00		620	29·4338	29·4619	29·4690	29·4549	29·764	9 p.m.	6	28·956	7 a.m.	30	·808	·675	5—6	21·32	31·62	23·27	26·07	34·93	15·92	19·01	31·8	18	9·5	(19 / 24)	59·0	29	-0·5	5	59·3	29	48·07	11	10·37	·113	·151	·130	·131
APRIL	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	779	28·8565	28·8430	28·8470	28·8455	29·226	9 p.m.	22	28·471	9 p.m.	20	·1049	·711	21—22	30·61	44·46	38·17	39·07	52·12	28·15	23·97	37·7	15	10·6	6	74·6	26	17·0	13	57·6	26	53·87	8	26·13	·185	·189	·189	·175
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	307	29·0368	29·0363	29·0407	29·0379	29·3031	29·8930	7 a.m.	15	29·0000	9 p.m.	20	·884	·609	21—22	30·19	46·33	40·01	40·18	54·71	30·24	24·47	39·5	16	9·7	6	70·8	26	16·6	5	54·2	27	53·93	3	23·96	·170	·218	·203	·197
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	28·6637	28·6746	28·7467	28·6966	30·134	9 p.m.	12	27·240	7 a.m.	16	2·894	·895	12—13	14·77	24·42	19·38	19·62	28·61	7·59	21·03	29·8	26	8·0	5	53·9	11	-12·7	(2 / 31)	64·6	12	36·36	2	3·26	·086	·117	·091	·099
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·1463	29·1415	29·1522	29·1466	29·493	7 a.m.	15	28·962	7 a.m.	9	7·31	·936	8—9	22·70	30·91	23·92	25·84	35·54	12·99	13·45	21·0	2	4·4	12	50·2	4	5·8	25	44·4	4	42·83	25	11·20	105	141	109	119
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·573	29·551	29·577	29·5672	29·872	1 p.m.	13	29·100	7 a.m.	31	·772	·637	8—9	28·3	34·2	(29·5 / 30·7	30·7	40·7	16·2	24·5	40·6	23	11·8	8	51·8	(7 / 24	2·2	23	40·6	4	45·7	25	12·6	·135	·136	·133	·135
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·2027	29·1310	29·1428	29·1588	29·877	7 a.m.	1	28·754	1 p.m.	23	1·073	·632	8—9	13·71	29·07	19·37	18·45	27·33	3·32	24·01	46·3	23	10·0	29	44·8	7	-24·3	22	69·1	4	50·83	22	-11·33	·090	·116	·104	·103
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·1732	29·1602	29·1704	29·1677	29·585	7 a.m.	15	28·559	9 p.m.	30	1·026	·701	21—22	28·5	38·9	30·6	32·7	42·7	22·11	...	...	72·8	19	...	...	19·0	19	59·43	3	26·40	·202	·235	·208	·215
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	716	29·0000	28·9700	29·0000	28·9900	29·350	1 p.m.	15	28·511	1 p.m.	20	·839	·554	21—22	35·37	44·71	38·95	39·18	47·31	30·93	16·38	27·8	24·0	30	8·1	3	66·4	26	16·7	4	44·7	27	53·83	3	27·20	·224	·253	·226	·234
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·6175	28·6044	28·6128	28·6116	28·945	7 a.m.	15	28·011	1 p.m.	20	·934	·723	21—22	25·57	34·77	30·95	31·10	40·37	24·18	15·92	33·6	4	4·8	5	63·5	26	19·0	3	50·4	19	45·60	3	27·70	·209	·246	·214	·223
	Windsor	42·26	83·00		620	29·2927	29·2684	29·2846	29·2815	29·636	7 a.m.	14	28·541	1 p.m.	20	1·105	·637	21—22	40·94	50·83	42·42	44·67	54·32	34·17	19·15	32·8	23	3·7	1	74·4	19	29·7	3	56·4	19	53·60	3	37·70	·266	·294	·249	·269
MAY	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	779	28·8063	28·7907	28·8139	28·8039	29·108	7 a.m.	27	28·383	1 p.m.	14	·725	·387	26—27	51·22	68·14	48·42	52·59	64·20	41·26	22·94	31·6	5	6·8	15	82·6	12	30·9	1	52·6	11	70·83	3	37·77	·373	·393	·372	·372
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	307	29·4080	29·4035	29·4604	29·4239	29·803	7 a.m.	27	29·089	7 a.m.	14	·714	·414	26—27	49·70	58·93	51·59	53·38	62·45	43·12	19·33	27·9	12	7·8	19	81·6	12	32·6	1	49·0	11	65·23	1	39·40	·290	·338	·304	·307
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·37	66·37	50·37	55·70	64·42	44·91	19·51	31·4	14	13·9	20	90·2	31	30·7	(3 / 31)	63·1	11	67·7	3	37·77	·289	·338	·303	·310
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·1962	29·1906	29·2046	29·1904	29·394	7 a.m.	8	28·620	1 p.m.	14	·774	·390	26—27	48·58	63·37	48·68	50·28	58·49	40·93	17·56	33·1	26	6·7	2	89·4	25	31·2	4	49·2	25	70·37	3	36·50	·263	·296	·283	·281
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·287	29·266	29·273	29·275	29·899	1 p.m.	27	29·016	1 p.m.	14	·744	·441	26—27	50·0	64·3	53·3	53·9	64·3	39·7	24·6	35·5	12	11·1	1	82·4	25	36·0	3	56·8	24	68·73	3	34·13	·270	·333	·307	·303
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·20	29·05	29·09	29·08	29·443	7 a.m.	27	28·699	1 p.m.	14	·744	·431	26—27	45·45	56·32	51·21	50·99	60·42	38·10	22·32	40·5	25	10·0	2	82·8	24	26·0	3	56·8	24	66·73	3	34·13	·270	·334	·307	·303
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·1475	29·1218	29·1415	29·1357	29·499	7 a.m.	8	28·727	1 p.m.	14	·772	·441	26—27	49·04	60·9	50·37	53·04	64·3	39·76	24·54	39·5	11	9·3	2	84·5	12	32·7	1	52·9	11	69·33	3	36·43	·287	·346	·293	·308
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	716	29·0000	28·9700	29·0000	28·9900	29·350	1 p.m.	14	·629	·286	26—27	47·7	59·96	49·91	50·98	59·91	41·53	17·68	33·7	21	7·7	28	76·1	12	30·7	4	48·4	25	66·40	3	35·61	·251	·299	·274	·269
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·5988	28·5863	28·5858	28·5883	28·860	7 a.m.	8	28·164	1 p.m.	13	·696	·283	26—27	47·41	57·79	49·61	51·64	62·41	40·42	21·99	34·9	26	4·0	1	84·9	25	33·6	4	48·3	25	67·13	1	41·90	·318	·355	·330	·335
	Windsor	42·20	83·00		620	29·2376	29·2082	29·2262	29·2251	29·628	7 a.m.	13	28·281	1 p.m.	13	·857	·277	12—13	52·59	60·00	51·59	54·74	63·43	45·42	18·01	30·9	26	4·0	1	84·2	25	35·3	4	48·0	25	68·07	1	41·90	·318	·355	·330	·335
JUNE	Barrie	44·25	79·45	59	779	28·8724	28·8622	28·8703	28·8683	29·398	7 a.m.	9	28·319	1 p.m.	14	·941	·482	9—10	58·26	64·99	56·68	59·78	67·90	48·38	19·52	28·6	3	7·6	15	89·6	3	34·0	7	46·6	3	47·10	·374	·403	·384	·387
	Belleville	44·10	77·25	72	307	29·5634	29·5559	29·5752	29·5668	30·000	7 a.m.	9	29·138	7 a.m.	14	·862	·456	9—10	57·65	66·14	58·03	60·61	69·53	51·22	18·31	24·1	26	11·3	19	89·0	3	38·8	7	49·0	4	69·13	11	52·30	424	455	484	454
	Cornwall	45·0	74·50	137	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·2	68·7	62·3	64·04	74·0	50·94	23·06	45·4	9	10·4	15	92·2	3	40·7	17	51·5	(4 / 29)	72·36	7	52·7	438	466	430	445
	Goderich	43·45	81·42		745	29·1902	29·2015	29·1767	29·1905	29·3528	9 p.m.	8	28·632	7 a.m.	14	·897	·474	12—13	54·95	60·66	56·37	57·33	65·26	47·71	17·55	30·0	12	7·7	26	89·1	3	35·5	7	44·6	(3 / 29)	68·97	5	43·83	·386	·420	·406	·404
	Hamilton	43·12	79·50	90	324	29·284	29·279	29·253	29·305	29·845	7 a.m.	9	29·080	7 a.m.	14	·805	·429	9—10	58·2	68·1	57·9	61·47	71·64	52·4	19·24	27·2	26	10·3	18	92·9	3	38·8	18	52·9	28	70·19	6	50·2	416	442	407	421
	Pembroke	45·50	77·10		400	29·199	29·1473	29·1748	29·1737	29·645	7 a.m.	9	28·744	1 p.m.	14	·871	·425	9—10	54·94	64·25	57·03	58·76	67·16	49·48	21·78	34·3	2	9·4	11	89·2	3	33·0	7	50·2	3	69·57	11	48·70	368	432	384	395
	Peterborough	44·20	78·25		629	29·2469	29·2299	29·2431	29·2380	29·664	7 a.m.	9	28·732	1 p.m.	14	·932	·506	9—10	57·50	66·56	57·66	60·24	72·08	46·62	25·46	39·6	17	12·0	11	82·8	(3 / 29)	43·8	9	49·0	3	67·93	15	52·4	·401	·410	·382	·398
	Simcoe	42·51	80·14	150	716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stratford	43·25	80·58		1182	28·7029	28·6983	28·7031	28·7011	28·171	9 p.m.	8	28·171	7 a.m.	14	·851	·416	9—10	54·15	62·89	56·94	57·99	66·39	49·63	17·17	28·3	2	7·2	26	79·7	3	32·7	7	43·0	(18 / 29)	65·47	5	49·13	·387	·434	·405	·409
	Windsor	42·20	83·00		620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

An accident to the *Cornwall* Barometer occasioned defective returns from that station from April to December.
There was no Observer from January to March at *Simcoe*.
The mid-day thermometric observation on 18th November was omitted at *Pembroke*.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.—*Continued.*

SECTION II.—BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND TENSION OF VAPOUR.—*Continued.*

MONTH	STATION	Height above Lake Ontario	Height above the Sea	BAROMETER AT 32° FAHRENHEIT: Monthly Means	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Range	TEMPERATURE OF AIR: Monthly Means	Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Warmest Day	Coldest Day	TENSION OF VAPOUR: Monthly Means
		Feet	Feet	Inches	Inches		Inches		Inches							
January	Toronto	0	350	29 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.0	17	9	10	13.74	7.95	6.79	68.97	76.98	52.17	18.81	29.7	3	6.4	26	44.6	3	38.1	15	29.53	29	17.50	18.7	19.0	18.1	18.2
	Hamilton	0	350	29.4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	6.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	8.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	9.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quebec	0	150	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Fredericton	0	50	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Halifax	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sydney	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Chatham	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sarnia	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Windsor	0	0	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	10.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	Toronto	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hamilton	0	350	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kingston	0	250	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.[illegible]	7.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	68.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ottawa	0	450	29.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illeg

...RE OF AIR.										TENSION OF VAPOUR.			
...GE.		Highest.		Lowest.			Warmest Day.		Coldest Day.	Monthly Means.			
N...	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Monthly Range.	Date.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.
No...		°		°		°				°				
4	26	84·6	3	46·5	1	38·1	15	75·33	29	59·50	·482	·519	·504	·502
3	28	82·7	15	47·6	1	35·1	16	75·03	1	57·33	·506	·564	·520	·530
6	20, 21	87·1	19, 26	47·0	5, 6	40·1	26, 27	74·7	5	60·03	·537	·661	·571	·590
A... 2	26	82·3	10	45·5	5	36·8	10	75·90	21	53·63	·495	·576	·552	·541
1	14	88·3	15	45·5	5, 13	42·8	3	78·0	29	59·1	·539	·613	·538	·563
N.I... 3	29	87·1	17	41·5	1	45·6	26	72·77	5	57·57	·465	·512	·500	·492
7	24	86·9	26	41·3	1, 5, 31	45·6	26	74·46	29	60·8	·487	·503	·487	·493
9	24	84·2	10	48·7	6	35·5	15	78·0	21	59·0	·515	·557	·562	·545
0	24	81·5	15	44·9	5	36·6	3	73·73	21	54·0	·497	·537	·537	·524
2	13	88·0	10	49·9	5	38·1	10	80·33	5	62·20	·534	·572	·569	·559
6	13	84·6	9	41·5	31	43·1	19	73·17	31	51·37	·476	·483	·462	·474
1	4	85·6	25	43·5	31	42·1	20	78.33	31	53·10	·474	·504	·486	·488
9	6	89·1	20	41·7	31	47·4	20	77·03	31	51·86	·444	·630	·445	·503
2	30	85·5	19	44·0	31	41·5	19	77·77	31	50·80	·503	·541	·501	·515
1	4	94·3	20	41·3	6	53·0	20	80·7	31	55·6	·527	·604	·506	·545
0	28	81·5	10	41·0	8, 31	40·5	20	73·0	31	51·03	·430	·442	·428	·433
4	21	87·8	20	37·4	31	50·4	20	76·76	31	51·3	·453	·471	·427	·451
5	4	87·1	20	43·5	7	43·6	20	79·9	31	53·40	·496	·570	·535	·534
2	21	85·0	20	41·5	8	43·5	20	76·43	31	50·33	·485	·543	·500	·509
3	30	92·2	20	47·8	7	44·4	20	81·17	31	56·13	·561	·619	·566	·582
0	8	89·1	19	33·0	27	51·7	20	77·43	27	41·83	·446	·461	·442	·449
5	7	83·1	20	34·4	28	48·7	20	72·30	27	41·80	·448	·502	·468	·472
4	21	90·1	7	29·7	27	60·4	20	73·7	27	41·03	·430	·519	·471	·473
3	8	81·4	20	37·2	27	44·2	24	73·07	27	43·70	·417	·484	·448	·449
6	8	89·8	20	32·0	27	57·8	20	76·2	27	43·9	·423	·521	·438	·461
4	27	83·4	19	27·5	23	55·9	20	71·97	27	40·37	·408	·447	·436	·430
3	7	84·2	20	26·7	28	57·5	20	72·1	27	40·43	·396	·447	·424	·422
3	28	83·3	20	37·3	27	46·0	20	74·73	27	44·43	·406	·506	·466	·473
5	8	79·4	20	33·2	28	46·2	20	69·67	27	40·63	·395	·471	·432	·433
8	15	87·2	20	33·0	28	54·2	24	75·97	27	43·40	·436	·464	·444	·448
6	19	76·5	8	18·0	27	58·5	8	64·17	30	28·33	·240	·259	·228	·242
2	21	71·2	2	18·7	27	52·5	2	64·80	27	27·56	·222	·281	·245	·249
3	29	75·0	2	19·4	28	55·6	1 & 2	62·3	30	31·03	·227	·288	·255	·257
0	30	70·5	8	22·2	27	48·3	1 & 9	60·3	27	30·23	·234	·252	·231	·239
6	23, 30	78·8	1	13·1	27	65·7	9	62·2	27	29·3	·213	·269	·226	·236
7	30	70·8	1	15·7	31	55·1	2	61·23	27	26·97	·212	·230	·225	·222
5	30	72·5	2	10·8	27	61·7	2	58·9	27	24·53	·190	·249	·208	·216
1	21	71·0	8	15·0	27	56·0	2	63·0	25	29·56	·237	·267	·251	·252

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MONTH.	STATIONS.	HUMIDITY OF AIR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	North.	Total depth of Rain and
July	Barrie	80	63	74	72	.....	3
	Belleville	85	73	84	81	3 ..	2
	Cornwall	90	82	89	87	.....	.....
	Goderich	88	81	87	85	11 ..	3
	Hamilton	86	70	83	79	.....	4
	Pembroke	85	66	80	77	3 ..	1
	Peterborough	82	58	81	74	.....	2
	Simcoe	84	67	87	79	.....	4
	Stratford	91	75	90	85	4 ..	5
	Windsor	81	64	85	77	2 ..	3
August	Barrie	81	63	78	74	3 ..	2
	Belleville	83	65	81	76	12 ..	1
	Cornwall	84	83	83	83	.....	.....
	Goderich	88	77	87	84	13 ..	1
	Hamilton	87	71	85	81	.....	4
	Pembroke	83	66	74	74	9 ..	2
	Peterborough	82	58	77	72	5 ..	1
	Simcoe	84	66	86	79	8 ..	2
	Stratford	92	73	88	84	9 ...	3
	Windsor	87	67	87	80	10 ...	2
September	Barrie	81	59	81	74	6 ...	2
	Belleville	88	71	86	82	.....	1
	Cornwall	91	76	88	85	2 ...	.....
	Goderich	88	73	84	82	7 ...	1
	Hamilton	83	66	81	77	.....	6
	Pembroke	89	65	81	78	3 ...	6
	Peterborough	88	59	86	78	4 ...	5
	Simcoe	89	70	90	83	8 ..	4
	Stratford	93	73	89	85	10 ...	4
	Windsor	75	53	74	67	10 ..	1
October	Barrie	85	72	86	81	10	2
	Belleville	89	77	86	84	15	2
	Cornwall	86	81	88	84	1 ...	.....
	Goderich	82	74	78	78	14	3
	Hamilton	84	67	83	78	.....	2
	Pembroke	87	67	82	79	.....	1
	Peterborough	90	70	84	81	6	1
	Simcoe	91	72	91	85		

* Of th is p received weekly five—so as great deaths, and boc

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TABLE I—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS 1869—*Continued.*

No. 2. HUMIDITY, WIND, CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW AND AURORAS.

MONTH	STATION.	HUMIDITY OF AIR. Monthly Means. 9 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	WINDS. NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS. Surface Current. North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Calm.	Total.	Motion of Clouds. North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Imperceptible	Total.	Estimated Velocity of Wind. Monthly Means. 9 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Amount of Cloudiness. Monthly Means. 9 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	RAIN. Number of Rainy days.	Depth in the hours.	Depth.	SNOW. No. of the days.	Depth in hours.	Depth.	Total depth of Rain and Melted Snow.	AURORAS. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.	When Observed.
JANUARY ...	Barrie	80	75	81	79	2	2	14	1	4	3	29	7	19	78					1	8	3	54	12	78	1.19	1.96	1.75	1.50	7	8	6	7												
	Belleville	87	85	89	87	4	5	20		4	14	13	20	2	78						3		50	16	78	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.11	7	9	7	7.6	1	4.30	1.30				1.30	1			1	3	5	10	9.30	
	Cornwall	82	81	90	84																					1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	8	10.8	1.24	8.2											1	1	2	4		
	Goderich	83	79	83	82	13	2	11	2	16	12	8	9	1	78	9	5	2		6	6	3	6	12	78	1.28	2.26	2.08	1.87	7.8	7.98	5.97	7.2											1	1	2	4		
	Hamilton	74	66	77	72		1	4		36					41					23			28	27	78	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	11	1118	13	6	1.6	1.4	1.20				1	1	2	4		
	Peterboro'	86	81	85	84	6	9	15	10	7	14	7	10		78	1				1	1	1	3	12	78	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	7	7	7	7	10	14.1	7				1.40				1	1	2	4	6th, 7th	
	Simcoe	81	74	85	80	6	11	2	7	1	6	7	9	14	78						1	1	5	15	78	1.24	2.22	1.16	1.54	7.6	9.03	7	7.8	14	19.6	7	1.30	1.30							1	1	2	4	13th, 18th, 16th, 17th, 26th.	
	Stratford	89	79	88	85	4	2	14	2	3	17	20	9	1	78	2	2			2	4	10	7	30	78	1.43	3.02	2.28	2.24	8.8	11.5	9.6	9.9	11	1113	7				1.13				1	1	2	4	20th, 26th.	
	Windsor	93	84	90	87	6	9	5	3	5	27	13	5		78		2	2	1		24	6	8	34	15	78	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.3	6.8	7.9	6.5	7.1	9	7.30	1.30	5	7.30	10.0	7	1.13				1	1	2	4		
FEBRUARY...	Barrie	86	85	91	88	3	2	10	1	4	3	12	14	25	72						4		60	8	72	1.88	2.04	.88	1.61	8.96	8.92	6.29	8.06											1	1	2	4		
	Belleville	90	92	91	91	9	5	10	3	4	5	18	6	3	72						3		66	3	72	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	8.2	8.2	7.1	7.8	4	11		11	16		17.5	1.10			1	1	4	6	6th.	
	Cornwall	86	87	95	89	1	1	12	1	2	1	14	3	23	61											1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.8				7	11.30	1.15	11				1	1	4	6		
	Goderich	88	83	86	85	17	3	6	6	14	5	7	9	2	69	5		1	1	2	10	8	7	25	69	1.31	1.42	1.26	1.33	8.6	8.11	8.1	8.3	1	30		1	1		1.31				1	1	4	6	5th	
	Hamilton	79	73	85	79					1	1	25			27					2	1	1	28	8	72	1.11	1.12	0.96	0.97	8.9	7.8	6.9	7.9	2	30		1	1		1.31				1	1	4	6	4th, 11th.	
	Peterboro'	93	87	91	90	9	7	12	5	6	6	9	19	7	72						2		22	3	72	1.5	2.16	1.04	1.18	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.9	3	4.30		2	16		4.30				1	1	4	6	10th, 11th.	
	Simcoe	79	76	82	79	3	2	2		3	8	17	28	9	72	1	2			1	2	1	22	3	72	1.17	2.15	1.14	1.15	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.9	2	1.15		2	16		1.15				1	1	4	6	10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 26th.	
	Stratford	92	84	89	88	3	2	7	1	2	14	17	16	11	72	2	1			1	8	8	45	5	72	3.0	3.9	2.2	2.7	8.7	9.1	7.7	7.8	2	2.30		2	16		2.30				1	1	4	6	10th.	
	Windsor	88	71	82	84	8	4	11		6	12	12	14	4	72					1	9	10	38	12	72	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	8.8	7.6	6.1	6.8	3	1.15		2	4.30	1.2	1.45				1	1	4	6	10th, 11th, 14th.	
MARCH	Barrie	83	76	86	82	4		5	3	6	3	10	18	32	81		1				3	8	55	14	81	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.2	7	6	6	6											1	1	3	5	17th, 31st.	
	Belleville	94	93	95	94	1	2	22		2	4	27	7	16	81						1	3	58	18	81	1.11	1.9	1.8	1.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.6	4	30.30	1.30	7	21.30	1.45	17.25	2.1000				1	1	3	5	31st.	
	Cornwall	84	84	88	85		5	14		3	1	14	36	3	81	8	13			1			43	10	75	1.1	1.1	1.07	1.10	7.7	6.35	5.9	6.65				2	22	10	1.10				1	1	3	5	31st.	
	Goderich	87	78	85	83	10	2	5	26	18	3	5	8	4	81	3	4	1	1	5	6	1	42	19	81	1.24	1.27	1.21	1.24	7.9	6.52	6.8	7.1	3	1.30		2	5.30		1.45				1	1	3	5	31st.	
	Hamilton	75	68	80	75		9	2			32				43				2	26	2	2	10	1	43	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.10	6.52	6.8	7.3	2	1.30		2	5.30		1.45				1	1	3	5	31st.	
	Peterboro'	90	73	83	82	6	2	13	14	6	4	14	18	8	86	1			1	2	12	2	28	20	86	1.15	1.19	1.19	1.17	7.6	7.10	6.7	7.1	4	3.30		3	11.30		3.15				1	1	3	5	10th, 31st.	
	Peterborough	86	79	87	87	6	3	4	1	5	7	30	9	27	81	1	1			1	2	1	8	5	81	1.9	1.10	1.9	1.9	7.5	6.80	5.8	6.7	3	1.30		2	4.30		1.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 31st.	
	Simcoe	81	74	77	77	6	3	7	2	12	16	16	18	11	81	1	1	2	1	1	10	2	8	7	81	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	7.3	6.80	5.1	6.47	3	30.30		3	9.0		1.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 31st.	
	Stratford	91	79	87	86	1	5	3	5	7	17	17	14	12	81					1	2	1	29	48	81	1.12	1.14	1.10	1.12	7.10	7.0	6.5	6.11	3	2.0		3	7.30		1.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 31st.	
	Windsor	88	80	89	86	8	6	7	3	9	18	10	17	3	81	1	1				1	7	15	40	81	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	6.7	7.0	5.2	6.3	3	4.30		3	8.30		1.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 31st.	
APRIL	Barrie	75	60	79	71	3	1	7	3	2	5	16	21	20	78	1	1				6	6	49	15	78	1.3	1.6	1.01	1.3	5.9	6.9	5.9	5.9	7	16.30	1.45	2	2.0		17.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Belleville	76	66	78	73	2	4	12		9	14	26	9	4	78						15		49	22	78	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.8	4	1.30	1.45	2	0.2	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Cornwall	68	70	73	67											6					6		56	34	90	1.0	1.0	0.94	1.0	5.10	5.11	5.10	5.10	12	1.30	1.45	2	0.2	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Goderich	78	70	78	76	21		8	8	10	7	10	7		78	8		6	1	2	15	8	19	19	78	1.6	2.9	2.0	2.2	6.6	6.4	5.4	6.1	7	24.5	2.30	3	9	4.5	2.7.10				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Hamilton	77	67	78	74	4	9	7							27											1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.8	6.5	5.8	6.5	10	30.30	1.45	2	3.0	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Peterboro'	81	70	76	76											4	1			1	2		18	1	43	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.10	7.0	6.5	6.11	3	2.30		3	3.0		1.45				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Peterborough	82	70	76	76	1	5	6	5	3	7	17	17	14	80	4	1			1	2	2	22	10	80	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.11	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.11	3	3.30	1.45	3	3.0	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Simcoe	83	65	80	76	2	5	7	1	2	9	28	14	26	94						1	2	22	16	94	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.4	3	2.30	1.45	3	3.0	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Stratford	81	64	78	74	2	3	7	1	2	9	28	15	15	90	3	1	1	2	1	6	11	13	11	78	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.3	3	2.30	1.45	3	3.0	1.30	1.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
	Windsor	80	70	89	82	2	12	12	4	12	11	15	9	3	78	2	2			2	4	14	13	27	78	1.6	3.9	2.0	2.2	6.6	7.3	6.1	6.6	12	4.30	1.45	3	0.054		1.7.30				1	1	3	5	10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, IV.	
MAY	Barrie	71	55	76	67	8	1	13	1	4	2	8	11	29	78	4	1	1		1	2	3	49	17	78	.96	1.4	.5	.95	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5											1	1	3	5	7th, 11th, 3rd, 4th, 9th, IV.	
	Belleville	78	63	78	74	8		9	8	10	14	8	18	3	78					1	1	2	55	15	78	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	5.4	6.5	5.7	5.8	11	6.45		2	6.0		2.7.45				1	1	3	5	5th, 7th, 9th, 10th.	
	Cornwall	81	66	82	77		1	6		2	1	17	8	2	78	3				1	1	2	56	15	78	1.0	1.0	0.96	0.98	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8											1	1	3	5	7th, 11th, 3rd, 4th, 9th, IV.	
	Goderich	74	60	78	74	26	1	2		2	3	11	11	18	78	15	4	5	2	4	2	2	7	8	78	1.25	2.24	1.5	1.18	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.7	8	6.0		2.30.45			2.45.45				1	1	3	5	4th, 11th, 3rd, 7th, IV.	
	Hamilton	78	60	77	72											26	19	1					19	13	78	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.7	10	30.0		2.30.45			2.45.45				1	1	3	5	4th, 11th, 3rd, 7th, IV.	
	Peterboro'	86	71	79	79	12	8	10	6	4	3	6	2	29	78	2	1			1	2		10	6	78	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	7.8	8.3	6.7	7.8	14		.45	2	1.0		2.0.45		2	3	1	1	3	5	4th, 9th, 11th, 3rd, 7th, IV.	
	Peterborough	75	59	78	71	6	7	7	5	3	7	11	11	27	78	5	4	4	4	1	3	18	22	11	78	1.4	2.03	1.2	1.4	6.4	7.8	6.8	6.9	7	10.25		2	2.30		2.55		2	3	1	1	3	5	4th, 11th, 3rd, 7th, IV.	
	Simcoe	77	66	78	74	3	3	12	1	5	3	7	11	26	78	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	27	26	78	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.8	5			2	1.0		2.0.45		2	3	1	1	3	5	4th, 11th, 3rd, 7th, IV.	
	Stratford	75	63	73	70	5	8	14	3	6	7	6	12	17	78	2	3	9	1	3	3	5	8	31	78	2.8	3.4	1.5	2.6	5.8	7.3	5.1	6.1	19	52.30	1.7.12	1	4.30	1.9	1.8.12		2	3	1	1	3	5	4th, 7th, 9th.	
	Windsor	79	68	83	77	6	11	17	4	15	12	5	8		78	2	2	4	3	3	3	8	13	32	78	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.9	6.5	8.0	7.1	7.2	13		1.30.5				1.32.5		1	2	1	1	3	5		
JUNE	Barrie	79	64	83	75	2		7	2	4	6	16	8	33	78	2				2	9	1	56	10	78	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	6.10	6.05	5.0	5.9	16		3.5949				3.5949				1	1	3	6	4th.	
	Belleville	87	74	85	82	2	1	3	5	7	6	3	7	24	78	2		3	1	1	14	2	36	24	78	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.11	14	77.	2.925				2.925				1	2	3	6	3rd, 5th, 12th, 14th.	
	Cornwall	81	69	79	76											1	1				1		9	6	17	0.9	0.9	0.96	0.87	4.2	5.0	3.5	4.2											1	1	3	6		
	Goderich	83	70	84	79	16	8	3	8	11	12	5	5	10	78	9		2	4	12	8	5	73	18	78	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	7.1	6.8	5.7	6.5	19	95.5	6.6750				6.6750				1	1	4	12		
	Hamilton	82	61	81	76						41	2		25	78	3	2			3	1	2	21	13	78	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.1	18	46.48	6.5448				6.5448				1	1	4	12		
	Peterboro'	87	71	87	80	3	2	13	3	7	13	6	19	4	78	2	1	2	5	4	9	5	48	2	78	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	7.0	17	1.30	7.3672				7.3672		1	2	1	2	3	6	5th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th.	
	Peterborough	82	59	80	74	4	2	1	1	3	3	13	18	6	78	2	3	1	1	2	11	22	10	14	78	0.92	2.03	0.61	1.22	5.91	7.0	5.42	6.08	13	47.19	2.360				2.360		1	2	1	2	3	6	9th, 24th.	
	Simcoe																																													
	Stratford	89	74	85	82	3	4	1	5	5	8	19	9	34	78	3	2	1	3	3	4	15	7	31	9	78	2.2	3.4	1.2	2.3	6.9	7.6	6.3	6.9	22	1.51.50	8.9111				8.9111		1	2	1	2	3	6		
	Windsor																																													

a Where the clouds have contrary motions, the higher current is entered here.

b Velocity is estimated, 0 denoting calm or light air, 10 denoting very heavy hurricane.

c 10 denotes that the sky is covered with clouds; 0 denotes that the sky is quite clear of clouds.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1869.—*Continued,*

No. 2.—HUMIDITY, WIND, CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW AND AURORAS.—*Continued,*

MONTH.	STATIONS.	HUMIDITY OF AIR. Monthly Means 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS. Surface Current. North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Calm.	Total.	Motion of Clouds. North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Imperceptible.	Clear.	Total.	Estimated Velocity of Wind. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Amount of Cloudiness. Monthly Means 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	RAIN. No. of Rainy Days.	Duration in hours.	Depth in Inches.	SNOW. No. of Snowy Days.	Duration in hours.	Depth in inches	Total Depth of Rain and Melted Snow	AURORAS. Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Sky undiscernible, Obs. doubtful.	Sky unfavorable, obs. impossible.	Sky favorable, aurora seen.	Where Observed.
JULY	Barrie	80	63	74	72		2				4	7	22	5	81		1	1	2		4	2	60	16	81	92	11	44	67	5·5	4·9	4·6	5	9	32·30	2·6452				3·6452					17	16		
	Belleville	85	73	86	81	3					23	18	2	3	81						19	8	36	14	81	79	12	10	6·4	5·4	6·3	6·02	14		2·925				2·925					16	11		
	Cornwall	90	82	89	87			8	1		13	34	7	13	79			1			3	1	53		81	76	1·29	·77	1·03	3·6	4·6	4·7	4·3	11													
	Goderich	88	83	87	87	11		4	7	14	23	18	4	7	81	4	1		2	3	5	20	10	4	15	18	81	2·1	2·3	1·7	2·0	6·3	6·2	6·7	6·43	11	36·5	3·9146				3·9146					14	13		
	Hamilton	86	70	83	79						7	23		31							27				40	14	81	1·7	1·8	1·2	1·6	6·0	7·0	6·3	6·43	11	30·30	4·7003				4·7003					15	12		
	Pembroke	85	66	80	77	3	1	1	4	2	2	10	9	20	81	2			2	19	29	13	11	6	48	4	81	1·6	2·0	1·9	1·8	7·4	8·1	7·2	7·59	19	29·15	1·4268				1·4268					12	4		
	Peterborough	82	56	81	74			2	1	1	6	23	3	46	81					2	19	29	13	14	12	81	69	2·2	2·5	1·9	5·5	6·7	4·9	5·7	9	56·31	2·420			3	2·420					12	12		
	Simcoe	84	67	87	79			2	1	1	6	23	3	46	81						17	44	12	12	81	81	1·6	2·3	1·5	1·9	6·5	7·2	6·4	6·7	9		4·8401				4·8401					14	12		
	Stratford	91	75	90	85	4	2	1	1		3	19	15	18	81	2	1			2	10	4	17	7	31	17	81	2·5	3·4	1·3	2·4	6·2	7·5	5·8	6·5	13	57·45	5·7414				5·7414					16	15		
	Windsor	81	64	80	77	2	1	4	6	19	23	14	8	6	81			2			4	17	7	40	11	81	2·5	3·4	2·4	1·8	5·9	6·4	7·0	6·4	14	72·05	3·7414				3·7414					23	4		
AUGUST	Barrie	81	63	78	74	3	4	5	7	3	7	1	4	14	15	28	78	2		1	2		4	6	5	43	16	78	0·9	1·4	0·6	0·9	5·6	5·8	5·0	4·8	10		2·2097				2·2097					8	16	6th, 24th.	
	Belleville	83	65	81	76	12	4	3	2	5	7	7	5	30	78						4	11	14	2	6	30	21	78	0·9	1·3	1·6	1·2	4·9	5·5	3·4	4·63	6	31·30	1·555		2		1·555					10	14	6th, 24th.	
	Cornwall	84	83	84	83											4	2	2	1	1	4	11	23	13	15	23	78																					24th.	
	Goderich	88	77	87	84	13	7	8	3	3	8	11	9	10	79	5	2	2	4	11	23	13	15	4	21	20	78	1·6	2·0	1·8	1·8	5·6	6·5	5·4	5·7	9	32	1·9566		1	1	1·9566					9	13	6th, 24th, III. 5th IV.	
	Hamilton	87	71	85	81			1	1		2	4	1	11	81						23	13	15	4	21	20	78	1·6	2·0	1·8	1·8	5·6	6·5	5·4	5·7	10	23·25	4·029		1	1	4·029					7	17	24th. 1. 6th. IV	
	Pembroke	83	66	74	74	9	4			7	17	9	14	18	78	9	2				1	3	13	15	6	7	78	0·9	1·0	1·3	0·7	5·9	6·5	3·8	5·3	10	40	2·8725		1	2	1	2·8725					13	10	6th, IV 5th, 24th. III, 8th, IV.	
	Peterborough	82	58	77	72	9	3	2	3	3	4	7	16	27	78	4	1			3	2	20	21	14	14	78	0·9	1·3	1·0	1·1	6·2	6·9	4·7	5·9	9	30	1·7		1	2	3	1·7					8	15	24th, III. 5th, 6th, IV.	
	Simcoe	84	66	86	79	8	3	3	3	3	7	12	9	32	78	2	1	1	2	1	2	15	21	14	14	78	0·6	1·0	0·6	0·8	6·4	6·9	5·4	5·9	12	32	1·9566		1	1		1·9566					13	12	24th.	
	Stratford	92	78	93	88	8	4	3	3	3	9	15	8	11	78	2	1	1	2		6	6	15	6	24	23	78	2·4	3·3	1·1	2·3	5·3	6·5	3·8	5·2	10	23·50	3·8474		1	1		3·8474					13	12	24th. II 6th, III.	
	Windsor	87	67	87	80	10	14	6	1	1	3	9	15	8	0	7	78	3					3	9	16	78	1·4	2·2	1·4	1·7	7·0	7·5	4·8	6·4	10		2·1850			2		2·1850					12	12	6th, 24th.	
SEPTEMBER	Barrie	81	59	81	74	6	1	2	9	7	7	7	7	8	30	78	1		1			6	12	4	32	29	76	0·65	1·46	0·54	0·88	3·8	5·1	3·4	4·1	6		2·6263				2·6263					7	16		
	Belleville	84	71	86	80																							0·9	1·8	1·0	1·2	4·3	4·4	3·5	4·1	6		2·276				2·276					8	15		
	Cornwall	88	73	84	82	2	2	2	9	10	19	14	10	9	79	10	3	4	1	2	1	6	15	9	8	7	78	0·88	0·81	0·23	0·37	4·4	5·3	3·9	4·5	6													
	Goderich	93	86	91	87	3	1	2	1	2	14	14	18	7	81	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	13	30	15	6	78	0·6	1·0	0·7	0·8	5·5	5·9	5·0	5·4	9	24	1·2005				1·2005					6	12		
	Hamilton	89	65	81	78	3	1	2	1	4	14	18	7	14	81	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	13	30	15	6	78	0·6	1·0	0·7	0·47	6·1	6·5	5·3	4·63	9	48·30	6·2441			1	6·2441					6	12		
	Pembroke	89	59	86	78	4	3	1	2	3	11	14	5	7	78	4	3	2	1	2	1	3	13	30	15	6	78	0·6	1·0	0·7	0·47	6·1	6·5	5·3	4·63	9	72	6·9769		1	1	6·9769					6	12		
	Peterborough	90	71	89	83	8	1	2	1	3	4	6	17	2	78	3	2	1	2	1	3	7	17	7	18	16	78	0·42	1·73	0·27	0·81	5·15	5·3	4·15	4·86	6	60·4	5·115		1	2	5·115					8	16		
	Simcoe	93	77	89	85	10	2				3	4	23	1	78						1	3	12	11	23	28	78	1·5	3·2	1·6	2·1	5·3	5·6	4·3	5·1	6	43	4·0934		1	2	9	4·0934					9	16		
	Windsor	75	52	74	67	10	5	1		1	6	24	13	7	81	2	1			1	4	10	5	9	4	33	28	78	1·2	1·5	1·2	1·3	5·3	5·6	4·4	5·1	6	42·30	4·7220		1	4	2	4·7220					7	16		
OCTOBER	Barrie	85	72	86	81	10	1	1	6	8	21	5	11	10	19	78	2											0·67	1·84	1·0	1·29	6·7	7·4	6·3	6·8	9	42·	2·2295	7	5·	0·5	2·7795	1	1			16	14	9	31st, III. 6th, IV.	
	Belleville	89	77	86	84	15		4				31	1	8	81													0·7	1·5	1·2	1·2	6·2	6·6	4·9	5·9	9		2·069	5		5	2·069	1	1			14	10	22th, II. 6th, III.	
	Cornwall	92	85	91	89			3		1	1	14		9	81						3		10					0·26	46	23	·32	6·2	6·84	3·76	5·53	4													
	Goderich	82	74	78	78	14		4			7	11	14	17	9	3			4	14	25	2	4	21	24	78	0·8	3·05	2·2	2·2	8·3	7·9	7·5	7·9	15	102	3·7884			1·2	3·7884					20	5	6th.	
	Hamilton	84	67	82	78				6	10	10	7	16	11	81			3	2	4	21	21	21	78	0·8	1·2	1·3	1·1	5·6	6·1	5·5	5·8	11	37·50	2·6036		1	1	2·6036					14	12	6th.	
	Pembroke	87	67	82	79				6	10	10	7	16	11	81			3	2	4	21	21	21	78	0·8	1·2	1·3	1·1	5·6	6·1	5·5	5·8	11	48·30	1·9467		1	1	1·9467					14	11	6th.	
	Peterborough	90	71	89	83						3	1	19	20	78						16	16	11	15	6	11	78	0·54	1·73	1·16	1·15	4·76	5·93	3·56	4·75	9	40·42	3·9743		1	3	1	3·9743					8	14	5th, 31st.	
	Simcoe	91	72	91	85			1	3	1	9	23	11	8	81						20	21	11	7	6	13	78	0·6	1·6	1·2	1·3	4·2	4·8	4·2	4·4	7	31	6		1	5	1	6					12	8	6th.	
	Stratford	94	76	93	87	7	4				1	13	23	13	81	3	1				2	11	8	25	10	78	2·1	4·0	2·4	2·8	7·9	8·2	5·9	7·0	3	52·30	3·2298		1	2	1	3·2298					9	13	6th.	
	Windsor	87	67	92	79	5	2				4	15	23	17	81	2	1				3	12	11	8	25	10	78	2·1	2·0	2·7	1·7	5·9	8·2	5·9	7·0	6		1·8637		1	1	1	1·8637					10	13	31st, III. 4th, 5th, 6th, IV.	
NOVEMBER	Barrie	88	85	92	88	4	2	1	4	1	5	13	12	21	78						1		2					0·9	2·4	1·9	1·8	6·3	9·1	7·4	8·3	9		4·94	7		18·5	2·3850					24	2		
	Belleville	92	85	89	88																							0·9	1·4	1·2	1·2	6·5	7·5	7·0	7·0	9	30 30	3·717	9		12·5	4·967					18	7	25th.	
	Cornwall	87	79	86	84	4	1	4	6	4	6	21	7	8	81	1	1				1		4					1·34	1·8	1·3	1·5	7·4	7·96	6·76	7·36	9													
	Goderich	83	80	85	89	1	3	5	5	16	9	12	13	17	2	7	78	1	2				3	1	11	14	11	0·6	0·5	0·8	0·6	6·6	9·5	8·8	8·3	11	41·	1·4651	16	97·	28·5	4·3651					4	24	25th.	
	Hamilton	79	71	78	76			1	1	1	1	3	1	1	81													0·7	0·9	0·8	0·8	6·5	8·5	7·7	8·03	11	25	1·9635	11	60 03	21·95	4·0425					4	24		
	Pembroke	88	73	84	83	2	2	1	4	0	23	14	7	20	78													0·7	0·9	0·8	0·8	6·5	8·5	7·7	8·03	11	30·20	2·9436	11		21·5	3·9436					2	22		
	Peterborough	88	76	88	84	3	2	2	4	0	20	8	22	17	78													1·34	1·8	1·53	1·58	7·84	9·5	7·7	8·34	11		2·375				2·375					2	24		
	Simcoe	95	86	96	92	4	1	1	2	2	2	12	30	11	17	78	2	1	1	2	4	6	13	10	38	5	78	0·06	1·0	1·6	1·2	6·7	8·3	7·3	7·5	10	104	2·3036				2·3036					4	20		
	Stratford	90	82	89	87				1	6	10	2	12	39	78													0·7	0·9	0·8	0·8	6·7	8·3	7·6	7·2	9	47	1·5850	18	132 15	34·	4·4850					2	20		
	Windsor																											1·2	1·6	1·4	1·4	7·6	8·8	8·1	8·2	10											1	19		
DECEMBER	Barrie	89	90	91	90	2	3	4	14	5	9	7	6	31	81						3		73	5	81	0·8	1·0	1·2	0·97	9·3	8·7	8·4	8·8	3		3022	12		13	3·022					22	5		
	Belleville	89	87	89	88	2	11	2	16	5	15	15	7	8	81						1		58	9	81	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	7·6	7·8	7·8	7·73	6	47·	2·942	8	33·30	10·8	4·025					22	5		
	Cornwall	88	89	89	89				4	1					81								48	10	81	1·2	1·2	1·2	1·2	7·6	7·8	7·8	7·73	6			10										
	Goderich	86	80	81	82	2	3	12	11	15	12	16	4	2	81	3	1	7	5	6	16	15	5	5	81	0·95	1·2	1·00	1·07	7·51	8·14	7·07	7·57	3			16										
	Hamilton	83	75	83	81	2	1	1	4	1	38		1	33	81						28		22	8	81	1·27	1·28	1·29	1·28	9·6	9·2	8·1	8·95	8	61·5	1·6741	8	31·5	11·3	2·8041					8		5th.	
	Pembroke	91	86	91	89		1	1	4	1	10	7	8	16	81						1		40	9	81	0·9	1·4	1·14	1·18	8·8	9·1	8·1	8·68	7	47·	3·3664	6		11·350	4·5014					7			
	Peterborough	87	77	84	83	3	3	1	3	1	16	13	13	19	81	3	1		1	1	11	20	17	6	81	1·2	1·6	1·4	1·4	8·3	8·6	7·8	8·23	10	47·	7464	10	47·	17·25	2·4564					8			
	Simcoe	91	82	87	87	3	4	1	6	1	9	10	21	16	81						1		17	6	81	1·52	1·82	1·26	1·27	9·07	7·81	7·84	8·24	10	54·01	1·862	8	60 25	11·9	3·682					18	7	5th, III. 4th, 24th, IV.	
	Stratford	91	82	87	87	3	2	1	3	2	10	6	10	25	81						1		17	6	81	1·2	1·4	1·0	1·2	8·4	8·6	7·8	8·23	10		1·6549	15	79·45	9·5	2·7664					18	9		
	Windsor	86	73	91	83	3	2	2	8	6	10	25	11	10	81	2	1		1		4	17	15	6	81	1·4	1·6	1·5	1·5	7·9	8·6	7·3	7·9	8	69·30		9			2·0685					22	9		

Melted Snow.	AURORAS. Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Sky unfavorable, obs. doubtful.	Sky unfavorable, obs. impossible.	Sky favorable, none seen.	When Observed.
·6452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	
·525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
·9145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	
·7003	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	
·4208	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	4	
·420	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	12	
·4803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	
·7414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	
·3125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	4	
·2997	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	16	6th, 24th.
·555	.....	2	..	.....	.....	10	14	6th, 24th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	.....	.....	24th.
·9566	... ..	.....	2	1	1	9	13	6th, 24th, III. 5th IV.
·029	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	17	24th, I. 6th. IV.
·8725	....	1	2	1	.....	13	10	6th, II. 5th, 24th, III. 8th, IV.
·739	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	15	24th, III. 5th, 6th, IV.
·5583	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	12	24th.
·6474	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	17	24th, II. 6th, III.
·1850	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	12	6th, 24th.
·6263	.....	1	2	6	1	6	10	
·276	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
·2605	.....	.....	.....	7	1	6	12	
·2441	.....	1	.....	5	.....	7	15	
·9760	.....	1	2	8	1	11	4	
·115	.....	.....	2	5	1	8	10	
·0934	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	16	
·3220	.....	1	4	2	.....	7	16	
·3769	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9	11	
·2795	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	9	31st, III. 6th, IV.
·559	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	10	25th, II. 6th, III.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
·9084	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	5	6th.
·056	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	11	6th.
·067	.....	.....	.....	3	3	14	7	1st, 5th, 31st.
·733	.....	.....	.....	1	5	12	8	6th.

·2	21	71·2	2	28·		15	224							
3	29	75·0	2	19·4	28	55·6	1 & 2	62·3	30	31·03	·227	·288	·255	·257
0	30	70·5	8	22·2	27	48·3	1 & 9	60·3	27	30·23	·234	·252	·231	·239
6	{23 / 30}	78·8	1	13·1	27	65·7	9	62·2	27	29·3	·213	·269	·226	·236
7	30	70·8	1	15·7	31	55·1	2	61·23	27	26·97	·212	·230	·225	·222
5	30	72·5	2	10·8	27	61·7	2	58·9	27	24·53	·190	·249	·208	·216
1	21	71·0	8	15·0	27	56·0	2	63·0	25	29·56	·237	·267	·251	·252

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1869.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Who had been Teachers before.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	6024	3157	2867	627	323	304	5397	2834	2563	2712	1908	804
Forty-first Session, 1869	181	84	97	15	8	7	166	76	90	66	45	21
Forty-second Session, 1869	183	83	100	9	1	8	174	82	92	69	48	21
Grand Total	6388	3324	3064	651	332	319	*5737	2992	2745	2847	2001	846

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Who Attended formerly.			Who Left.						Who Received Provincial Certificates.		
				Regularly.			Irregularly.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	1827	771	1056	1034	621	413	238	220	78	2712	1361	1351
Forty-first Session, 1869	50	7	43	40	22	18	3	1	2	108	47	61
Forty-second Session, 1869	89	43	46	27	15	12	6	4	2	116	53	63
Grand Total	1966	821	1145	1101	658	443	307	225	82	*2936	1461	1475

* Of this number 49 were admitted by fees, 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class," from the Masters, before Provincial Certificates were issued, and 2,194 received weekly aid, amounting to $14,369.50. But of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true of the Provincial Certificates, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths, and become otherwise unavailable by removals, and a still larger number have been superseded by subsequent certificates.

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR ONTARIO, 1869.—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Addington.			Lennox.			Prince Edward			Hastings.			Northumberland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	37	18	19	39	25	14	23	19	4	22	13	9	17	11	6	73	62	11	43	33	10	64	39	25	97	86	11	17	15	2	49	21	28	32	26	6	25	16	9	114	96	18	76	64	12	86	60	26
Forty-first Session, 1869	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	2	1	3	2	1
Forty-second Session, 1869	1	...	1	1	1	..	4	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	3	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	1
Grand Total	40	19	21	40	26	14	29	22	7	25	13	12	17	11	6	76	65	11	45	34	11	69	42	27	105	94	11	17	15	2	51	21	30	34	27	7	25	16	9	118	100	18	82	68	14	91	62	29

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Durham.			Peterboro'.			Victoria.			Ontario.			York.			Peel.			Simcoe.			Halton.			Wentworth.			Brant.			Lincoln.			Welland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session, inclusive	210	145	65	42	31	11	39	31	8	234	150	84	1698	570	1128	171	127	44	104	74	30	138	62	76	315	76	239	131	64	70	117	60	57	138	69	69
Forty-first Session, 1869	13	5	8	2	...	2	2	2	...	8	5	3	22	1	21	9	6	3	5	4	1	2	...	2	18	3	15	3	...	3	.....	...	...	4	1	3
Forty-second Session, 1869	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	35	8	27	4	3	1	6	5	1	2	...	2	14	3	11	2	...	2	3	2	1	3	1	2
Grand Total	237	158	79	44	31	13	41	33	8	249	158	91	1755	579	1176	184	136	48	115	83	32	142	62	80	347	82	265	139	64	75	120	62	58	145	71	74

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1869.—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT NO. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Concluded.*

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Haldimand.			Norfolk.			Oxford.			Waterloo.			Wellington.			Grey.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Elgin.			Kent.			Lambton.			Essex.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 40th Session inclusive	73	42	31	87	50	37	176	100	76	59	46	13	115	73	42	56	45	11	25	16	9	91	66	25	70	59	11	38	31	7	269	138	131	93	69	24	59	32	27	53	30	23	49	19	10	9	5134
Forty-first Session, 1869	3	..	3	1	..	1	10	6	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	6	6	..	1	1	..	9	4	5	7	5	2	1	1	..	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	166
Forty-second Session, 1869	5	1	4	..	..	..	11	6	5	6	6	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	12	5	7	7	5	2	2	2	..	2	4	3	1	1	1	..	174
Grand Total	81	43	38	88	50	38	197	112	85	68	54	14	120	76	44	45	27	18	96	69	27	79	68	11	40	33	7	290	147	143	107	79	28	62	33	29	60	35	25	22	12	10	5474*

* See Note to Abstract No. 1, page 69.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.	Total Number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterians.			Methodists.			Baptists.			Congregationalists.			Lutherans.			Quakers.			Universalists.			Unitarians.			Disciples.			Other persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 40th Session inclusive	5397	2833	2564	930	431	499	239	105	134	1500	814	686	1885	1008	877	421	242	179	220	81	139	5	5	...	40	31	9	1	1	...	9	4	5	29	13	16	115	95	20
Forty-first Session, 1869	166	76	90	28	11	17	1	1	....	51	22	32	65	32	33	8	2	6	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..
Forty-second Session, 1869	174	82	92	31	11	20	6	....	6	50	25	25	66	37	29	8	3	5	7	1	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Grand Total	*5737	2991	2746	989	453	536	246	106	140	1604	861	743	2016	1077	939	437	247	190	232	86	146	6	5	1	41	32	9	4	4	...	9	4	5	30	13	17	123	103	20

* See Note to Abstract No. 1, page 69. See also Appendices B and C.

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

TOTALS.	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					TOTAL.		
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
			$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.			$ cts.
Total Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	1606	9	85	6060 00	83	1606	6060 00
" Cities	11	1320	115000 00	42000 00	67	2235	11	104	52500 00	78	3555	209500 00
" Towns	5	610	44000 00	11000 00	93	1954	11	125	20143 00	98	2564	75143 00
" Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	597	10	38	2612 00	36	597	2612 00
Grand Total, 1869	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	279	6392	10	352	81315 00	295	8322	293315 00
" 1868	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	282	6655	10	387	82150 50	298	8585	294150 50
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	263	.....	35	845 50	3	263	845 50

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1869.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			VOLUMES
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1869.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1869.	Value of Books sent in 1869.	Total number of Volumes supplied in 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Dundas: Winchester, No. 16	10 00	10 00	20 00	46
Leeds: Crosby South, Township M. C.	150 00	150 00	300 00	405
Frontenac: Kingston, No. 14	20 00	20 00	40 00	61
Addington: Amherst Island, Township M. C.	100 00	100 00	200 00	263
Prince Edward: County M. C.	24 00	24 00	48 00	61
Ameliasburgh, No. 7	25 00	25 00	50 00	71
Do " 8	7 00	7 00	14 00	25
Hastings: Madoc, " 3	19 85	19 85	39 70	71
Northumberland: Percy, " 6	8 00	8 00	16 00	37
Durham: Clarke, " 5	20 00	20 00	40 00	52
Peterborough: Dysart, " 1	5 00	5 00	10 00	20
Harvey, " 2	10 00	10 00	20 00	60
Victoria: Somerville, " 5	15 00	15 00	30 00	82
Ontario: Brock, " 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	40
Port Perry, U. S.	40 00	40 00	80 00	128
Uxbridge, "	20 00	20 00	40 00	63
Do No. 11	13 00	13 00	26 00	32
York: Gwillimbury North, No. 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	57
Vaughan, " 9	6 77	6 77	13 54	21
Do " 13	25 00	25 00	50 00	72
York, " 1	20 00	20 00	40 00	71
Simcoe: Orillia, " 4	12 00	12 00	24 00	35
Oro, " 7	50 00	50 00	100 00	146
Halton: Esquesing, " 1	109 00	109 00	218 00	287
Do " 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	22
Do " 12	56 00	56 00	112 00	119
Wentworth: Flamboro' West, " 7	44 00	44 00	88 00	157
Lincoln: Caistor, " 5	12 00	12 00	24 00	41
Grimsby, " 4	30 00	30 00	60 00	135
Norfolk: Charlotteville, " 15	24 00	24 00	48 00	52
Houghton, " 11	6 25	6 25	12 50	32
Oxford: Dereham, Township M. C.	50 00	50 00	100 00	151
Norwich North, No. 3, U. S. S.	20 00	20 00	40 00	60
Waterloo: Woolwich, " 6	15 00	15 00	30 00	45
Wellington: Arthur, " 7	8 00	8 00	16 00	43
Grey: Collingwood, " 13	12 00	12 00	24 00	41
Euphrasia, " 7	6 00	6 00	12 00	6

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—*Continued.*—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1869.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			VOLUMES
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1869.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1869.	Value of Books sent in 1869.	Total number of Volumes supplied in 1869.
Grey—Continued:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Melancthon, No. 3	15 00	15 00	30 00	56
Osprey, " 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	60
Sydenham, " 5	24 00	24 00	48 00	66
Do. " 7 R. C. S. S.	10 06½	10 06½	20 13	34
Perth:				
Elma and Wallace " 1 U. S. S.	9 00	9 00	18 00	44
Elma " 7	25 00	25 00	50 00	69
Logan and Grey, " 7 U. S. S.	10 00	10 00	20 00	42
Huron:				
Colborne, " 6	10 00	10 00	20 00	19
Stanley, " 4	9 00	9 00	18 00	51
Bruce:				
Bruce and Kincardine " 1 U. S. S.	15 00	15 00	30 00	41
Bruce, " 8	25 00	25 00	50 00	60
Do. " 12	10 11	10 11	20 22	20
Huron, " 1	10 00	10 00	20 00	29
Do. " 6	15 00	15 00	30 00	39
Elgin:				
Dorchester South, " 7	25 00	25 00	50 00	77
Malahide, " 15	15 00	15 00	30 00	40
Yarmouth, " 9	25 00	25 00	50 00	91
Lambton:				
Bosanquet, " 5	12 56	12 56	25 12	41
Brooke, " 6	10 00	10 00	20 00	36
Sombra, " 15	25 00	25 00	50 00	63
Essex:				
Malden Lunatic Asylum,	100 00	100 00	200 00	211
Districts:				
Parry Sound	52 00	52 00	104 00	128
Cities:				
Toronto Normal School	60 00	60 00	120 00	126
Hamilton Central School	50 00	50 00	100 00	197
Kingston Provincial Penitentiary	321 65	321 65	643 30	725
London B. S. T.	50 00	50 00	100 00	135
Towns:				
Bowmanville, U. S.	9 50	9 50	19 00	2
Chatham, B. S. T.	30 00	30 00	60 00	64
Clifton, B. S. T.	9 50	9 50	19 00	2
Cobourg, B. S. T.	135 80	135 80	271 60	304
Goderich, B. S. T.	41 40	41 40	82 80	118
Oakville, U. S.	26 68	26 68	53 36	83
Sarnia, U. S.	88 84	88 84	177 68	193
Villages:				
Fort Erie, B. S. T.	20 00	20 00	40 00	52
Total	2327 97½	2327 97½	4655 95	6428

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.							*Sunday School Libraries.*		*Other Public Libraries.*		*Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.*	
	Amount of local appropriation for 1869.	Amount of legislative apportionment for 1869.	Value of Books sent in 1869.	Value of books sent in former years.	Total value of books sent.	No. of libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	350 70	350 70	3	650	9	1090	.....	.....	12	1740
Stormont	.....	.....	.....	601 22	601 22	4	1225	15	1480	2	310	21	3015
Dundas	10 00	10 00	20 00	800 00	820 00	5	1447	25	2133	2	100	32	3680
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	1031 06	1031 06	5	1988	26	3676	3	1650	34	7314
Russell	.....	.....	.....	652 37	652 37	4	1270	10	900	1	800	15	2570
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	1973 02	1973 02	15	4009	27	3478	2	180	44	7667
Grenville	.....	.....	.....	876 00	876 00	5	1809	29	3924	1	579	35	6312
Leeds	150 00	150 00	300 00	1139 10	1439 10	20	2617	69	6557	3	405	92	9589
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	5147 80	5147 80	39	9861	56	7000	30	5500	125	22361
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	1563 72	1563 72	18	2950	29	2136	3	850	50	5936
Frontenac	20 00	20 00	40 00	754 77	794 77	9	1452	30	3633	3	950	42	6085
Addington	100 00	100 00	200 00	430 00	630 00	2	955	27	4153	2	630	31	5738
Lennox	.....	.....	.....	720 00	720 00	2	1556	14	1282	4	350	20	3188
Prince Edward	56 00	56 00	112 00	1237 60	1349 60	14	2460	38	4361	3	900	55	7721
Hastings	19 85	19 85	39 70	2811 84	2851 54	22	5407	70	6019	3	957	95	12383
Northumberland	8 00	8 00	16 00	4346 26	4362 26	34	8721	78	9471	6	2580	118	20772
Durham	20 00	20 00	40 00	1416 57	1456 57	21	3252	57	7393	3	450	81	11095
Peterborough	15 00	15 00	30 00	3313 56	3343 56	25	6972	31	3150	6	1319	62	11441
Victoria	15 00	15 00	30 00	590 24	620 24	46	3539	34	2275	3	360	83	6174
Ontario	83 00	83 00	166 00	4925 12	5091 12	30	8880	46	8286	6	2900	82	20066
York	61 77	61 77	123 54	8790 38	8913 92	74	15484	95	12513	23	5645	192	33642
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4613 66	4613 66	52	8149	51	6828	3	680	105	15657
Simcoe	62 00	62 00	124 00	3963 85	4087 85	42	7383	52	5911	7	2155	101	15450
Halton	175 00	175 00	350 00	1376 44	1726 44	16	2560	33	7630	11	3126	60	13316
Wentworth	44 00	44 00	88 00	1956 80	2044 80	18	4168	53	8560	9	2366	80	15034
Brant	.....	.....	.....	1063 80	1063 80	15	2370	47	6794	3	2276	65	11440
Lincoln	42 00	42 00	84 00	2634 50	2718 50	24	4700	41	5427	3	2700	68	12827
Welland	.....	.....	.....	1004 00	1004 00	13	1952	51	6995	4	1800	68	10747
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	3201 10	3201 10	33	5595	50	5265	3	2370	86	13230
Norfolk	30 25	30 25	60 50	1360 36	1420 86	19	2482	67	6831	5	1200	91	10513

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES—*Continued.*	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.							*Sunday School Libraries.*		*Other Public Libraries.*		*Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.*	
	Amount of local appropriation for 1869	Amount of legislative apportionment for 1869.	Value of Books sent in 1869.	Value of books sent in former years.	Total value of books sent.	No. of libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Oxford	70 00	70 00	140 00	5195 04	5335 04	48	10182	88	10904	5	990	141	22076
Waterloo	15 00	15 00	30 00	1990 87	2020 87	14	3690	21	3062	12	1660	47	8412
Wellington	8 00	8 00	16 00	4676 67	4692 67	52	8070	53	7291	10	2607	115	17968
Grey	77 06½	77 06½	154 13	3162 59	3316 72	38	6278	61	4571	16	1963	115	12812
Perth	44 00	44 00	88 00	3151 02	3239 02	34	5972	40	5928	15	1788	89	13688
Huron	19 00	19 00	38 00	6052 50	6090 50	56	9754	61	7621	15	2059	132	19414
Bruce	75 11	75 11	150 22	1651 38	1801 60	28	3131	39	3910	2	480	69	7521
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	4425 36	4425 36	53	7523	65	8583	12	4692	131	20798
Elgin	65 00	65 00	130 00	1868 14	1998 14	17	3683	57	5503	8	1205	82	10391
Kent	.....	.....	.....	3760 00	3760 00	33	7258	54	5404	8	1626	95	14288
Lambton	47 56	47 56	95 12	3263 41	3358 53	23	4611	37	3736	8	1350	68	9737
Essex	100 00	100 00	200 00	1448 00	1648 00	8	2876	13	3350	10	1040	31	7265
Districts	52 00	52 00	104 00	.....	104 00	1	128	3	400	.....	.....	4	528
Totals	1484 60½	1484 60½	2969 21	105290 82	108260 03	1034	198999	1853	225414	278	67589	3165	492002
Total Counties	1484 60½	1484 60½	2969 21	105290 82	108260 03	1034	198999	1853	225414	278	67589	3165	492002
" Cities	481 65	481 65	963 30	10855 71	11819 01	10	17971	75	26310	18	54450	103	98731
" Towns	341 72	341 72	683 44	8005 50	8688 94	40	11288	201	53298	50	34681	291	99267
" Villages	20 00	20 00	40 00	3321 98	3361 98	23	5780	144	29963	39	17317	206	53060
Grand Total for 1869	2327 97½	2327 97½	4655 95	127474 01	132129 96	1107	234038	2273	334985	385	174037	3765	743060
" " " 1868	2210 04	2210 04	4420 08	123053 93	127474 01	1070	227610	2202	326937	384	173680	3356	728227
Increase	117 93½	117 93½	235 87	4420 08	4655 95	37	6428	71	8048	1	357	109	14833
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS SENT OUT FROM THE DEPOSITORY OF THE ONTARIO EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, FROM 1853 TO 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Number of Volumes sent out during the years	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	.....	208	.....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28659
1856	13669	2198	652	118	357	287	77	660	55	31	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	2577	32330
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	8045	15632
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	300	1169	714	1127	2401	.....	172	12089	21397
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	20194	29266
1861	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1826	.....	117	26931	33419
1862	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	29760	35359
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	32890	39164
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	.....	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	33381	36742
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	.....	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	44601	48483
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	58871	65727
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	.....	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	64103	69529
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	.....	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
1869	6428	1148	268	51	96	91	36	198	18	19	162	499	1172	882	1237	491	60	54657	61085
Total	237648	41328	15113	2783	6040	4708	2011	12096	1526	794	9433	22905	20462	27367	66611	641	2900	442794	680442
Deduct volumes returned for exchange, &c																			616
																			679826
Volumes sent to Mechanics' Institutes and Sunday Schools, not included in the above																			11735
Grand Total, Library and Prize Books despatched up to the 31st December, 1869																			691561

TABLE N.—The Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, 1869.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	MONEYS.			MAPS OF:										APPARATUS.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemisphere.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus, pieces.	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
Glengarry	91 70	91 70	183 40	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515
Stormont	35 53	35 53	71 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
Dundas	39 48	39 48	78 96	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	14	49
Prescott	26 50	26 50	53 00	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Russell	20 00	20 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Carleton	182 00	182 00	364 00	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	6	15	2	1	1	1	751
Grenville	75 05½	75 05½	150 11	2	3	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	45	338
Leeds	131 45	131 45	262 90	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	39	741
Lanark	264 37½	264 37½	528 75	4	4	4	3	4	3	10	4	5	3	.....	1	4	43	888
Renfrew	41 70	41 70	83 40	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	225
Frontenac	105 50	105 50	211 00	1	4	2	3	2	4	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	13	459
Addington	66 00	66 00	132 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408
Lennox	41 00	41 00	82 00	3	5	3	3	4	3	1	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Prince Edward	86 25	86 25	172 50	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	1	105	144
Hastings	127 25	127 25	254 50	2	5	6	5	4	4	4	5	2	5	.....	1	3	90	317
Northumberland	188 05	188 05	376 10	7	6	5	5	7	8	2	2	2	9	4	2	7	183	510
Durham	225 41	225 41	450 82	2	5	3	2	3	5	4	2	3	7	3	1	3	210	862
Peterborough	112 58½	112 58½	225 17	5	5	5	2	2	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	8	18	421
Victoria	275 71	275 71	551 42	4	9	6	5	6	9	7	8	3	3	3	1	2	110	1088
Ontario	527 99	527 99	1055 98	7	12	10	10	12	14	10	13	8	13	4	1	2	293	2088
York	384 99½	384 99½	769 99	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	54	2160
Peel	246 83	246 83	493 66	1	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	33	1317
Simcoe	524 54	524 54	1049 08	6	9	8	8	5	7	7	10	1	7	1	.....	.....	156	3014
Halton	295 71½	295 71½	591 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	3	39	1683
Wentworth	298 80½	298 80½	597 61	2	4	3	2	5	5	9	.....	.....	5	4	.....	4	77	1684
Brant	57 50	57 50	115 00	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	346
Lincoln	123 86	123 86	247 72	.....	2	2	3	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	68	429
Welland	105 76	105 76	211 52	1	7	5	5	4	5	2	4	6	4	.....	.....	1	3	168

Haldimand	231 71	231 71	463 42	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	4	4	3	2	.....	3	13	1382
Norfolk	250 45	250 45	500 90	2	5	3	3	4	6	5	6	5	11	4	3	2	150	950
Oxford	445 71½	445 71½	891 43	3	6	5	6	6	7	12	4	1	6	3	1	2	120	2233
Waterloo	241 18½	241 18½	482 37	1	6	3	3	7	5	5	.....	1	2	4	2	3	171	1246
Wellington	302 81½	302 81½	605 68	2	8	6	4	7	7	7	.....	4	13	6	1	1	190	1456
Grey	343 02½	343 02½	686 11	3	9	5	3	7	8	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	4	148	1834
Perth	353 75	353 75	707 50	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	10	6	.....	3	222	2101
Huron	613 08	613 08	1226 16	3	8	7	6	7	8	8	5	4	11	4	1	4	517	3362
Bruce	270 30	270 30	540 60	4	6	4	2	6	7	8	4	3	5	1	.....	1	80	1545
Middlesex	602 35	602 35	1204 70	4	11	10	9	9	9	3	10	7	7	4	1	1	98	2672
Elgin	289 10	289 10	578 20	2	2	2	2	2	3	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	3	14	1805
Kent	136 75	136 75	273 50	1	4	3	2	2	2	.....	4	2	2	1	.....	.....	5	624
Lambton	263 69	263 69	527 38	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	6	2	.....	2	1	.....	16	1642
Essex	123 70	123 70	247 40	2	4	4	3	4	2	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	51	448
District of Algoma, &c.	25 00	25 00	50 00	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	102
Cities	928 68½	928 68½	1857 37	11	8	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	10	.....	15	619	180	2691
Towns	1344 46	1344 46	2688 92	19	13	12	10	14	18	8	6	13	24	1	.....	14	984	4534
Villages	785 18½	785 18½	1570 37	6	9	5	5	6	3	3	6	10	18	3	1	23	513	2815
	12232 54½	12232 54½	24465 09	125	208	155	134	163	194	143	143	109	217	78	39	728	5240	54657
Total, 1869	12961 90	12961 90	25923 80	121	221	143	147	159	181	144	144	145	229	101	54	293	4694	54715
" 1868																		
Increase	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432	546	.....
Decrease	729 35½	729 35½	1458 71	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	1	1	36	12	23	15	.....	.....	58

See information on this subject in the Appendix.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age in 1869.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1869.*	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st January to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.	
				$ cts	$ cts.		
6	Donald Currie	81	18	43 20	39 20	First half 1869,	second half 1869.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	62	18	43 20	39 20	do	do
13	James Benton	73	25	60 00	56 00	do	do
15	James Breakenridge	65	32	76 80	72 80	do	do
19	Peter Stewart	86	22	52 80	48 80	do	do
21	John Price	77	24	57 60	53 60	do	do
36	Donald McDonald	83	13	31 20	35 60	Last half 1868,	first half 1869.
42	W. R. Thornhill	71	22	52 80	48 80	First half 1869,	second half 1869.
45	John Fletcher	60	18	43 20	39 20	do	do
46	John B. Emons	73	27	54 00	25 00	do	
47	John Nowlan	78	24	57 60	53 60	do	do
49	George Reynolds	74	28½	68 40	64 40	do	do
54	Alexander Miller	83	28½	68 40	64 40	do	do
55	John Donald	70	20½	49 20	45 20	do	do
56	Angus McDonell	74	33½	80 40	76 40	do	do
57	James Forde	67	18	43 20	39 20	do	do
60	Gideon Gibson	84	19	45 60	41 60	do	do
63	Donald McDougall	69	14	33 60	29 60	do	do
71	Thomas White	79	23¾	57 01	53 01	do	do
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	75	22	52 80	48 80	do	do
73	Norman McLeod	77	16	38 40	34 40	do	do
75	M. Kineborough	89	31	74 40	70 40	do	do
78	William Foster	69	22	52 80	48 80	do	do
79	William Glasford	59	18½	44 40	40 40	do	do
82	John Vert	59	21½	51 60	47 60	do	do
83	William Benson	72	23	55 20	51 20	do	do
84	William Kearns	77	25	60 60	56 00	do	do
86	James Leys	77	17	40 80	36 80	do	do
87	John Healy	80	26	62 40	58 40	do	do
88	Hector McRae	73	20	48 00	44 00	do	do
92	Emily Cozens	64	27	64 80	60 80	do	do
93	William Dermott	71	13	31 20	27 20	do	do
96	Walter Hick	81	25	60 00	56 00	do	do
97	John Higginbotham	78	22	52 80	48 80	do	do
101	William Leonard	84	13	31 20	27 20	do	do
107	Daniel Wing	66	26	62 40	58 40	do	do
110	Martin Devereux	72	23	55 20	51 20	do	do
111	Michael O'Kane	77	20½	49 20	45 20	do	do
114	Alexander Jenkins	75	18	43 20	39 20	do	do
115	Isabella Kennedy	67	22	52 80	48 80	do	do
117	William Miller	83	10	24 00	20 00	do	do
118	Robert Beattie	74	*20½	49 20	45 20	do	do
119	John L. Biggar	77	25	60 60	56 00	do	do
120	William Corry	79	17	40 80	36 80	do	do
121	Marianne Ederington	58	20	48 00	44 00	do	do
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	77	23	55 20	51 20	do	do
126	James Kehoe	69	19	45 60	41 60	do	do
128	James McQueen	62	22½	54 00	50 00	do	do
129	John Miskelly	71	12½	30 00	26 00	do	do
132	Nicholas Fagan	75	13	31 20	27 20	do	do
135	Andrew Power	51	17	40 80	36 80	do	do
136	James Ramsay	64	17	40 80	36 80	do	do
137	Catharine Snider	60	18	43 20	39 20	do	do
139	John Tucker	76	21	50 40	46 40	do	do
140	John Brown	71	26	62 40	58 40	do	do
141	John Monaghan	65	15	36 00	32 00	do	do
142	Richard Youmans	65	20	48 00	44 00	do	do
144	William Ferguson	69	24	57 60	53 60	do	do

* The pensions are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription required by law.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.—*Cont'd.*

No.	NAME.	Age in 1869.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1869.	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st Jan'y to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
145	Thomas Flanagan	72	20	48 00	44 00	First half 1869, second half 1869.
146	Patrick Jones	80	36	86 40	82 40	do do
148	Edward Ryan	78	25	60 00	56 00	do do
149	Daniel Sheehan	85	20	48 00	44 00	do do
155	Alexander Middleton	70	20	48 00	44 00	do do
159	Archibald McCormick	72	16	42 40	45 20	Last half 1868, first half 1869, last half 1869.
161	Thomas Baldwin	71	13	31 20	27 20	First half 1869, second half 1869.
162	James Bodfish	66	20	48 00	44 00	do do
163	Anne Jackson	78	21	50 40	46 40	do do
165	E. Redmond	69	32½	*	43 50	do
166	William Hildyard	63	19	45 60	41 60	do do
168	John McKenna	60	18½	44 40	40 40	do do
169	Mary Richards	74	33	79 20	75 20	do do
170	W. B. P. Williams	65	9	21 60	17 60	do do
171	Julius Ansley	65	18	43 20	39 20	do do
172	Thomas Baker	74	19	45 60	41 60	do do
173	Thomas Buchanan	64	20	48 00	44 00	do do
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	62	22	52 80	48 80	do do
178	Helen McLaren	60	21	50 40	46 40	do do
179	Ralph McCallum	60	23	55 20	51 20	do do
180	Edward Potts	74	23	25 60	21 00	do
182	Daniel D. Barrett	65	19	45 60	41 60	do do
183	William Clarke	73	12	28 80	24 80	do do
184	John Dods	64	21	50 40	46 40	do do
186	P. G. Mulhern	69	29	69 60	65 60	do do
188	Thomas Sanders	77	30	72 00	68 00	do do
190	George Weston	71	22½	54 00	50 00	do do
193	Robert Hamilton	76	16	38 40	34 40	do do
194	John McDonnell	69	14	33 60	29 60	do do
195	John McGarvey	80	20	48 00	44 00	do do
196	Joseph D. Thomson	60	14	33 60	29 60	do do
198	Henry Bartley	62	23	55 20	51 20	do do
199	John Cameron	65	15	36 00	32 00	do do
200	Melinda Clarke	59	15½	37 20	33 20	do do
201	James Brown	64	27½	66 00	62 00	do do
202	Daniel Callaghan	72	30	72 00	68 00	do do
204	John McNamara	80	13	31 20	27 20	do do
206	James Robinson	54	18	43 20	39 20	do do
207	Jane Tyndall	65	21	50 40	46 40	do do
208	William Bell	68	11	26 40	22 40	do do
209	William Brown	51	13	31 20	27 20	do do
210	James Armstrong	56	25	60 00	56 00	do do
211	Caroline F. Mozier	60	27	64 80	60 80	do do
212	Eliza Barber	51	18½	44 40	40 40	do do
214	James McFarlane	63	27	64 80	60 80	do do
215	James Mackay	59	29	.....	5 62	do
216	J. C. VanEvery	66	20	48 00	44 00	do do
217	Benjamin Woods	69	29	69 60	65 60	do do
218	John Younghusband	74	33½	80 40	76 40	do do
219	Wm. Irvine	71	36	86 40	82 40	do do
220	Angus McGillis	57	23	55 20	51 20	do do
221	Richard Campbell	69	31	74 40	70 40	do do
222	James Mahon	59	20	48 00	44 00	do do
224	Duncan Calder	71	25	60 00	56 00	do do
227	Thomas Morrison	65	28	30 00	26 00	do
228	John Douglass	74	22	52 80	48 80	do do
229	Daniel McGill	64	28	67 20	63 20	do do
230	John Lenaten	74	12	28 80	24 80	do do
231	Anna McKay	66	18	43 20	39 20	do do
232	Sidney Russell	66	15	36 00	32 00	do do

* Pension suspended during first year—pensioner teaching.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.—*Cont'd.*

No.	NAME.	Age in 1869.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1869.	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st Jan'y to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
233	Patrick Shirreff	69	26	62 40	58 40	First half 1869, second half 1869.
234	Robert Jordan	74	28	67 20	63 20	do do
235	David Kee	54	17	40 80	36 80	do do
237	Thomas Dorothey	58	34	81 60	77 60	do do
238	Thomas Whitfield	60	32½	78 00	74 00	do do
239	William Beaton	72	16	38 40	34 40	do do
240	John Robinson	67	17	40 80	36 80	do do
242	James Briggs	58	37	88 80	84 80	do do
243	James Denman	67	37½	90 00	86 00	do do
244	Adam Gillespie	71	24	57 60	53 60	do do
245	John Graydon*	65	30	72 00	186 00	For 1868. First half 1869, second half 1869.
246	Charles Judge	59	17	40 80	36 80	do do do
247	John Ross*	59	22	52 80	86 80	do do do

NOTE.—In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

* Pensioners receive, for the first year in which they are placed on the list, an amount at the rate of $6 per year of service. After the first year they receive a smaller amount, as the fund does not admit of continuing the high rate.

TABLE O.—General Abstract.

Counties from which the foregoing superannuated teachers applied.				Religious denominations.		Natives of	
Glengarry	16	Simcoe	11	Church of England	83	Ireland	116
Stormont	10	Halton	3	Presbyterian	65	Scotland	69
Dundas	7	Wentworth	8	Church of Rome	38	England	28
Prescott	6	Brant	3	Methodist	34	Ontario	17
Carleton	12	Lincoln	8	Baptist	7	United States	11
Grenville	10	Welland	4	Congregationalist	3	Quebec	2
Leeds	14	Haldimand	1	"Protestant"	2	Wales	1
Lanark	20	Norfolk	4	Universalist	2	Nova Scotia	2
Renfrew	2	Oxford	3	Society of Friends	1	New Brunswick	1
Frontenac	7	Wellington	7	Christian Disciple	1		
Addington	4	Grey	2	Second Advent	1	Total	247
Prince Edward	6	Perth	2	Not given	10		
Hastings	7	Huron	4				
Northumberland	8	Bruce	1	Total	247		
Durham	3	Middlesex	5				
Peterborough	8	Elgin	4				
Victoria	5	Kent	4				
Ontario	5	Essex	3				
York	11	Lambton	1				
Peel	8						
Total	247						

Of the 247 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 116 either died during or before 1869, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.
Of the remaining 131, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Ontario was 21 years.
The average age of each pensioner in 1869 was 68 years.
Of the 247 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 235 males and 12 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

MUNICIPALITIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers' Normal School, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.			Balance Unexpended.	Total amount available for Educational purposes during 1869.
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1869.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1869.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1869.		Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes during 1869.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	76	5297	12775 34	1	49	790 25	4	112	1530 00	394 10	81	5458	15479 69	1771 54	17251 23
Stormont	71	5261	14793 55	1	33	894 90	2	147	250 00	194 50	74	5441	16132 95	2153 71	18286 66
Dundas	78	5501	23051 29	2	147	1998 16	.....	.....	.....	196 00	80	5648	25245 45	1855 22	27100 67
Prescott	75	3092	10209 63	2	108	1354 85	.....	.....	.....	105 00	77	3200	11669 48	2425 99	14095 47
Russell	28	1662	6485 05	1	34	660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1696	7145 05	24 76	7169 81
Carleton	125	8262	26718 87	2	46	775 40	4	25	435 00	425 40	131	8333	28354 67	2201 94	30556 61
Grenville	88	6292	16223 50	2	118	1316 40	2	23	6 50	262 20	92	6433	17808 70	2428 49	20237 19
Leeds	160	9918	35774 07	3	167	2109 45	2	35	600 00	284 00	165	10120	38767 52	5003 55	43771 07
Lanark	125	8765	33313 85	4	243	3944 74	2	6	25 00	299 20	131	9014	37582 79	3829 01	41411 80
Renfrew	103	6237	20830 58	3	76	2100 77	2	32	120 00	248 30	108	6345	23299 65	2220 12	25519 77
Frontenac	129	7673	23701 13	.....	.....	.....	3	24	110 00	318 00	132	7697	24129 13	4444 49	28573 62
Addington	71	4838	16182 76	1	104	1458 02	1	25	50 00	195 00	73	4967	17886 38	2212 19	20098 57
Lennox	42	2758	9083 47	1	129	1484 42	5	80	350 00	.....	48	2967	10917 89	1253 21	12171 10
Prince Edward	83	5934	24652 84	1	89	1262 24	3	75	500 00	259 40	87	6098	26674 48	1518 09	28192 57
Hastings	148	12716	44072 56	3	194	3176 60	7	320	22150 00	190 00	158	13230	69589 16	6028 53	75617 69
Northumberland	121	11254	43824 35	3	296	4642 26	13	400	33000 00	216 00	137	11950	81682 61	4104 76	86087 37
Durham	101	10337	42689 69	3	227	4536 58	7	90	1300 00	96 80	111	10654	48653 07	3134 15	51787 22
Peterborough	89	6939	26720 23	2	228	3346 57	5	80	865 00	136 00	96	7247	31067 80	3790 10	34857 90
Victoria	105	8435	33798 11	3	156	2376 10	2	30	500 00	120 30	110	8621	36794 51	2803 02	39597 53
Ontario	116	13334	54732 39	5	421	5927 95	6	130	686 00	68 20	127	13885	61414 54	5728 59	67143 13
York	149	16790	70905 18	4	213	4199 25	15	216	1745 00	226 00	168	17219	77075 43	9586 10	86661 53
Peel	79	7805	29489 57	2	114	1973 22	4	28	210 00	154 80	85	7947	31827 59	2808 61	34636 20
Simcoe	169	16544	57616 77	3	114	2794 83	5	83	252 00	186 63	177	16741	60850 23	6357 01	67207 24
Halton	60	6423	26031 67	2	84	1651 00	5	95	290 00	36 00	67	6602	28008 67	1261 00	29269 67
Wentworth	79	8288	34855 10	2	188	2583 51	5	94	1019 00	118 00	86	8570	38575 61	2585 64	41161 25
Brant	67	8337	36342 30	4	213	4915 19	7	275	1505 00	220 60	78	8825	42983 09	6396 41	49379 50
Lincoln	79	7422	30083 37	5	294	5292 39	6	92	700 00	95 40	90	7808	36171 16	5509 21	41680 37
Welland	92	6937	28948 51	4	286	4063 19	3	100	115 00	90 00	99	7323	33216 70	6385 93	39602 63
Haldimand	81	7132	27368 27	3	154	1767 15	2	63	142 50	86 00	86	7349	29363 92	3895 67	33259 59

Norfolk	105	9108	35754 36	3	142	2568 90	5	114	141 00	110 40	113	9364	38574 66	4274 91	42849 57
Oxford	118	13877	53650 95	2	78	1951 46	14	243	5490 00	75 20	134	14198	61167 61	6639 41	67807 02
Waterloo	95	12882	50915 97	2	259	4635 65	5	194	293 00	.....	102	13335	55844 62	12523 34	68367 96
Wellington	157	18367	62013 25	4	216	3770 29	22	415	1950 00	130 40	183	18998	67863 94	7171 19	75035 13
Grey	198	18042	62073 22	1	56	700 00	9	115	695 00	110 00	208	18213	63578 22	5163 87	68742 09
Perth	111	14232	46722 05	2	173	2529 28	5	90	1137 00	56 80	118	14495	50445 13	9554 12	59999 25
Huron	163	19339	68096 49	2	114	2289 11	13	152	405 60	180 00	178	19605	71570 60	10244 89	81815 49
Bruce	125	13633	38721 29	1	57	678 50	2	115	128 00	145 50	128	13805	39673 29	5099 72	44773 01
Middlesex	192	19067	67608 04	2	137	1346 50	9	220	1900 00	96 00	203	19424	70950 54	3750 23	74700 77
Elgin	100	9696	37165 66	2	89	1554 87	1	20	140 90	87 60	103	9805	38948 13	4250 23	43198 36
Kent	105	10001	40114 32	1	73	1448 01	6	120	160 00	28 30	112	10194	41750 63	5171 63	46922 26
Lambton	114	10037	44597 03	1	19	1043 27	9	189	470 00	37 00	124	10245	46147 30	7626 41	53773 71
Essex	89	7971	29696 51	1	66	910 00	9	260	4650 00	50 00	99	8297	35306 51	3265 18	38571 69
District of Algoma	.....	.....	590 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 00	.....	590 00
Parry Sound	.....	.....	124 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124 00	.....	124 00
CITIES.															
Toronto	21	9197	41932 28	1	119	3378 27	26	1600	110000 00	.....	48	10916	155310 55	8213 59	163524 14
Hamilton	13	5244	30145 87	1	200	3762 53	9	450	18000 00	.....	23	5894	51908 40	131 54	52039 94
Kingston	9	3101	11447 53	1	111	3466 16	10	540	28800 00	.....	20	3752	43713 69	189 38	43903 07
London	9	4256	12831 77	1	76	1550 00	2	245	31500 00	.....	12	4577	45881 77	7508 31	53390 08
Ottawa	11	4197	28822 17	1	98	3494 66	17	560	19000 00	.....	29	4855	51316 83	9325 01	60641 84
Normal and Model Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	800	.....	18327 83	3	800	18327 83	.....	18327 83
Grammar School Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	.....	2000 00
Provincial Penitentiary, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421 65	.....	.....	421 65	.....	421 65
Grand Total, 1869	4524	432430	1624896 76	101	6608	116502 85	298	9122	293315 00	25069 21	4923	448160	2059783 82	214120 00	2273903 82
Do 1868	4480	419899	1588434 93	101	5649	119646 90	301	9385	294150 50	24966 56	4882	434933	2027198 89	212440 52	2239639 41
Increase	44	12531	36461 83	.....	959	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 65	41	13227	32584 93	1679 48	34264 41
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3144 05	3	263	835 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1869, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Educational Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1...	Population of Ontario	486055		.....	622570	.....	.....	725879
2...	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143		183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3...	Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6	6
4...	County Grammar Schools	25		25	31	32	32	33
5...	Academies and Private Schools reported	44		60	65	80	96	117
6...	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	.....		.....	.....	.....	2	2
7...	Total Common Schools in operation as reported	1721		2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
8...	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9...	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	No Reports		No Repoots	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
10...	Grand Total Educational establishments in operation in Ontario	1795		2700	2837	2706	2863	2958
11...	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	700	740
12...	Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools	"		"	"	"	1000	1115
13...	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	"		"	"	"	1831	2345
14...	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	"		"	"	"	.....	256
15...	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Ontario	65978		96756	110002	101912	124829	130739
16...	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17...	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schools	65978		96756	110002	101912	128360	135195
18...	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Common and Separate School Teachers in Ontario*	$166000		$206856	$286056	$271624	$310396	$344276
19...	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c*	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
20...	Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus*	"		"	"	"	"	"
21...	Total amount paid for Grammar School Masters' Salaries*	"		"	"	"	"	"
22...	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar School Houses*	"		"	"	"	"	"
23...	Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c	"		"	"	"	"	"
24...	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario*	"		"	"	"	"	"
25...	Total Common School Teachers in Ontario	.....		.....	2860	2925	3028	3177
26...	Total Male do do	.....		.....	.....	.....	2365	2507
27...	Total Female do do	.....		.....	.....	.....	663	670
28...	Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays	.....		7¾	8	8½	8½	9

No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.

TABLE Q.—*Continued.*

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
1...	.....	803493	950551	953239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2...	253364	259258	258607	262755	268957	277912	297623	311316	324888	360578
3...	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12
4...	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75
5...	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301
6...	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
7...	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772
8...	.....	.....	16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94
9...	No Reports	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936
10...	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258
11...	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335
12...	1120	2070	2191	2343	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459
13...	3648	4663	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372
14...	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777
15...	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243935	262673	283692
16...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4885	7210	9964	9991
17...	144106	159678	175895	189010	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626
18...	$353912	$353716	$391308	$428948	$489764	$578868	$680108	$779680	$860232	$777616
19...	No Reports	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219164	$298428	$351926	$265519
20...	"	$410472	$468644	$529314	$617836	$754340	$899272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135
21...	"	No Reports	Included in other Educational Institutions.				$46255	$47659	$57552	$52940
22...	"	"					$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868
23...	"	"	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$219979
24...	"	"	$599980	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495267	$1318922
25...	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202
26...	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965
27...	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237
28...	$9\frac{1}{20}$	$9\frac{1}{17}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	10	10	$10\frac{1}{3}$

* Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total [24] the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $2,273,903 for Educational purposes during 1869, and for 1868, $2,239,639, the increase in 1869 being $34,264.

TABLE Q.—*Concluded.*

No.	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
1...	.....	.....	1396091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2...	362085	373589	384980	403302	412367	424565	426757	431812	447726	464315	470400
3...	13	13	13	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
4...	81	88	86	91	95	95	104	104	102	101	101
5...	321	305	337	342	340	257	260	298	312	282	279
6...	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7...	3848	3854	3910	3995	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318	4359
8...	105	115	109	109	120	147	152	157	161	162	165
9...	2315	2602	2903	3111	3228	3459	3595	3741	3838	3986	4131
10...	4372	4379	4459	4554	4587	4595	4686	4800	4855	4882	4923
11...	1373	1373	1373	1373	1820	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930	1930
12...	4381	4546	4765	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649	6608
13...	6182	6408	7361	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6655	6392
14...	718	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	800	800	800
15...	288598	301104	316287	329033	344949	354330	365552	372320	382719	399305	411746
16...	12994	14708	13631	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18924	20594	20684
17...	314246	328839	344117	357572	375333	385522	397992	405266	416812	434933	448160
18...	$859325	$895591	$918113	$959776	$987555	$996956	$1041052	$1066880	$1093516	$1146543	$1175166
19...	$250721	$264183	$273305	$272217	$266892	$288362	$314827	$320353	$379672	$441891	$449730
20...	$1110046	$1159774	$1191418	$1231993	$1254447	$1285318	$1355879	$1387233	$1473188	$1588434	$1624896
21...	$61564	$64005	$71034	$73211	$76121	$75854	$81562	$87055	$94820	$95848	$97009
22...	$7930	$6037	$4234	$7502	$3470	$6139	$5251	$17653	$19190	$10267	$7378
23...	$210042	$218632	$209421	$222534	$287768	$269668	$274514	$328065	$332825	$332650	$330500
24...	$1389582	$1448448	$1476107	$1535240	$1621806	$1636979	$1717206	$1820006	$1920023	$2027199	$2059783
25...	4235	4281	4336	4406	4504	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996	5054
26...	3115	3100	3031	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2777	2775
27...	1120	1181	1305	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219	2279
28...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{5}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{10}$	$11\frac{1}{6}$	$11\frac{1}{6}$

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions —Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

NOTE.—Table R., being the accounts of the Department, is not published here for this year, as the receipts and expenditure are detailed in the Public Accounts of the Province.

PART III.

APPENDICES.

1869.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT AND SUGGESTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1869, BY THE REV. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, M.A., INSPECTOR.

Having sent in my special semi-annual Reports of the several Grammar Schools visited by me during the year 1869, I have the honour to submit the usual Summary Statement, with the addition of such remarks and suggestions as I feel it my duty to lay before you, in connection with certain points in the peculiarly interesting position of educational matters in this Province.

A.—CONDITION OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I trust that the day is not far distant when it will be in our power to define with considerable accuracy and precision, the comparative status of each Grammar or High School in the Province; as things are at present, I can only state, in a general way, that, whilst a certain proportion of the Grammar Schools continue to do, with various success, advanced work in the Classics and Mathematics, some of them with marked efficiency; some 25 at the close of the year, were in a condition which we must pronounce positively unsatisfactory; some of them depressed by difficulties likely to be temporary only, and having encouraging prospects of improvement; others having no prospect at all, visible to myself, of improvement, beyond what the enactment of the new law may bring to them to cheer them—and this is the solitary gleam of light left to cheer them—in their present languishing state of existence. As to the rest, that is the great majority of the Schools—they are found, of course, at different stages between these extremes, of real association with the University and absolute asthenia. Whilst we must not refuse to give them credit for so much of useful work as they are doing for the country, we cherish the hope that the condition of all will be improved under the sounder system which is likely to be established. During the year the Grammar School in Alexandria has been

closed, and Dunnville has been added to the list. In regard to discipline, I have nothing special to report.

I am sorry that I am still under the necessity of reporting that the weak point of our Grammar Schools is the culture of the mother-tongue. I have kept up each half year the test which I applied at the beginning, that is, an exercise in Dictation—the same at every school—containing a few of the more difficult words of the language, and involving besides instances of ungrammatical construction. Five short sentences have been used each half-year, containing in all five errors in Grammar.

During the year, 1331 have been tried in this way, with the following results :—

In Orthography :—562,	or about	42.22	per cent.,	were faultless.
230,	"	17.28	"	had 1 mistake.
174,	"	13.	"	had 2 mistakes.
125,	"	9.5	"	had 3 mistakes.
108,	"	8.	"	had 4 mistakes.
132,	"	10.	"	had 5 mistakes.

If this be compared with last year's performance, it will be seen that it is not quite so satisfactory.

478,	or about	45	per cent.,	were faultless.
210,	"	20	"	had 1 mistake.
154,	"	15	"	had 2 mistakes.
80,	"	8	"	had 3 mistakes.
53,	"	5	"	had 4 mistakes.
34,	"	6	"	had 5 mistakes.

In Syntax, this year, the result has been as follows :—

150,	or about	11	per cent.,	were faultless.
287,	"	22	"	corrected 4 of the 5 errors.
347,	"	26	"	corrected 3 of the 5 errors.
265,	"	20	"	corrected 2 of the 5 errors.
181,	"	13	"	corrected 1 of the 5 errors.
101,	"	8	"	corrected none.

Let this be compared with the record of last year, and it will be seen that on the whole, ground has been gained in this department.

98,	or about	9.5	per cent.,	were faultless.
213,	"	20	"	corrected 4 of the 5 errors.
263,	"	25	"	corrected 3 of the 5 errors.
220,	"	20	"	corrected 2 of the 5 errors.
162,	"	16	"	corrected 1 of the 5 errors.
64,	"	6	"	corrected none.

B.—Minute of Council relative to the Admission of Girls.

A brief notice may be bestowed on the effect produced by the Minute of the Council of Public Instruction, sanctioning the admission of girls on the same footing as boys, in concession to public opinion. Whilst the adoption of such a regulation could not be avoided, we cannot but deplore the influence it has exerted on the education of our girls. The Chief Superintendent wisely advised at the time, as the passing of a new law was apparently so near at hand, that no change in the course of instruction should be made, but the inducement to augment the financial resources of the schools was too strong, and so the privilege was eagerly seized upon, whilst the advice was generally disregarded. The "new-born rage for Latin" burst forth with redoubled vehemence, and large numbers of girls were promptly herded into Arnold or the Introductory Book. The phrase "qualifying Latin" is well understood at present in the schools, and, I need hardly say, is not taken to mean qualifying for higher stages of classical study, for advanced intellec-

tual culture, or for the active duties of life. During the past year girls have risen in the educational market. Of the entrance pupils of 1869 three-sevenths have been girls; during the latter half of 1868 only three-fourteenths were girls. During the latter half of the past year there have been 1,472 names of "girls on the roll;" of these 850 were reported to me as being in Latin. Of these 850, 2 were in Cicero; 5 in Horace; 1 in Livy; 27 in Virgil; 41 in Cæsar, and 38 in Harkness' Latin Reader; the remaining 733 being in Arnold or the Introductory Book. I have had good work in Cicero from girls; in Horace, I have a distinct recollection of one girl, in particular, who gave me the second ode of the first book with an accuracy and spirit which left nothing to be desired; in fact, there is no doubt that girls can learn Latin and learn it to good purpose too; but this merciless and sweeping conscription, if I may so term it, what is it but mischievous and cruel? Let us very charitably assume all of the 117 female Latinists up to the Reader inclusive to be engaged in real work, what shall we say of the 733 in Arnold or the Introductory Book? How many of these shall we set down to "qualifying" Latin? How much of sound, substantial, practical English has been sacrificed to this "qualifying" Latin? And how much longer are we to endure a system which specially rewards some of our poorest schools with the increased grant of money, in proportion to the relentless energy with which unhappy girl-conscripts are pressed into the Introductory Book, incapable, the while, of speaking and writing their own language correctly. The remedy, it is to be hoped, will not be deferred much longer; meanwhile the inspector and masters must do what they can to recommend the non-classical course with its appropriate entrance examination.

C.—Some of the Common Schools Visited.

As I was told that the privilege of visiting any of the common schools, at my discretion, was included in my commission, I have been able to do something in this way, though not to any very great extent, as my first duty was, of course, to make myself as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the state of the Grammar Schools, and it was some time before I felt myself at liberty to attempt anything else. I shall proceed to report, somewhat in detail, the results of the principal visits I have managed to make without trespassing on my special work, and this with reference more particularly to the standard of admission into our future high schools, a point of great importance. Nearly all of these visits have been made during the present year (1870), but I will ask your permission to make my report of them now, inasmuch as they bear especially upon the question of qualification for the high schools, and that qualification will be settled before the appearance of my next Report.

I was in Brockville on the 5th November last. At that time the Grammar School was in a very low state, apparently on the verge of extinction, there being only 11 names on the roll. Since then, the amalgamation of the two schools has given to the expiring Grammar School a new lease of life with improved prospects. A similar arrangement has been adopted in Sarnia, and, so far, has worked well. As little could be done with the mere phantom of the Grammar School, I deemed the opportunity favourable for the inspection of the advanced work of a strong and well-conducted Common School, and devoted, accordingly, the greater part of my time to the examination of the senior pupils of the Common School, which is under the supervision of Mr. Bigg, who has had long experience in teaching, and has met with more than ordinary success. The subjects in which the pupils were tried were,—Dictation, English Grammar, Reading, and Algebra. The algebra was exceedingly good, Mr. Bigg teaching it with remarkable skill. The pupils read with unusual intelligence, and were very ready in analysis. I tried them in the exercise which I have been in the habit of giving to the Grammar Schools in English dictation and the correction of false syntax. Here, for the most part, they failed. With few exceptions the spelling was bad, and the class very generally failed in detecting the violations of the rules of syntax. Here, then, was the weak point in a school otherwise strong. I have much pleasure in adding that a subsequent visit and trial shewed that diligent efforts had been made to strengthen this weak point, and that with encouraging results.

On the 3rd March last I visited the Kingston Central School which, in common with

the other Common Schools of the city, enjoys the active and judicious supervision of the city superintendent, Samuel Woods, Esq. After some really good reading and some pretty active questioning in English grammar conducted by the master, Mr. Tandy, I begged him to allow me to place before his best pupils the exercise in dictation and correction of ungrammatical constructions already mentioned. He replied that he regarded the test as a perfectly fair one, and expressed his belief that, of the dozen selected, a respectable proportion would meet it successfully. The result proved that his confidence in the class was not misplaced. The grading system is adopted in Kingston, and the schools are not united.

On the 10th March I was in Prescott, where the schools are united, and having completed as much of the G. S. work as I deemed indispensable, went over to the C. S. department. The class brought up was a very large one, and most of the pupils were quite young. The master told me at once that none of them would be found equal to my usual spelling and grammar test. I had to content myself, therefore, with lower work. The pupils, for the most part, were not apt in spelling orally the more difficult words of the lesson they had previously read, and where, in poetry, the construction was in the least degree involved, or where the words were somewhat unfamiliar, I found that a large number—sometimes, indeed, the whole class—had but little comprehension of what they were reading. Mr. Wilson is a faithful teacher, thoroughly conscientious and earnest, and will no doubt, in time, raise the class, notwithstanding its size, to a higher mark; and, so far as he is concerned, censure is the last thing in my mind; but I must raise my voice against a system which, under the protection of a low standard of admission, furnishes so strong an inducement to take the pupils of such a class out of their master's hands before the time, for the purpose of pushing them up as raw recruits into the superior school,—a process on which, in your Report for 1867, you reflect with just severity.

At Brighton, on the 7th of April, I found the senior pupils sufficiently expert in detecting ungrammatical constructions and accurate enough in spelling to justify the belief that they might soon be advanced to what I consider ought to be the standard of admission into our High Schools. Under such a method as I have been in the habit of recommending, I feel quite sure that in a few months they would reach that mark. Schools not united.

At Stratford, on the 6th of May, I looked in at the C. S. department, the schools here being united. The gentleman at the head of the C. S. department is one of our most efficient labourers in the educational field, but the system which deprives him prematurely of his best pupils precludes him from showing to advantage the fruits of his labours. Not many of his pupils, when I made my visit, had reached that acquaintance with the mother tongue, which, in my estimation, ought to be required for promotion into the High School. Four boys and twenty girls were subjected to my customary test in Dictation—involving trial in grammar, and of these 24, six of the girls, I conceive, were fit for promotion into a High School. Not one of the boys came up to the mark.

At St. Thomas, where also the schools are united, I made my visit on the 25th of April. Six boys and eight girls were put to the test, and in every case failed. In about half a dozen instances, the syntax, though not faultless, was respectable, but the spelling was in every case poor. The exercise was new to the class. The grievous deficiencies of some and the weakness of all in the orthography of their own language, were, therefore, not surprising, though demonstrating painfully, when taken in conjunction with similar shortcomings elsewhere, that some simple and vital points in education are being overlooked in too many of our public schools.

I shall close the record of my experience under this head, with my visit to the Galt Common School—which is not united to the Grammar School. The visit was made on the 11th of May. The school at that time was under Mr. Cameron's charge, who had previously gained a good report in Goderich. Amongst the best of our Common Schools that I have been able to visit, I have met with none which has given me greater satisfaction than this of Galt. The whole administration of the school evinces a rare combination of skill, judgment, and authority well maintained, whilst the classes, as to proficiency, must be in excellent condition, if the juniors of the school exhibit the same thoroughness of training and attractive style of work which I had the satisfaction of observing in the

seniors. Better specimens of reading I have never met with in any of our Public Schools than were furnished by a large class in the Fifth Book; the girls, in particular, excelling in expression, emphasis, and distinct articulation. My test in English Grammar and Dictation presented no serious difficulty to any in this class, whilst the performance of not a few was faultless. Whilst the Province at large appreciates the value of the good work which the Galt Grammar School has been doing for years in higher education, I am pleased that I have it in my power to make this honourable mention of its Common School, which is thus meritoriously doing its work and winning its laurels in its useful, though less conspicuous sphere; and I am encouraged to believe that the results which this school, under good management, has been made to achieve, may be realized in time by some of our other schools which are behindhand, if the incentive of a higher qualification than we have at present for the superior school be set before them.

D.—Standard of Admission.

In my last Report I gave it as my opinion that the standard of admission into the High School ought not to be, in English, so low as it is now for entrance into the Grammar School in the case of those who are to take the classical course. Extended acquaintance with our public schools has strengthened my convictions on this head; for, in spite of my persistent efforts in the direction of increased culture of the mother-tongue, I have but little improvement on the whole to record. My view of the matter is simply this, that the natural development of the Common School is checked by not having a point in English acquirement sufficiently advanced to aim at, and that tuition in the English language is often characterized by comparative want of life and good system, whilst an unreasonable amount of time and effort is expended not only on Arithmetic, but even on Algebra and Geometry, which make a show and are admired much on the principle of "*omne ignotum pro magnifico.*" It is to be feared, on the other hand, that the high school will not generally accomplish what we hope to get from it in Science and the higher branches of English literature, when the starting point is so low. It will be objected by those who are apt to identify the extension of superior education with the rapid multiplication of High Schools, that to raise the standard of admission would unduly restrict the number of High Schools; but I answer that the country would gain nothing more in time to come from feeble and superfluous High Schools, than it does from its feeble and superfluous Grammar Schools now; that the High School is not a benefit till the high school is required; and that we are doing a positive wrong to the Common School when we establish a High School, merely because its numbers will be smaller and the school more select, or for any other reason apart from the natural development of the educational system. Mr. Young has well said in his Report for 1866, "I have such a sense of the importance of maintaining a high standard of education in the Common Schools, that rather than see them degraded—rather than see the goal, beyond which their most advanced pupils are not to pass, fixed at the point where an easy English sentence can be parsed—I would be willing that all the Grammar Schools in the country should perish." That is strongly, but not too strongly expressed; for it is idle to expect the vigorous High School to spring from the dwarfed Common School. The mere multiplication of High Schools is not necessarily the extension of superior education. We must see to it that each member of the system is in a healthy condition and performing its proper functions. We must take care that the education which precedes that of the high school is not cut short by an untimely stroke. I should be satisfied on the whole with the standard prescribed for the "non-classical course," except that I should be willing to accept a somewhat lower proficiency in Arithmetic, if that were necessary in order to reach a higher point in English Grammar; and in regard to this latter subject I would have the standard stated in such terms as should imply ability, not merely to analyze and parse any ordinary sentence, but to apply the more simple rules of grammatical construction so as to correct any violations of those rules. What we want is, in plain terms, this, that candidates for admission into the High School should be reasonably capable of speaking and writing their own language without contradicting some of the simplest principles of grammar. I do not mean, of course, that they should be expert in composition, but that they should be able to satisfy the examiner

that they are capable of distinguishing what is not grammar from what is grammar. In point of fact I feel satisfied that I am not aiming at any degree of knowledge of English Grammar higher than has been contemplated by the Council of Public Instruction in prescribing the standard for non-classical pupils, but much depends upon the method taken to ascertain and to ensure that knowledge of English Grammar; and whilst I should be one of the last to depreciate analysis in its bearing upon intelligent reading, I can testify from experience that in some of the schools the study of grammatical construction has been largely sacrificed to it; and I can well understand the complaint made by an able Superintendent of Schools in Massachusetts, though expressed, perhaps, in terms rather harsh, that pupils are met with "glibly repeating an unintelligible jargon of analysis after months of wearisome study, and expressing in most ungrammatical sentences such principles of grammar as their memories can retain." Most of the analysis I have met with in our Grammar Schools has been of a respectable order; to none of it, certainly, could I apply so caustic a description as "unintelligible jargon;" but the unfortunate conjunction, noticed by this superintendent, of ignorance of grammatical construction with a certain dexterity at analysis, I have more than once encountered, and I very much deplore it. The truth is, there is an amount of one-sidedness in teaching which is simply amazing.

In the Appendix to the Rev. James Fraser's Report, there is a collection of "questions recently (1863) submitted to the candidates for admission to the Providence High School." The paper in Arithmetic I should consider to be too difficult. That in Grammar is fair enough. In that paper we find the following:—

Correct the following examples:

"I feel sure of its being him."
"Her aunt is older than her."
"I intended to have written, but was only prevented by sickness."
"He has fallen from his horse and broke his leg."

This will serve to illustrate the shape in which I should desire to apply the grammatical test. As to orthography, the highest flight of my ambition has not gone beyond such words as "spectres," "assignees," "hypocrites," and yet I fear that not a few of our Canadian youth, distressed by my relentless persistency, have come to regard me as a sort of persecutor; we may imagine, then, what the sense of persecution would be were the "open sesame" of the Providence High School to be adopted in all its fulness here—and such trial-words as the following propounded,—Some of them terrible to the eye and to vocal organs simply excruciating,—"zephyr," "synchronical," "buoyancy," "idiosyncrasy," "peripneumony," "phylactery," and so on through a grim array of some fifty words, more or less appalling in shape and sound. But then, we are told, "the Providence schools have a high character for the accuracy of their spelling." I hope the time may soon come when, under our improved system, the same praise may be justly challenged by us. I am sorry to give it as my opinion, that just now, we are more remote from it than it is pleasant to confess. I have no hesitation, then, in declaring it to be my strong conviction that the standard, as to English Grammar, ought to be raised in the case of those pupils who are to learn only the English branches in the High School, or to add one or more of the other modern languages to the study of their own; but what of those who are to study Classics, and of those especially who are to enter the University? There is a difficulty here which we must not attempt to conceal. I imagine that, if the standard be raised, as I propose, few pupils would be admitted to the High School under thirteen—an age very suitable for a higher English course with science—but would it be advisable to defer beginning Latin until that age? There are some men of sound judgment and experience who think that no time is lost by waiting till that age has been reached; that, the faculties being more mature—the physical frame better developed,—and so much having been done in English, the progress would be more rapid, and that the boy who commenced at thirteen, would be, at the age of sixteen, in as good a position as if he had commenced at ten. I will not attempt to dispute the soundness of that view, though I must confess that my own practice and experience do not recommend it to me. But why not have two standards? I shall refer again to Mr. Fraser's Report, and quote the following passage as bearing upon this point:

"The age of admission to the High Schools varies, but thirteen may be taken as the mean.

For admission to the Latin High School at Boston, a candidate must be not less than ten ; to the English High School, not less than twelve ; to the Girls' High School, not less than fifteen, nor more than nineteen ; to the Free Academy at New York, he must be fourteen. The qualifications for admission to the Latin High School are, that a boy 'shall be able to read English correctly and fluently, to spell all words of common occurrence, to write a running hand, to understand mental arithmetic and the simple rules of written arithmetic, and be able to answer the most important questions in geography, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin Grammar is considered equivalent to that of English.' For admission to the English High School for boys, and the High School for girls, the terms are nearly the same ; 'certificates of age and moral character, and ability to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, modern geography, and the history of the United States.'"

From what has been quoted above, the question naturally arises, if the adoption of two standards is found to answer with two distinct classes of schools, why should it not answer with two distinct divisions of the same school ? Of course it should be open to none but *bona fide* classical pupils to enter on the lower standard ; and all care should be taken to ascertain that there is an honest purpose to go on with the study of classics. But even supposing that some, having been admitted on the lower standard, should take up classical study for a time only, to drop it afterwards and seek admission to the English course ; such pupils, in order to be transferred, would have to meet the higher qualification, and the inspector could easily keep an account of the mode of admission in each case. Still a proceeding of this sort would impose upon the Grammar School master a preparatory work which ought to be done in the Common School, and as it might be surreptitious, it is to be hoped that very few would resort to it, as we may take it for granted that none would be permitted to resort to it with the knowledge of the county superintendent. In practice, I do not think that any great difficulty would arise in this way.

E.—In whose hands is the Admission of Pupils into the Proposed High Schools to be placed ?

Hitherto the authority to admit pupils into the Grammar Schools has been in the hands of the Grammar School Inspector, admissions by the masters being provisional only, and subject to his confirmation. It has been proposed to make an important change in this respect, and, under the new law, to assign to the several County Superintendents of Common Schools the function of promoting to the High Schools. I may not be acquainted with all the reasons on which this change is based ; but the main object in view, and the chief advantage which is expected to be gained, is, doubtless, that the Inspector of High Schools, who, as Grammar School Inspector, has now more than he can attend to, will be relieved of a portion of his work, and that the most elementary, which, in some instances, consumes a large amount of time, and will thus be enabled to do more towards examining the proper work, and determining the status of the school. Whilst I deeply regret the Inspector's inability, under the severe pressure of his work, to do that work so as to fully satisfy himself, and to render his inspection that guarantee of efficiency which it ought to be ; and whilst I consider it most desirable, and, indeed, of urgent necessity, that relief should be afforded in some shape or other, I feel myself constrained to say, in the interest of the schools, that I fear it will operate prejudicially to both Common and High Schools, if the Inspector or Inspectors of the latter are to have nothing to say to promotions from the former. As to the inconvenience which pertains to the system at present in force, viz. : that the Inspector's work is excessive, and that the proposed change would, in many instances, materially reduce that work—I venture to submit—if the admission of pupils be properly, as I cannot but think it is, a function of his office—then the true remedy is to be found, not in alienating that function, but in appointing at least one additional Inspector. Let but one additional Inspector be appointed, and each will be in a position to discharge his duties with fair efficiency. The examination and admission of pupils is, it is true, elementary work, but it is very important work. It fixes the goal of the lower school, and the starting-point of the higher. It virtually decides whether the Common School has done its part, and in what condition the High School ought to receive those who are to be the recipients of the higher instruction it has to communicate. If the authority to admit

be entrusted to one man, uniformity, which, in itself, is a great thing, will be the result; in the hands of many, we shall have, if not different standards, yet different applications of the same standard. I do not think it is enough to say that the High School will be simply a step from the highest class of the Common School, the work of which will be strictly defined; for, though you define the work never so strictly, it seems to me that there will be different views as to what constitutes the accomplishment of that work. Nearly equal as the County Superintendents may be in attainments, they will differ, at least, in judgment and temperament: some will be strict and scrupulous; others will be indulgent, and more readily influenced by the natural desire that the schools of their respective counties may compare favourably with those of other counties in point of numbers and proportion of Legislative grant. This very apportionment, moreover, of the Legislative grant, will cause the inevitable diversity to be more keenly felt. I have spoken of competition between the different counties; may we not apprehend that this would give rise to an evil such as the Rev. James Fraser has described, in connection with promotions in graded schools of cities in the United States?—"There is a pretty general complaint (he tells us in his Report to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners) that the desire of teachers in all the grades to make rapid and numerous promotions, and the competition which exists between different schools of the same grade with this aim, have a mischievous influence upon the system; and, as a consequence, stringent rules are laid down by most of the Boards of Education to regulate the time and systems of promotion, which, however, do not appear to be thoroughly successful in checking the evil. The number of promotions from the Primary to the Grammar (intermediate) School with which it is connected, or again, from the Grammar School to the High School, is made by the public, and by the teachers among themselves, a test of their respective efficiency as compared with their neighbours; and hence the natural results of superficiality, and making 'more haste than good speed.'" But what affects me most as being, in my judgment, most prejudicial to the interests of the schools, is the check which the proposed change will put upon the efforts of the High School Inspector to elevate and improve that all-important education of our youth in the grammar and literature of their mother-tongue, which has been so much neglected. With the entrance examinations in his hands, he will have it in his power at once to protect the High School, and to stimulate its natural tributary and fountain of supply, the Common School, the teachers of which will be led to consider, with some interest and anxiety, what he expects, and to adapt themselves to the one uniform measure and style of proficiency which he exacts in his interpretation and application of the prescribed standard. It is no weak argument, I think, in favour of the view which I am led to take of this matter, that it is the view taken by our Grammar School masters without, I believe, a single exception. But there is one difficulty which, I confess, presents itself to my mind as arising out of the present method:—Boys and girls, whether fit or not for the Inspector, are pushed forward into the Grammar School at the stated periods, and in the numerous cases in which they are not fit, the task of getting them ready is thrown upon the Grammar School master. From the moment at which they enter the school, until the Inspector makes his visit, unless ample time for the preparatory process has been allowed by a late visit, these new recruits are objects of special interest—the *spes gregis* almost, for the time being—inasmuch as on the fate of each depends so much of government money; and thus the master is tempted to bestow less attention on the more advanced pupils, and to neglect, in some measure, his proper work, in order to undertake work with which it was never intended he should have anything to do. I cannot say that I have often met with this anomaly to such an extent as to do serious harm to the Grammar School, but I have had this extra labour assigned more than once as the cause of imperfection and failure in the regular Grammar School work. It certainly would be well to make this state of things impossible for the future; and I do not see how that can be done without the intervention of the County Superintendents. Bnt why take the preliminary examination altogether out of the High School Inspector's hands, if there be any prospect of his work being curtailed by the appointment of an additional Inspector? Why should not the County Superintendents designate those whom they consider fit for promotion, and the High School Inspector admit?

F.—Necessity for Enlarged Provision for Inspection.

In your "Special Report," published in 1868, you declare your conviction that inspection", in the very satisfactory form in which it exists in Holland, "is the life, the soul of the Dutch system, as it must be of any efficient system of public instruction." Entertaining so strongly as you do this conviction, you cannot but be anxious—as indeed I know you are—to do all in your power towards extending and improving the necessarily imperfect system of inspection which is all that the Grammar Schools of Ontario at present enjoy. You have recommended, and will doubtless be seconded by the Legislature of the Province in establishing, a greatly improved system of inspection for the Common Schools,—a provision, in fact, so far beyond the present notoriously inefficient one that we may hope it will have a most marked influence in raising our Common Schools. I should be glad to cherish the hope that the improvement thus attempted, and likely to be carried out, in connection with our elementary schools, will be extended to our high schools, so that every chance, under circumstances the most favourable, may be given them to do their work well and to make up for the shortcomings of the past; and perhaps it may be well now, when we are on the eve of material changes, to follow up the efforts made in this direction by my predecessor, and to bring the subject again before the public mind. A feeble voice here and there has been raised in England against State inspection on the ground, which there is no sufficient evidence to sustain, that such inspection is not liked generally by parents, and that it discourages men from seeking the mastership of schools subject to such inspection. These statements rest upon the smallest basis imaginable. So far from government inspection being distasteful to really qualified men seeking masterships, we are told, on good authority, that "it used to be a common complaint on the part of trustees of endowed elementary schools in Cumberland and Westmoreland, which were at one time excluded by their endowments from obtaining annual grants, and were thus unable to reckon on an annual visit from an inspector, that they could not secure or retain the services of efficient schoolmasters at reasonable salaries, because such men would not stay in a school which was not under government inspection. A similar difficulty has been experienced by the Congregationalists and other bodies who wished to support efficient schools, but objected to government inspection, in getting properly qualified teachers to accept or retain their schoolmasterships." That parents should object to that supervision of the schools by competent and independent officers which is one of the best possible guarantees that their children will be well taught, is incomprehensible, as it is certainly very far from being the fact. That men who wish to obtain schools, but feel they are not qualified to raise a school to that status which a government inspector would be justified (all circumstances of position and material being considered,) in requiring, is much more easily understood; that there are some men amongst the 101 head masters of our Grammar Schools who may meet the inspector at his official visit with that courtesy which I have not failed to receive in a single instance, but would much prefer, notwithstanding, being left to themselves, I cannot deny; but of this I am firmly persuaded that a large proportion of our masters desire nothing more earnestly than that the system of inspection should be the most efficient they can have, as well as that the reports sent in to the department by the inspector, might be made to tell with direct and decided effect on their own reasonable hopes of advancement and on the prosperity of the schools. These men feel that they are doing their work honestly and well, and what they particularly desire is, that their work, in its every branch, may be thoroughly inspected by a man able to judge of it and disposed to do them justice; so that, far from shrinking from government inspection, they cordially invite it, and are glad to have it as comprehensive and as searching as it can be rendered. But one inspector, from whom two visits each year are exacted, cannot do justice to 101 schools; no matter how vigorously a man may throw his energies into the work, such inspection cannot be efficient. No doubt a salutary impression may be made upon a school even by that inspection, but a comprehensive and accurate estimate of all the work done in each school, is simply impossible; and, as to payment for results—a principle which has been adopted with good effect in England—that, of course, is out of the question. And yet I am convinced that our schools will not give us full satisfaction until that principle has been adopted, in conjunction with average attendance, as the basis on which the apportionment of the legislative

grant is made. Numbers are no infallible criterion either of the comparative usefulness of a school or of the ability with which it is conducted. There are schools on our list with the same, or nearly the same average, which yet differ widely in the attainments and skill and energy of the men at their head, and in the comparative value of the work they are doing for the country at large. I have looked over the returns for the latter half of 1869, and I find that our Grammar Schools, with reference to average attendance, may be divided into six classes. In regard to the first two classes, which stand highest in numbers, I do not know that the present mode of apportionment involves any very sensible injustice; but in every one of the other four classes, there is wide diversity of merit and usefulness, and yet the schools in each of these classes receive the same, or nearly the same appropriation of government money. Amongst those of the third class, for example, we have Goderich, Trenton, Newmarket, Streetsville, Brantford and L'Orignal, standing pretty much on the same footing as to average, and yet if we were to estimate the status of each by examination of work done, the diversity, in some instances, would be rather startling. In the lowest class of all—lowest, that is, as to numbers—the disparity is particularly striking; and if Metcalfe, Elora, Cornwall, Collingwood, Richmond, Milton and Fergus, in this class, were brought into the arena of competitive examination, they would find themselves engaged in a contest with very unequal capacities for winning the prize. I do not forget that the proposed High School Bill, should it become law, will go a great way towards rectifying this unfair and disheartening state of things, by abolishing "bogus-latin" pupils, and prescribing a real standard and course of study for all; but more than this is required. There should be a provision ensuring special reward for special ability, fidelity, and success. Besides this the stimulus of honourable rivalry is as good for schools as for individuals, and no more stimulating application of public money can be imagined than this payment for results achieved. With a view to this end, Professor Young proposed his scheme of inspection, with its three district inspectors, and one chief or principal inspector at their head; a scheme which would both provide for a thorough inspection of the schools, and also make it practicable to hold such examinations, and to take such records of results, as would afford the means of fixing the status of each school in a manner calculated to command general confidence in the fairness and justice of the decision. I am afraid there is but little chance that a scheme so elaborate and so costly as that will be adopted at once, but one may reasonably look for a gradual approach to it; and for, at least, the one step in advance which would be accomplished in the appointment of one additional inspector.

G.—Preparatory Classes attached to High Schools.—Private Schools.

In his report on the schools and universities of Continental Europe, Matthew Arnold makes the following statement in connection with education in Prussia:—"As the elementary schools pursue a course of teaching which is not specially designed as a preparation for the higher schools, it has become a practice to establish *Vorschulen*, or preparatory schools, as in France, to be appendages of the several higher schools, to receive little boys without the previous examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and scripture history, which the higher school imposes, and to pass them on in their tenth year, duly prepared, into the higher school." It might seem, at first sight, that an arrangement of this sort can have no interest for us, as our elementary schools *are* specially designed to prepare for the higher schools; but the truth is that a considerable proportion of our youth, in cities and large towns, will not be sent to the Common School, but will either find their way into the High School through a private school, or (which perhaps will usually be the case,) will be kept at the private school till they are sent up to the University, or till all the education they are to receive has been given them at the school. I should be sorry to have private enterprise in education amongst us subjected to the restraints and discouragements which are put upon it on the Continent of Europe; nevertheless, it seems to me that we shall do well to give to our future High Schools all the hold that can be properly given to them on the community, even though the number of pupils in private schools might be somewhat diminished, and this more particularly as our private schools are subject to no government inspection. Without the preparatory class attached to the High School, in populous places, not a few pupils will be lost to our High

Schools. There are such classes already connected with several of our larger Grammar Schools, and they act as additional nurseries or tributaries with excellent effect. I cannot imagine that the establishment of such a class, with suitable provision for teaching it, is likely to be inconsistent with anything in future legislation, still I have been told that trustees may hesitate to give their sanction to an arrangement not distinctly prescribed or, at least, authorized ; and it is, therefore, suggested whether something might not be gained by giving to these preparatory classes a legal recognition. I simply submit the point to your consideration, and in doing so earnestly trust that I shall not be suspected of any latent hostility to our private schools. The good private school cannot but be doing a good work, and, whilst we deprecate all narrow jealousy, we feel that no check on the excessive multiplication of private schools is needed, beyond a good condition of the public school. Let that be efficient, and either the whole work will be left to it, or generally it will leave room for no private schools but such as can, at least, come up to its mark. What Matthew Arnold has said of the schools of Switzerland is worthy of notice in this connection. "I was told this by Swiss gentlemen of authority and standing, who had themselves been brought up in Fellenberg's famous school at Hofwye, that they would not send their own sons to any but a public school, and that even a man of Fettenberg's special gifts could not now, since the improvement of the public schools, establish a private school to vie with them successfully. The best informed Swiss will tell you that the Swiss private schools, of which we hear so much in England, now exist merely *pour exploiter les Anglais,* who do indeed invite *exploitation.*"

Concluding Remarks.

I have now, Rev'd Sir, completed my annual task, and if I have written at greater length than I prescribed to myself in my previous Report, I trust you will be ready to excuse me, making allowance, as I am sure you will do, for the special interest and anxiety which, in common with many an earnest man, I cannot but feel at the present crisis of educational affairs. As to the past, I have been candid in my statement of facts, and I can say that I have done my best to get the fullest and the most accurate information I had it in my power to obtain. As to the future, I have made no suggestions, except on points so intimately connected with my experience, and so vitally associated with the discharge of an Inspector's duties, that I felt I could not overlook them. Whilst I have spoken strongly, as feeling strongly, on some of these points, I have striven at all times to avoid the language of dogmatic pertinacity, and I trust I have not been led away in aught from the truth by undue reliance on my own opinions. The work of a Grammar School Inspector, in making up his Report just now, is, in many respects, an ungracious task, since the public interests require that every effort should be made to strongly point out the injurious results of an unsound principle, which has not only diverted our superior schools from the fulfilment of their true mission, but has also hindered the natural development of that noble fabric of which we have reason to be proud—our Common School System. Thus situated, the Inspector may well seem, at times, to have a morbid appetite for the evil, and to close his eyes to the good.

I cherish, therefore, with a good deal of satisfaction, the hope that the introduction of a better system will place the Inspector in a more pleasant position, giving him less of fault-finding, and more of evidence to sustain the Roman orator's eulogy of the high and holy work of training the youthful mind : "Quod munus reipublicæ afferre majus meliusve possumus, quam si docemus atque erudimus juventutem !"

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. G. D. MacKenzie.

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,
Chairman of the Council of Public Instruction, and Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario.

APPENDIX B.

The Normal School for Ontario.—Its Design and Functions.

(Prepared by John Herbert Sangster, Esq., M.A., M.D., Head Master.)

This Institution is designed to train Common School Teachers, so as to fit them for the more efficient discharge of their varied and important duties. Though essentially a *training school*, rather than a mere school of instruction, in the ordinary sense of the term, the majority of those received as students-in-training are so deficient in scholastic attainments that it is found necessary to include in its course of instruction, not merely discussions on the principles of education and methods of teaching, but also the actual teaching of most, or all, the branches of Common School study. It is conceded by all who have devoted any attention to the subject that "to teach well one must be possessed of adequate knowledge; in a word, must be well informed;" and as more than nine-tenths of those who apply for admission to the Normal School do not possess anything like that amount of information and general knowledge which the advancing spirit of the age very properly demands on the part of those who would become educators of youth, the Normal School Masters are compelled to supplement, by lectures on the different branches of study embraced in an ordinary English education, the early training or want of training of those who enter its walls. Every lecture, therefore, given in the Normal School is delivered with a two-fold object:—

1st. To convey to the class of students-in-training a certain amount of information on the subject on which it treats; and

2nd. To give this information in such a manner, that making the necessary allowance for differences of age and attainments, it may serve as a *model* of the method in which the same subject is to be discussed before a class of children.

Terms of Admission, &c.

Two sessions are held each year—the first commencing on the 8th January and closing on the 15th June, and the second beginning on the 8th August and terminating on the 22nd December. Females over sixteen years of age, and males over eighteen years of age, who present certificates of moral character from their clergymen, are eligible for admission upon successfully passing the entrance examinations. No charge is made for tuition, and the students are supplied by the department with such text-books as they require at half the usual price. If admitted, each student is required to sign a declaration that in coming to the Institution his object is to better qualify himself for the discharge of his duties as a teacher; that it is his intention to devote himself to the profession of teaching in Canada; and that he will strictly keep all the rules and regulations of the Institution. (The form of admission and other forms and papers will be found at the end of the examination papers.)

Examinations.

The Entrance Examination is held on the third and fourth days after the opening of the session (the first two days being occupied in receiving names, &c.), and after it commences no new applications for admission are entertained. This, like all the other examinations of the school, is in writing on printed questions, and although the requirements for entrance are not very formidable, the papers are read with such strictness that, upon an average, one in ten is sent back for further preparation. After the work of the session commences, written test examinations are held once every six weeks, and on these occasions all who are found to have fallen behind the class, either through carelessness or want of ability, are required to withdraw for the remainder of the term. Thus only those arrive at the close of the term who can proceed to the final examination with a reasonably good prospect of obtaining a certificate to teach. Taking one session with another, about one-fifth of those actually admitted at the commencement drop off before the close, either through ill-health or inability to keep up with the work of the term, while of those who write at the final examinations, only about five-sixths are successful in obtaining certificates.

Classification of Students.

The students in attendance are sub-divided into one senior and one junior divisions—the former consisting, for the most part, of those who have already spent one or more sessions in the Institution, and who hold second or first certificates therefrom. New comers, who are found, upon examination at the commencement of the session, to be sufficiently far advanced, are admitted to the senior class, but few are found competent to successfully prosecute the work of that division until after they have studied for one or two sessions in the junior class.

The Governing Body and Teaching Staff.

The Consolidated Common School Law enacts that "The Governor may appoint a Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, to consist of not more than *nine* persons (of whom the Chief Superintendent of Education shall be one) to hold office respectively during pleasure, and such Council shall, in the exercise of its duties, be subject to all lawful orders and directions from time to time issued by the Governor."

The members of the Council thus appointed are as follows:—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education; Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto; Very Rev. Henry James Grassett, B.D., Dean of Toronto; Hon. Mr. Justice Morrison, Presbyterian Church of Canada; Rev. John Jennings, D.D., United Presbyterian Church; Rev. John Barclay, D.D., Church of Scotland; Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator, Baptist Church; Ven. Thomas B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., Archdeacon of Niagara; Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, and the Presidents of the other Colleges affiliated to the University of Toronto, *Ex-Officio Members for Grammar School purposes*; AlexanderMarling, LL.B., *Recording Clerk*.

The Act empowers this Council:—"To adopt all needful measures for the permanent establishment and efficiency of the Normal School for Upper Canada, containing one or more Model Schools, for the instruction and training of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching." It also authorizes the Council: "To make from time to time the rules and regulations necessary for the management and government of such Normal School; to prescribe the terms and conditions on which students will be received and instructed therein; to select the location of such school, and erect or procure and furnish the buildings therefor; to determine the number and compensation of teachers, and of all others who may be employed therein; and to do all lawful things which such Council may deem expedient to promote the objects and interests of such school." And it requires the Council "To transmit annually, through the Chief Superintendent of Education, to the Governor, to be laid before the Legislature, a true account of the receipt and expenditure of all moneys granted for the establishment and support of the Normal School."

The same Act directs the Chief Superintendent of Education:—"To take the general superintendence of the Normal School; and use his best endeavors to provide for and recommend the use of uniform and approved text-books in the schools generally." It makes him also "responsible for all moneys paid through him in behalf of the Normal and Model Schools," and requires him "to give such security for the same as the Governor may require." It further declares that:—"The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of Common Schools a certificate of qualification which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The teaching staff of the Normal School consists of a Head Master, a Second Master and other teachers, as follows:—John Herbert Sangster, M.A., M.D., Head Master; Rev. Wm. H. Davies, B.D., Second Master; J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, School Law Lecturer; William Armstrong, C.E., Drawing Master; Samuel Clare, Teacher of Book-keeping and Writing; Henry Francis Sefton, Music Master; Major Henry Goodwin, Teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics.

On Friday afternoon of each week the ministers of the different denominations meet their respective classes for religious instruction. The exercises are opened each day by reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and a form of prayer sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction.

The sub-division of the school day among the various subjects of study may be seen from the following:—

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

Forty-fourth Session, August to December, 1870.

HOURS OF LECTURE.	MONDAY.		TUESDAY.		WEDNESDAY.		THURSDAY.		FRIDAY.		SATURDAY.
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	
From 8 to 9 A.M.	Education.		Natural Philosophy.		Education.		Natural Philosophy.		Education.		School Drill.
From 9 to 10 A.M.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Algebra.	History.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Algebra.	History.	Reading.	Algebra.	NO FURTHER LECTURES ON SATURDAYS.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	History.	Algebra.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	English Literature	Algebra.	History.	Arithmetic.	
From 11 to 11.45 A.M.	Chemistry	Geography.	Music.		Chemical Physics.	Geography.	Music.		Chemical Physics.	Reading.	
From 11.45 A.M. To 12.30 P.M.	Geography.	Recapitulation.	Book-Keeping.		Chemistry	Geometry and Calisthenics.	Book-Keeping.		Geography.	Practice in Use of School Apparatus	
From 1.30 to 2.30 P.M.	Linear Drawing.	Geometry.	Composition.		Linear Drawing.	Reading.	Geometry.	Writing.	Composition or Dictation.		
From 2.30 to 3.15 P.M.	Geometry.	Writing.	School-Law.		School Drill.		—		Religious Instruction.		

Course of Study.

The course of instruction includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Geography, History of English Literature, Education (including leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy), Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Chemical Physics, Principles of School Law, together with Vocal Music, Drawing and Calisthenics for females and Military Drill for males.

The requirements for entrance and final examinations on these several subjects can be seen by a reference to the following programme of course of study, and more fully by reference to the sample set of examination papers given in the Appendix at the close of this.

Programme of the Entrance Examination and Course of Study in the Normal School for Ontario.

(Approved by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 24th day of August, 1858.)

SUBJECTS.	For Entrance into Junior Division.	For Second Class Certificate in Junior Division or for Entrance to Senior Division.	For Ordinary First Class Certificate in Senior Division.
ENGLISH	Read with ease and fluency ..... Parse a common prose sentence according to any recognized authority	Read Prose with correct emphasis, intelligence, and inflection of voice. Rules of Spelling (Spelling-book superseded.) General principles of the philosophy of Grammar. Analyze and parse any Prose sentence. Principal Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Prose Composition on any simple subject, with correct Punctuation.	Read Poetry and Oratorical Addresses with fluency and expression—Principles of Reading—Science of Languages—General Grammar—Analysis and Parsing of Sentences in Prose and Verse—Changes of Construction. Structure of Propositions and Sentences. Etymology—Changes effected in Roots. Correct Letter-writing, as regards Composition and mechanical arrangement. Composition on any given subject. History of the Origin and Literature of the English Language.
WRITING	Write legibly and readily and correctly.	To Write a bold, rapid, running hand.	
GEOGRAPHY	The definitions—general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals—the oceans, seas, rivers and islands.	The relative positions of all the countries of the world, with their principal cities and physical features; the Islands—Hodgins' Geography; Mathematical and Physical Geography, as taught in Sullivan's "Geography Generalized."	Use of the Globes (Keith)—Geography of England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and British Colonies (Hodgins)—Rudiments of Physical Geography—Structure of the Crust of the Earth.
HISTORY	None	General History of the World, from the Creation to the present time, as sketched in the Fifth Book of Lessons. Chronological Chart.	Histories of England and Canada. Philosophy of History.
EDUCATION AND THE ART OF TEACHING	None	The general principles of the science of Education—General plan of School Organization—Practice of Teaching, as exemplified in the Model School.	The Science of Education applied to the Teaching of Common Schools—Methods of Teaching the different branches—Practice thereof as exemplified in the Model School—Organization of Central Schools—Dimensions and Structure of School-houses—Furniture and Apparatus.

PROGRAMME, Studies, &c.—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS.	FOR ENTRANCE INTO JUNIOR DIVISION.	FOR SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE IN JUNIOR DIVISION OR FOR ENTRANCE TO SENIOR DIVISION.	FOR ORDINARY FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE IN SENIOR DIVISION.
*MUSIC	None	Hullah's System	Hullah's System.
DRAWING	None	None	Facility in making Perspective Outline Sketches of common subjects.
BOOK-KEEPING	None	The Rudiments	Single and Double Entry.
ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION	Fundamental Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion.	Notation, Numeration, Fundamental Rules in different scales of Notation, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Prime Numbers, Fractions (Vulgar and Decimal), Proportion (Simple and Compound), Practice, Percentage (including Simple Interest, Insurance, Brokerage, &c.), Square and Cube Roots, Mensuration of Surfaces and Mental Arithmetic.	Review past subjects of Junior Division—Discount, Fellowship, Barter, Equation of Payments, Profit and Loss, Alligation, Compound Interest, Annuities, Position, Progression, Logarithms and Applications, Intellectual Arithmetic, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
ALGEBRA	None	Definitions, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. Use of Brackets, Decomposition of Trimonials, Resolution into Factors, Involution, Square of Multinomials, Expansion of $(a+b)^n$, Evolution, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Interpretation of Symbols $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{a}{0}, \frac{0}{0}, \infty$, and $=$, Simple Equations.	Review past subjects of Junior Division—Indices, Surds, Quadratic Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Arithmetical; Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, Ratio, Proportion, Variation, Permutations, Combinations, Binomical Theorem, Notation, Decimals, Interest, &c., Properties of Numbers, Continued Fractions, Exponential Theorem, Logarithms, Algebraic Series, Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.
EUCLID	None	Books I. and II. with Exercises (Potts').	Books III., IV., VI., and Definition of B. V. Exercises on Six Books (Potts).
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	None	Properties of Matter, Statics, Hydrostatics, Dynamics and Hydrodynamics, Human Physiology.	Heat, Light, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Optics and Acoustics, Vegetable Physiology, General View of Geology.
CHEMISTRY	None	None	Constitution of Matter, Chemical Nomenclature, Symbols, Laws of Combination, Chemical Affinity, Crystallization, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Chlorine, Calcium, Aluminum, Silicon, Potassium, Sodium, Iodine, Manganese, Magnesium, Iron, Lead, Fluorine, and their principal compounds. Nature of soils, of Organic Bodies, Germination of the Seed, Development of the Plant, source of Carbon, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, &c., in Plants, products of vegetable growth, Woody Fibre, Gum, Starch, Sugar, Gluten, &c., Cultivation of Plants, Composition and Formation of Soils, Mineral Constituents of Plants, action of Manures, &c.

*Not required of those who are naturally disqualified.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO,

Which are supplied to Teachers in Training at half-price:

A set of Readers.
Companion to Readers.
Authorized English Grammars (Introductory and Advanced).
Lovell's General Geography.
Hodgins' History of Canada.
Sullivan's Geography Generalized.
Sangster's Arithmetic.
Potts' Euclid.
Sangster's Mensuration.
Sangster's Algebra.
Sangster's Philosophy, Parts I. and II.
Sangster's Rudimentary Chemistry.
Sefton's Manual of Music.
A Slate.
Two Dictation Books.
Two Note Books.
Two Writing Books.
Drawing Materials.
Two Book-keeping Books.

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR HONOUR FIRST-CLASS PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES.

I.—Each Candidate to have held an Ordinary First-Class Provincial Certificate, Grade A, for one year.

II.—To give evidence of having been a successful Teacher.

III.—To stand an Examination in the following subjects, in addition to those necessary for an Ordinary First-Class Certificate, viz.:

1. English History and Literature (Collier).
2. Canadian History and Geography (Hodgins).
3. Outlines of Ancient and Modern History and Geography.
4. Latin Grammar (Harkness), and Books IV., V. and VI. of Cæsar's Commentaries.
5. Outlines of Geology (Lyell & Chapman's), and Astronomy (Mosley's).
6. Science of Teaching, School Organization, Management, &c., including a knowledge of the leading principles of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
7. Easy Lessons on Reasoning.
8. Algebra—General Theory of Equations, Imaginary Quantities (Sangster's and Todhunter's).
9. Euclid—Books XI. and XII.
10. Trigonometry as far as solution of Plane Triangles (Colenso).
11. Inorganic Chemistry, Sangster's Inorganic, Brand and Taylor's for Organic.
12. The Principles of Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

Regulations to be Observed by Students.

Students are permitted to board only in houses which are specially licensed for that purpose by the Council of Public Instruction.

All students are required to be in their respective boarding houses by 9.30 p.m.

Students are not permitted to indulge in games, or in practical jests, which are calculated to annoy their class mates, or to excite ill-feeling.

Students are not permitted to attend evening lectures, or to go to places of amusement in the evening, or to absent themselves from their respective boarding houses for the night, without the express permission of the Head Master first obtained.

Male and female students are not permitted to communicate with one another, either verbally or in writing, or in any other way, during the session; nor are female students permitted to form any new male acquaintances during their attendance at the Institution.

All students are required to keep their desks clean and neatly arranged, to refrain from all talking or whispering, &c., during lecture and recitation, to maintain a proper attitude and bearing in class, and to refrain from all habits that are in any way offensive and objectionable; to diligently prepare his work from day to day, and to conform cheerfully to all the special requirements of the masters.

Inattention to these regulations is followed by a report of the delinquency to the Chief Superintendent, and suspension or dismissal from the school, as in his judgment seems best.

Certificates and Average Length of Attendance.

The certificates given are divided into first and second class, and each class is subdivided in three grades, indicated respectively by the letters A, B and C. Thus, beginning with the lowest and proceeding to the highest, they run, second class, grade C; second class, grade B; second class, grade A. First class, grade C; first class, grade B; and first class, grade A. All of these are legal authorizations to teach in any part of the Province of Ontario, and, with exception of grade C, of second class, are valid until revoked by the Chief Superintendent. Second class certificates, grade C, are only valid for one year from date of issue.

The time required to take a certificate depends, of course, upon the attainments and ability of the student, and the grade and class to which he aspires. To obtain a first class grade A, the *average* time taken is between three and four sessions. A few have taken such certificate in *one* session, but the majority require four, five and even six sessions. The average time required to take a second class certificate, grade A, is about two sessions.

Very few spend only one session at the Normal School. In most cases, students return for a second, and, in many cases, a third or fourth session. The certificates are awarded at the close of the session by a Committee of Examiners, of which the Head Master and Second Master of the Normal School are members. The examination lasts for six days, during each of which the students write for six hours. The papers are subsequently carefully read by the examiners, and a value, varying from one—the highest—to six—the lowest—is assigned to each. These marks, or values, are entered in appropriate columns in a book, called the "Certificate Record," which is kept for that purpose, and which serves not only to give a condensed view of the results of the examination in each individual case, but also for subsequent reference when any question arises as to the standing of a teacher in any particular branch, when he was in attendance at the Normal School. The grade and class of the certificate awarded depends partly on the standing attained at this final examination, (chief importance being attached to the marks awarded for Education, Aptitude to Teach, Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling, Grammar and Composition) and partly on the character the individual has earned for himself as to quickness and general ability as a teacher.

The examination papers (of which a sample set will be found at the end of this appendix), are so constructed that the best students in the class can be fairly expected to complete their answers within the time (usually three hours) assigned to the paper. The value given to the written papers (and set down on the margin of the certificate, *one* being the highest mark given and *six* the lowest) would run somewhat as follows: for 80 per cent. or over, *one;* 65 to 80 per cent., *two;* 50 to 65 per cent., *three;* 40 to 50 per cent., *four;* 30 to 40 per cent., *five;* and less than 30 per cent., *six.* The examiners hesitate to award certificates to any one who may have received *five* or *six* in any essential branch, and refuse absolutely to give certificates to those who have merited either five or six in aptitude to teach, spelling, arithmetic or grammar.

Special Preparations for Duties as Teachers.

It has already been pointed out that every lecture given in the Normal School is given in such a manner that, making the necessary allowance for difference of age and attainments, it may serve as a *model* of the manner in which the teacher may treat the same subject before a class of children. In addition to this, however, the students-in-training receive a thorough course of lectures on the science and art of teaching, and they spend a portion of each week in the Model School, where, under the supervision of skilled teachers, they are required to take charge of the various classes, and conduct the lessons so as to give practical effect to the instructions received in the Normal School.

The lectures on education in the Normal School embrace the following course:—

I. Art of teaching; characteristics of the successful teacher; qualification, manners, habits, temper, tone of mind, &c., &c.

II. Modes of securing co-operation of pupils; how to secure attention; how to interest class.

III. Intellectual teaching—in what it consists; how secured.

IV. Mode of giving questions; kinds of questions; purposes served by each kind; characteristics of good style of questioning.

V. Mode of receiving answers, and of criticising them; requirements by way of answering.

VI. Correction of errors; recapitulations, &c.

VII. How to teach—(*a*) reading; (*b*) spelling; (*c*) arithmetic; (*d*) grammar; (*e*) composition; (*f*) writing; (*g*) history; (*h*) geography; (*i*) geometry; (*j*) algebra; (*k*) philosophy; (*l*) object lessons; (*m*) other subjects.

VIII. Organization of schools ; classification of pupils ; monitor teachers—their use and abuse ; school buildings and arrangements ; school furniture and apparatus, &c., &c.

IX. School management ; time tables and limit tables ; school rules ; school register ; roll book ; visitor's book ; school discipline ; rewards and punishments.

X. Principles of mental and moral philosophy, as far as applicable to the elementary school-room ; mental, moral and physical culture of childhood.

XI. General principles of education.

The above course embraces in all about seventy lectures, of one hour each.

The students in attendance are divided into classes of about nine each, under the superintendence of a *leader*, whose duty it is to get the lessons assigned to his class, and distribute them, the day before they are to be taught, among the members thereof, so as to give them time for preparation. The classes go alternately to the Model School, each spending a complete day there in rotation. The class on duty in the Model School is subdivided in three sections, of three each, and these are detailed to the several divisions of the Model School. Thus every student knows the night previously what division he is to be attached to the following day,—what lessons he has to teach, and their exact limits. He is exempted that evening from all work for the Normal School, and is held responsible for the thorough preparation of his work for the Model School. Moreover, as no student is required to teach any subject *the method* of teaching which has not already been discussed in his hearing, in the Normal School, it follows that the teaching at the commencement of the session mainly falls to those members of the class who have already passed one or more complete sessions in the institution—the new comers for the time being merely looking on and familiarizing themselves with the working of the school ; towards the close of the term, however, the teaching in the Model School is mainly confined to the new-comers.

The results of each lesson given is entered in the "Model School Training Register," one page of which is assigned to each student-in-training. The book is ruled as below :—

MODEL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

TRAINING REGISTER.

No. *Class.* *Session.*

SPECIAL REPORT OF CLASSES TAUGHT.

| DATE. | Subject of Lessons. | Class and Division. | AS TO THE CLASS. | | | | | AS TO THE TEACHER. | | | | |

FINAL REPORT.

has, during the past Session, taught of the classes assigned to with efficiency success. manner is , language , power of sustaining attention in a class . is painstaking, anxious to excel, quick in detecting errors, thorough in their correction. displays energy in conducting a recitation, facility in communicating instruction, and giving explanations. teaches with clearness, force, effect. ideas of order are , power of managing a class , ability to economize time, and secure improvement, In my opinion will make a teacher, and, for power, capability, and aptitude to teach, as evinced in the Model School, I would rank as rate.

Head Teacher, Model School.

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and the numbers are entered in the appropriate columns by the Model School teachers, from *one*, implying great excellence, to *six*, representing complete failure. The Training Registers are sent to the Head Master of the Normal School once a month, and such *private* commendation or admonition is by him awarded to the students-in-training as each case seems to merit. When the student indicates, by his course in the Model School, that he is not likely to make a useful teacher, he is recommended to withdraw.

To supplement these training exercises, the students are, as often as practicable, divided into sections—each of which is taught in some assigned subject—by the members thereof in succession, in presence of the Masters of the Normal School. At the close of each lesson the students are required to criticise the manner in which it was taught, and offer suggestions for improvement thereon, &c.

At the close of the session the mark awarded for aptitude to teach is determined, partly by the Model School Report (the blank form is given above), partly by the success and energy with which each student conducts the class recitation in presence of the Masters of the Normal School, and partly by the general character for ability and energy he has earned for himself during the term.

SPECIMENS OF NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS.

No. 1.

EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC—Junior Division.

1. Write down as one number seven trillions two millions seventy thousand and one, and seven hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and six *tenths of trillionths.*
2. Reduce 7161714 inches to acres.
3. Divide 714·37 by ·00694 and carefully mark the position of the decimal point.
4. Find the value of $7\frac{3}{4} + 9\frac{1}{7} - 6\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{1}{2} - 11\frac{3}{8} - 6\frac{2}{5} - 9\frac{7}{14} + 16\frac{5}{16}$.
5. Find the *l. c. m.* of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 24, 27, 30, 36, 48, 45, 60 and 72.
6. Divide \$791·86 between A, B and C, so as to give C \$91·86 more than three-fifths of the shares of the other two ; and so as to give A \$50·80 cents less than B.
7. Find the value of $\frac{7\frac{3}{5}}{9\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{8\frac{2}{7}}{4\frac{1}{2}} \div 2\frac{6}{35}$.
8. If \$78·96 pay for $17\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth, how much should be obtained for \$125·82 ?

No. 2.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ARITHMETIC—Senior Division.

1. Find the value of $6\frac{3}{5} + 11\frac{1}{2} - 16\frac{2}{7} - 4\frac{3}{8} - 9\frac{1}{4} + 7\frac{2}{5} - 5\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{3}{7} + 4\frac{1}{5} - 3\frac{1}{7} + 20\frac{4}{7}$.

2. Divide $7169·82 among A, B, C and D, so as to give A $169·82 more than $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the other three shares ; B $20·40 less than half the remaining two shares, and C $7·80 more than D. What is the share of each?
3. Divide 71·417 by ·98762 *duodenary* scale, and carefully mark the position of the separating point in the quotent.
4. Find the cube root of $716\frac{2}{9}\frac{1}{9}\frac{3}{9}$ true to two places to the right of the separating point.
5. Find the *l. c. m.* of all the *multiples* of 4 and 5 from 4 to 64 inclusive.
6. In what time will any sum of money amount to $10\frac{1}{2}$ times itself at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., simple interest. Answer in years, months and days.
7. If 7 men in 5 weeks, working 6 days per week, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, can dig 40 acres of land, how much ought 11 men dig in 7 weeks, working 5 days per week, and $11\frac{3}{4}$ hours per day ?
8. Find the value of ·627625 of £5 17s. 6d.
9. What sum must be put on the face of a note, drawn for three months, in order that, discounted at once by the bank at 7 per cent. per annum, its immediate proceeds may be $888·88 ?

No. 3.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—Junior Division.

1. Of how many syllables may a word consist ?
2. Give a general rule for dividing words into syllables.
3. How may Common Nouns be made equivalent to Proper Nouns ?
4. Explain, by example, what is meant by Personification.
5. (*a*) What is meant by an *Appositive?* (*b*) What is the rule affecting such a word?
6. Parse the word "Queen" in the following : The Queen of England's Crown.
7. How do the Reflexive and the Reciprocal Pronouns differ from one another ?
8. How do the *Progressive* and the *Emphatic* forms of a verb differ ?
9. (*a*) How does the Infinite Mood differ from the others with respect to its subject ? (*b*) Parse "him" in the following: I saw him do it.
10. (*a*) What tenses are known by their signs ? (*b*) What are those signs ?
11. Analyze the following, and parse the words in italics :

"At length *all* is over; the redoubt *has been recovered ; that* which was lost is found *again ;* the jewel which had been made captive is ransomed *with* blood. *Crimsoned* with glorious gore the wreck of the conquering *party* is relieved and at liberty to *return.*"—De Quincy.

Composition.

Write a short composition on the following subject :—"Should a parent be compelled to educate his children ?"

No. 4.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—Senior Division.

1. State clearly the specific duty of each division of Grammar.
2. (*a*) Name the Parts of Speech that are inflected. (*b*) Define those Parts of Speech. (*c*) Give the inflections which belong to each.

3. Write the plural of each of the following Nouns, giving your reason for the spelling: Stomach, latch, hero, alkali, index, cherub, dilettante.
4. Compare three adjectives *regularly* and three *irregularly*.
5. (*a*) Inflect the Personal Pronouns in the *Plural*. (*b*) Name the COMPOUND RELATIVE, the RECIPROCAL and the INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.
6. Why cannot INTRANSITIVE VERBS have a *Passive Voice*?
7. Name the *Simple* and the *Compound* Tenses.
8. Conjugate the following Verbs, stating whether they are *Regular* or *Irregular:* Run, cleave, begin, fall, fell, arrive.
9. Analyze the following, and parse the words in italics: The *science which teaches* the rights and duties of men and of States has, in *modern* times, been called "the law of nature and nations." Under *this* comprehensive title *are included* the rules of morality as they prescribe the conduct of private men towards *each other* in all the various relations of human life; *as* they modify the intercourse *of* independent commonwealths in peace, and *prescribe* limits to their hostility in war.

COMPOSITION.

Write a short Composition on the following subject: "Should a parent be compelled to educate his children?"

No. 5.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Name and define the GREAT CIRCLES that may be conceived to be drawn upon the Globe.
2. (*a*) What do you understand by the axis of the earth moving parallel to itself. (*b*) What angle is measured by the arc of 23½ degrees?
3. How are degrees of LONGITUDE reduced to statute miles?
4. Give the boundaries and political divisions (with capitals) of EUROPE.
5. Sketch the water system of NORTH AMERICA.
6. Give the exact position of the following:—

LAKES—Constance, Baikal, Titicaca.
CAPES—Catouche, Race, Naze, Severo.
CITIES—Berlin, Edinburgh, Kingston, Quebec.
GULFS, &C.—Lyons, Genoa, Darien, St. Matthias.
STRAITS—San Juan de Fuca, Bonifacio, Magellan.

No. 6.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—SENIOR DIVISION.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Give the position of the TROPIC of CAPRICORN and the ARCTIC CIRCLE, and state of what each is the limit.

2. *(a)* What is meant by the *plane* of the earth's orbit? *(b)* What is the position of the earth's axis with respect to this plane?
3. Explain the terms APHELION and PERIHELION.
4. What is meant by the SUN'S DECLINATION?
5. Explain the formation of DEW.
6. What does the term 'Rock' embrace in Geology?
7. What is the position of rocks belonging to the TERTIARY FORMATION?
8. Sketch briefly the water system of ASIA.
9. Give the boundaries of S. AMERICA; also give its countries, with their relative poistion, and capitals.
10. What Islands lie off the east coast of each of the Continents?
11. Name the Capes in EUROPE and AMERICA that run *South*.

HISTORY.

1. Give a brief sketch of the Israelites under the government by Judges.
2. *(a)* Name the seven traditionary kings of Rome. *(b)* When did the Republican and the Imperial form of Government respectively cease? *(c)* Give names of the Triumvirs with dates.
3. Sketch briefly the *third* invasion of Greece by the Persians.
4. Give dates: The Norman conquest; the introduction of Printing; the dissolution of the Long Parliamnet; the death of Napoleon; the accession of Queen Victoria; the confederation of the Provinces of Canada.

No. 7.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA—SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Resolve $a^{33} - m^{33}$ into the greatest possible number of elementary factors.
2. Simplify $a - \left\{ -(-a-m) \right\} - \left\{ -(- \left\{ -(- \left\{ -(-a) - m \right\} - a) - a \right\} - m) \right\}$
3. Simplify $3(a-2b)(a+2b) - 7(3a-2b)^2 - 4(3a+2b)^2 - 5(3a-5b)(5b+3a) - 4(2a-7b)(7b-2a)$.
4. Divide $34a^2x^3 + 12a^5 - 22a^4x + 21ax^4 - 25a^3x^2$ by $4a^2 - 2ax - 7x^2$.
5. Find the G. C. M. of $10x^4 - 29x^3 + 16x^2 - 15x$, and $6x^5 - 19x^4 + 4x^3 + 15x^2$.
6. Given $4x - \frac{7x-3}{7} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2} - 11x}{5} = \frac{7x-13}{5} - \frac{3x+16}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ to find the value of x.
7. Given, $3x - 4y = 16$, and $4x + 7y = 4m$, to find the values of x and y.
8. Find a number such that, the right hand digit being the greater by 2, when 18 is added to the number its digits are inverted.

SPECIMENS OF NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR CERTIFICATES.

TIME (IN MOST CASES), THREE HOURS.

No. 1.

ARITHMETIC—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Give and prove the rule for finding what principal will amount to a given sum at a given rate per cent. in a given time.
2. Give and prove the ordinary rule for Equation of Payments.

3. Prove that if any four quantities are in proportion the sum of the first and second is to their difference as the sum of the third and fourth is to their difference.
4. Define what is meant by "Compound Proportion."
5. Give and prove a rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two or more numbers.
6. What multiplier in the *quaternary* scale will make the sum 4·27 *octenary* and 5·35 *senary* equal to unity?
7. In what time will any sum of money amount to 16·913 times itself at 7·29 per cent. simple interest? Answer in years, months and days.
8. Extract the Cube Root of $727\frac{197}{ttt}$ *duodenary*, true to two places to the right of the separating point.
9. If 11 men in 5 weeks, working $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours per day, can dig 75 acres of land, how much land ought to be *trenched* in 7 weeks by 16 men, working 6 days per week and $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, assuming that it takes as long to trench one acre as to dig 2 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches?
10. Find the *l. c. m.* of all the multiples of 5 and 6 from 5 to 35 inclusive.
11. I own $40000 Montreal Bank Stock, and I instruct my agent to dispose of it at a premium of 35 per cent., and after deducting his commission on the sale, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and his brokerage on the ensuing purchase at $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., invest the balance in Montreal Insurance Company's Stock at a premium of 25 per cent.,—now, if the M. B. pays a dividend of 14 per cent., and the M. I. Co. a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, what difference does the transaction make in my income?
12. Find the value of 0·625625 of 2 lbs., 4 oz., 1 scr.
13. What is the difference between $\frac{2}{7}$ of ·35 of $\frac{4}{9}$ of $\frac{81}{160}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of £2 16s. 8d., and $\frac{3}{19}$ of 5·7 times $\frac{4}{11}$ of $\frac{22}{27}$ of $\frac{9}{10}$ of $\frac{1}{6}$ of $5·00.
14. Find how many bushels of wheat worth 90 cents there are in a 1000 bushels of a mixture worth 95 cents, and containing also wheat worth 98 cents, 92 cents and 85 cents per bushel.

No. 2.

ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION—Senior Division.

1. Give and prove the common arithmetical rule for finding the time at which any sum of money will amount to a given number of times itself at a given rate per cent., Compound Interest.
2. Give and prove a rule for finding the number of terms in a geometrical series when the first term, last term and common ratio are given.
3. Explain the origin of the constant multipliers used in the extraction of the cube root.
4. What are logarithms? Give and prove the rule for determining the characteristic of a logarithm.
5. Give and prove a rule for summing an arithmetical series when the last term, first term, and number of terms are given.
6. What multiplier in the senary scale will make 4·34 *quinary* greater by unity than 4·37 octenary?
7. Extract the square root of $4271\frac{31}{41}\frac{29}{76}$ *undenary* true to three places to the right of the separating point.
8. A merchant in Toronto wishes to remit $6198·80 to London, and direct exchange is at a premium of $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. He finds that he can remit to Paris at $18\frac{1}{4}$ cents per franc, thence to St. Petersburg at 4 francs per ruble, and thence to London at $5\frac{1}{4}$ rubles per £ sterling. He also finds that he can remit to St. Petersburg at 72 cents per ruble, thence to Hamburg at 49 rubles for 100 marcs banco, and thence to London at 1s. 5d. sterling per marc banco. How had he better remit, and what advantage does he gain by either route?

9. Give the logarithm of $\frac{4}{3}$ = $\overline{1}$·903090 ; log. of $\frac{2}{7}$ = $\overline{1}$·455932 ; log. $\frac{7}{9}$ = $\overline{1}$·890855 ; log. $\frac{3}{11}$ = $\overline{1}$·435728. Find logarithms of 5, 12, $50\frac{2}{5}$, and 4·312.
10. In what time will any sum of money amount to $9\frac{6}{25}$ times itself at 8 per cent. per half year, Compound Interest ?
11. Find the value of 72 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches, 15 yards, 1 foot, 18 inches of land at $7·60 per acre.
12. Find a number such that when its $\frac{3}{7}$ is increased by 11, the sum is greater by 5 than its $\frac{5}{8}$ diminished by 60.
13. What sum must be put on the face of a note drawn at 7 months, 14 days, in order that discounted by the bank at rate of 7 per cent. per annum, its immediate proceeds may just pay the premium of insurance at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on property worth $25000 ?
14. What is the present value of a freehold estate whose rental is $125 per annum, allowing the purchaser 7 per cent. compound interest for his money ?

MENSURATION.

1. Find the area of an elliptical field whose axes are 400 and 600 links.
2. How many acres, roods, &c., are there in an equilateral field whose base is 500 yards in length ?
3. Find the number of rolls of paper each 8 yards long, and $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, it will take to paper a room 11 feet high (above surbase), 70 feet long, and 38 feet wide, allowing one-fourth of an inch for lap.
4. A circular cistern 8 feet deep is to be constructed so as to hold the water contained in a rectangular vat 8 × 7 × 6 feet, required, the diameter of the circular cistern.
5. Find the surface and solidity of a sphere whose diameter is 50.
6. Find the area of a sector of a circle whose arc contains 60°—the radius of the circle being 100.

No. 3.

GRAMMAR—Junior Division.

1. Define Language and Grammar as an *Art* and as a *Science*. Specify clearly the province of each of the four chief divisions of Grammar.
2. In this and the preceding question classify the words according to *formation*, and point out those that are of *classic* origin.
3. Give the *Etymological* meaning of each Part of Speech.
4. In what ways may adjectives be formed so as to express either the *absence* of a quality or its *presence* in a small degree ?
5. Make the following statements consistent with facts :

> "We have in English six cases of nouns."
> "The '*s* cannot be a contraction of 'his,' for it is put to female nouns."—Johnson.

6. Explain *etymologically* the following words :—What, how, whence.
7. What test may be applied to determine the *indefinite* use of the *relatives* ?
8. Of what value is each inflection that belongs to the Verb as a separate Part of Speech ?
9. Explain what is meant by the Historical Present.
10. (*a*) Shew by examples that the form of a word is no guide as to its proper class. (*b*) Also that the mere change in the position of the accent will affect the part of speech.
11. (*a*) Analyze syntactically the following passage. (*b*) Parse the words in italics. (*c*) Analyze etymologically those marked* :—

> "I *would* they *were* (basilisks) that I might die at once ;
> For now they kill me with a *living* death.
> Those eyes *of thine* from *mine* have drawn salt tears ;
> Sham'd their aspects* with stores of childish* drops ;
> These *eyes* which never shed remorseful* tear,
> No, when my father York, and Edward wept

To hear the piteous* moan that Rutland made,
When black-faced Clifford shook his sword at him:
Nor when they warlike father *like* a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
And twenty *times* made pause to sob and weep,
That all the standers by had wet their cheeks
Like trees bedashed* with rain."—SHAKSPEARE, *Rich. III.*

12. Correct or justify the following, giving in each case your reason:—

"How happy it is that neither of us were ill in the Hebrides."—JOHNSON.
"She was calling out to one or another at every step that habit was ensnaring them."—*Ib.*
"When the motives whence men act are known."—BEATTIE.
"With such a spirit and sentiments were hostilities carried on."—ROBERTSON.
"The terror of the Spanish and the French Monarchies."—BOLLINBROKE.

13. (*a*) Apply rules of Syntax to all these quotations. (*b*) Parse the words in italics:

"Nor never seek prevention of thy foes."
"And go we to attire you for our journey."
"And yet, good *Humphrey*, is the hour to come
"That I e'er proved *thee* false."
"How insolent of late he *is become*."
"She sweeps it thro' the court with troops of ladies."
"I will, if that my failing breath permit."
"*Good* my Lord of Somerset."—SHAKSPEARE.

No. 8.

GRAMMAR—SENIOR DIVISION.

1. Give *generic* terms for the *particular* things enumerated: Father, sun, ox, hands, black, three, run.
2. Give three nouns of Latin origin, and three of Greek, that are imperfectly naturalized in the English.
3. Explain the words in italics:

They were stoned to death as a *document* unto others.—RALEIGH.
Wicked men are not *secure* when they are safe.—TAYLOR.
That flames of fyre he threw forth from his large *nosthrill*.—SPENSER.
The other (executioner) cut off her head, which, falling out of its attire, *discovered* her hair already grown gray.—ROBERTSON.

4. State the threefold office of ETYMOLOGY.
5. How would you prove the number of *Alms*, *Riches*, *Amends*?
6. Of what case is *Him* etymologically? Of what case in ordinary Syntax?
7. When 'as' is used as an uninflected relative, what must be the construction of the *antecedent* part of the sentence?
8. What is the test for the *indefinite* use of the relative 'what'?
9. Parse the italicized words:

What time I am afraid, I will trust in Thee.—BIBLE.
Unsure to *whether* side it would incline.—SPENSER.
What though not at all, &c.—AKENSIDE.

10. How would you treat the italicized words?

It takes place twice *a* year.
The more *the* better.
I expect to leave *to*-morrow.
It happened two years *ago*.

11. (*a*) Give an example of a Simple Pronoun used *reflexively*.
(*b*) Explain what is meant by the use of the 'abstract' for the 'concrete.'
(*c*) What do you understand by the restrictive relative absorbing the antecedent? Give an example.
12. How do you account for the appearance of the relative 'which' where the masculine form might be looked for?

e.g.—And bind the boy, which you shall find with me.—SHAK.

13. What names are preferable to REGULAR, IRREGULAR, PRESENT and PAST PARTICIPLE, and why?
14. Compare these two constructions:

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with sweet concord of sound.—SHAK.
>
> Nor did the battle-din not reach the ears
> Of Nestor, o'er the wine-cup.—ILIAD (Derby's.)

15. Why is it convenient to divide CONJUNCTIONS into *Co-ordinate* and *Subordinate*?
16. How may phrases containing 'Verbal Prepositions' be treated Syntactically?
17. Shew by examples that the mere Connective is no guide as to the kind of sentence.
18. Explain fully what is meant by INDIRECT OBJECT, MIDDLE VOICE, CLAUSE, OPTATIVE SENTENCE.
19. When two nominatives, one *affirmative* and the other *negative*, are connected, so as to form two propositions, what is the construction of the Verb?
20. Illustrate fully the use of the PREDICATE ADJECTIVE.
21. *(a)* 'Like' is the only adjective that governs a case. Is this correct?
    (b) Illustrate the plan of analyzing, when this word is used, (1) as an adjective; (2) as an adverb.
22. How would you defend the construction of these lines?—

> Casca, you are the first that *rears your* hand.—SHAK.
> You know that you are *Brutus that speak* thus.—Do.

23. Shew by examples the ambiguity that accompanies the ANALYTICAL GENITIVE.
24. How would you analyze such sentences as these?—

> Our land, our lives, our all are Bolingbroke's.—SHAK.
> His the city's pomp, the rural honors his.—AKENSIDE.
> Thine, Chantrey, be the fame.—BOWLES.

25. Analyze etymologically the following words: Surprise, Contemplating, Metayphysics, Depositary, Consideration, Epitaph.
26. *(a)* Analyze the following selection. *(b)* Parse the words in italics:

> Accurs'd *be* he! Would that th' immortal gods
> So favor'd him as I! Then should his corpse
> Soon to the vultures and the dogs be given!
> By whom am I of many sons bereav'd,
> Many and brave, whom he has slain or sold
> To distant isles in *slavery*. * * *
> If haply *yet* they live, with brass and gold
> Their ransom shall be paid. * * *
> But to the viewless shades should they have gone,
> Deep *were* their mother's sorrow and my own.
> But of the gen'ral *public*, well I know,
> Far lighter were the grief than if they heard
> That thou hadst fallen beneath Achilles' hand.
> * * * That the young *should fall*
> Victim to Mars, beneath a foeman's spear,
> Is only natural; and if he *fall*
> With honor, though he die, yet glorious he!
> But when the hoary head and hoary beard,
> And naked corpse to *rav'ning* dogs are given,
> No sadder sight can wretched mortals see.
> HOMER'S ILIAD (Derby's Translation.)

No. 5.

COMPOSITION, &c.—BOTH DIVISIONS.

TIME—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Write a composition on one or other of the following subjects:—

1. How far may Impositions be advantageously introduced into the discipline of the School Room?
2. The difference between Mechanical and Intellectual Teaching.

2. Explain the following:—

1. Like the winged-God's breathing from his flight.—Willis.
2. And lands for which the Southern Cross hangs its orb'd fires on high.
3. Canadian Hippiases have done much to retard its progress.—Ryerson.
4. If the chariot and the horses had been vouchsafed for Nelson's translation, &c.—Southey.
5. He (Nelson) has left us not indeed his mantle of inspiration, &c.—Southey.
6. That painter whose son has since raised himself by his genius to be a principal light and ornament of the same Assembly.—Mahon.
7. *The scene was changed.* It was a lake, with one small lonely isle.—Bell.
8. He was rearing on Mount Royal the *fleur-de-lis* and Cross.—McGee.
9. Her (Athens) temples have been given up to the successive depredations of Romans, Turks, and Scotchmen.—Macaulay.
10. Dark with eagles is the sunlight.—Anon.
11. And the Fox stands—crowned mourner,—by the Eagle's hero Clay.—Anon.
12. He realizes out there at sea the fable of Antaens and his mother Earth.—Maury.

No. 6.

EDUCATION—Both Divisions.

1. What do you understand to be included under each of the following heads? viz.:—

I. School Organization.
II. Method of Teaching.
III. School Government.

2. State how you would organize a mixed school of 360 pupils, with six teachers—the sexes to be taught separately. State in your answer,

I. What you would make the basis of classification.
II. Into how many divisions and sub-divisions you would form your pupils.
III. What are the building accommodations necessary for such a school.
IV. What principles should guide you in the construction of a Time Table for such a school.

3. Describe the Visitors' Book and Teachers' Case Book, explaining the use of each, and mode in which it should be kept.
4. Describe the mode of seating a gallery and school room to accommodate 60 children each, stating dimensions, &c.
5. How would you teach the following subjects in school?

I. Geometry to a class of beginners.
II. Arithmetic } to advanced classes.
III. Spelling }

6. Describe the principal expedients you would employ to secure *intelligence* in reading on the part of your pupils. State why you think it is of more importance that they should be intelligent readers than that they should be expressive readers.
7. Describe briefly the rules under which you would feel at liberty to make use of the following punishments in your schools, viz.:—

I. Corporal punishment.
II. Suspension and dismissal.
III. Detention after hours, and imposition of tasks.
IV. Appeals to the public opinion of your school.

8. What modes of reward do you approve of in the management of a school? State the limitations under which each should be used.
9. How would you proceed in each of the following cases:—

   I. Truancy is prevalent in your school.
   II. You suspect your pupils of being dishonest in their daily reports as to perfect recitations, &c.
   III. Your pupils are in the habit of defacing the school premises.

No. 7.

GEOGRAPHY—Junior Division.

1. How does Political Geography differ from Physical?
2. (*a*) In what direction does the Earth move? (*b*) As the result of this motion, how is the Sun affected?
3. Explain by diagram what you understand by the inclination of the Earth's Axis.
4. When the day is 14 hours long at any place? (*a*) What is the position of the Sun? (*b*) What portion of the parallel of latitude of that place is within the *darkened* hemisphere?
5. In what Sign of the Zodiac is the Sun during the Vernal Equinox and the Summer Solstice?
6. Why is the orbit of the Earth *Elliptical?*
7. How is the exact position of a place ascertained?
8. Illustrate by diagram the method of determining Latitude at Sea.
9. From the following data make the necessary calculations, M. A. 65°45′, S. D. 12°12′, Long. 142° 15′ E.
10. If two places are situated on *different* meridians, and in *different* hemispheres, how may the distance between them be determined upon a Globe, and reduced to Statute Miles?
11. Name and define the different imaginary lines drawn through places of *equal* temperature.
12. An enormous quantity of water is carried off by evaporation in the tropical regions, thus disturbing the equilibrium of the Seas—How is this equilibrium restored? What effect has the rapidity of the earth's revolution?
13. What beneficial effect in the oceanic economy has the cushion of cold water that underlies the Gulf Stream?
14. What facts have led to the conclusion that the interior of the earth is a molten mass?
15. (*a*) Name the existing Volcanoes in Europe. (*b*) What islands in the Pacific are sites of Volcanic action?
16. (*a*) What is the motion of the land during an Earthquake? (*b*) In what celebrated Earthquake were two distinct motions felt?
17. How does a Formation differ from a System?
18. What fossils are found in the Oolitic Formation?
19. How does Sir C. Lyell divide the Tertiary Formation?
20. Sketch the *Water* System of S. America, explaining what is meant by the *Bore* of the Amazon, and the *Cassiquiare.*
21. (*a*) Give the *Eastern* boundary of all the Continents. (*b*) Give the respective positions of all the countries of S. America, together with the Capital of each. (*c*) Name the Counties (with County Towns) bordering upon Lake Ontario.
22. Name the different peninsulas of the Old World, with the terminating point of each.

No. 8.

GEOGRAPHY—Senior Division.

1. (*a*) Explain what is meant by the Curvature of the Earth. (*b*) At what height must a person of average stature be placed that he may see the surface of the earth at a distance of *nine* miles ?
2. How would you illustrate to a class the difference between the Earth's Orbit and the Plane of its Orbit ?
3. How would you illustrate the position of the chief lines supposed to be drawn upon the globe ?
4. What connection is there between the words Ecliptic and Eclipse ?
5. The respective position of the earth and the sun during the *winter* season ?
6. (*a*) Upon what does the length of a degree depend ? (*b*) Two places are situated on the same parallel, say 10° N., and under the same meridian, one *East* and the other *West*, how far apart in *statute miles* are the places ?
7. In calculating *Latitude* at sea, what do we determine by means of M. A. and S. D. ? Illustrate your answer by diagram.
8. Explain the terms Flood Tide, High Water, and Low Water.
9. Why is High Water later on the *Eastern* than on the *Western* coast of the British Isles ?
10. Describe the *Sea of Sargasso.*
11. At what height above the surface of the earth, and why does the atmosphere cease to reflect the rays of light from the sun ?
12. (*a*) What is the position of the Zone of Calms ? (*b*) When does it attain its greatest width ?
13. (*a*) Name the four kinds of rock, and give Lyell's theory as to the time of their formation. (*b*) Explain the term *hypogene.*
14. State Lyell's tests for determining the age of any given set of strata.
15. Distinguish between *alluvium* and *diluvium.*
16. Give the boundaries, political divisions, with capitals, and *chief* physical features of Europe.
17. Give the ancient name for the more important Countries, Rivers, &c., of Europe.
18. Give the exact position of the following :—

    Cities.—Rio Janeiro, Richmond, Pekin, Quito.
    Towns.—St. Catharines, Brockville, Windsor, Cobourg.
    Islands.—Sumatra, Socotra, Vancouver, Chiloe.
    Straits.—Magellan, Palk's, San Juan de Fuca, Belle-Isle.

19. The Counties (with County Towns) bordering (*a*) on the River Ottawa and (*b*) on Lake Huron.
20. How may a cargo of tea be brought, without transhipment, from *Canton* to *Toronto ?*

No. 9.

HISTORY—Junior Division.

1. Egypt.—With what date does each convenient sub-division of the history close ? Construct a Chronological table embracing the following dates : B.C. 971, 660, 610, 340, 306.
2. Phœnicia.—To what powers was this country from time to time subject ? Which were its most famous cities ?
3. Carthage.—1. Sketch the history of this city down to its first treaty with Rome. 2. Give a brief sketch of the first Punic war.

4. LYDIA.—1. Name the different dynasties that ruled over this country, with the date for the end of each. 2. Name and date of the last King?
5. GREECE.—1. Explain the nature of the AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL. 2. Explain carefully the DORIC INVASION. 3. Give a brief sketch of the Persian Invasion. 4. Construct a Chronological table embracing the following dates: 884, 776, 594, 431, 394, 338, 146.
6. MACEDONIA.—1. Sketch the history of ALEXANDER'S career. 2. How was his kingdom divided after his death?
7. ROME. 1. Give a brief outline of the constitution of SERVIUS TULLIUS. 2. How many years did the *Republican* form of Government last? 3. Give brief notes on the following names: TITUS, ADRIAN, ELAGABALUS, HONORIUS, ODOACER.
8. SCRIPTURE.—1. At what date did the theocratic form of Government cease? 2. Give dates for the kings that reigned before the division? 3. How many kings reigned over JUDAH? 4. Give dates for the dissolution of each of the separate kingdoms.
9. MEDIÆVAL.—1. Trace the rise and the fall of the KINGDOM OF THE LOMBARDS. 2 Give facts for the following dates: 622, 632, 709, 711, 753, 755, 800, 841. 3. Sketch briefly the *third* and the *eighth* Crusade. 4. Explain the terms GUELPHS and GHIBELLINES. 5. What do you understand by the GREAT SCHISM OF THE WEST?
10. MODERN.—1. When and by whom were the MAMELUKES exterminated? 2. Give dates for the following: BATTLES—AUSTERLITZ; LODI; The PYRAMIDS. 3. How are the years 1815 and 1821 marked in the history of NAPOLEON? 4. Give date for the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada.

No. 10.

HISTORY—SENIOR DIVISION.

1. EGYPT.—1. What incident (with date) in the early history of this country has been revived by a late occurrence? 2. How did JOSIAH become involved in war with NECHO?
2. CARTHAGE.—Summarize the incidents of the *First* and *Second* PUNIC WARS.
3. GREECE.—1. What do you understand by the HEROIC PERIOD? 2. Prove that the RETURN OF THE HERACLEIDÆ is not purely mythical. 3. The cause, number, and duration of the MESSENIAN WARS? 4. Construct a Chronological Table embracing the following dates: B. C. 1209, 527, 405, 362.
4. ROME.—1. Give brief Notes on the following names: ROMULUS, TARQUIN I., APPIUS CLAUDIUS, PYRRHUS, FABIUS (Cunctator). 2. Sketch briefly the civil war between MARIUS and SYLLA. 3. What incident marks the battle of ZELA? 4. Assign events to the following dates: B. C. 500, 451, 190, 133, 107, 42. 5. Explain these terms: CONSUL, DECEMVIRI, TRIBUNES, LUSTRUM.
5. SCRIPTURE.—1. The first servitude of the Israelites *after* the Exodus, and the cause? 2. Who was the deliverer in the last? 3. How long did the undivided kingdom last? 4. *(a)* How many Kings ruled over each separate kingdom? *(b)* Give the name and the date of the first and the last in each.
6. ENGLAND.—1. What English Kings took part in the Crusades? 2. How may the reign of JOHN be divided? 3. Give a brief sketch of the reign of EDWARD II. 4. What was the TREATY OF TROYES? 5. How many representatives were there of the House of PLANTAGENET? 6. What was the object of the meeting entitled "The Field of the Cloth of Gold?" 7. What claim had MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS to the English throne? 8. Note anything peculiar in the marriage of the children of JAMES I. 9. Explain the expression, THE LONG PARLIAMENT.
7. CANADIAN.—1. Under whose patronage did CARTIER and CHAMPLAIN visit this country? 2. What British Officers were from time to time engaged in the capture of QUEBEC? 3. What Treaty closed the SEVEN YEARS' WAR? 4. Where and when did the first Upper Canada Parliament meet? 5. Give date for assembling of first CANADIAN Parliament? 6. What battles closed the Campaign of 1813?

8. MIXED.—1. The result of the Treaties of VERDUN, MUNSTER, ZURICH? 2. *(a)* In what year did the Moors and Arabs unite? *(b)* When did they aid the Spanish King? 3. The nature of the PRAGMATIC SANCTION of 1724? 4. Give a brief sketch of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR. 5. Give date of the first and the last Crusade.

No. 11.

ALGEBRA—JUNIOR DIVISION.

1. Divide $5a^2x^6 - 30a^4x^4 + 21a^6x^2 - 26a^5x^3 + 22a^3x^5$ by $3a^3x - 2a^2x^2 - 5ax^3$.
2. Resolve $a^{90} - m^{90}$ into the greatest possible number of elementary factors.
3. Simplify $a - \left\{ a - (- a - m) \right\} - \left\{ - (- \left\{ - (- \left\{ - (- 2a) - 3m \right\} - 4a) - 5m \right\} - 6a - 7m \right\}$
4. Find the value of:—

$$\frac{3a^2b - c^2d + 2}{f(a+c) - (2c+b)} + \sqrt[3]{cf(a+b)d} - \frac{(df - c^3 + a)^{\frac{1}{4}}(a + b + c + d + f - 5)}{\left\{ abc - (f-d) \right\}\left\{ bcd - (3f - a - b) \right\}} + \frac{ab^2m}{cd},$$

where $a=1$; $b=2$; $c=4$; $d=9$; $f=16$: and $m=0$.

5. Simplify $(2a-3b)(2a+3b) - 7(3a-2b)^2 - 11(4a-b)(b-4a) - 2(4a+5b)^2 - 5(3a-7b)(7a+3b) - 9(5a-4b(4b+5a)$.
6. Simplify $\frac{x^2 - 9x + 14}{x^2 + x - 6} - \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 - 15x + 50} - \frac{x^2 - 11x + 10}{x^2 - 8x + 7}$.
7. Find the G. C. M. of $2 - 7x - x^2 + 13x^3 + 5x^4$ and $30x - 85x^2 - 75x^3 + 190x^4 + 150x^5$.
8. Find the value of $1 - \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{1}{1 - \cfrac{x-a}{x+a}}}}}$
9. Prove that a simple equation can have one root,
10. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ prove that $\frac{ma \pm nb}{15a \pm 17b} = \frac{mc \pm nd}{15c \pm 17d}$.
11. Given $4x - \frac{3x+7}{5} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3x-1)}{3} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}(2x-1)}{2} - \frac{\frac{4}{3}(2x-9)}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ to find the value of x.
12. Given $3x - y + z = 14$; $2x + 3y - z = 19$; and $4x - 3y - 2z = m$, to find the value of x.
13. Find the cube root of $84x^5 - 24x^4 + 8x^3 + 125x^9 - 150x^8 + 210x^7 - 128x^6$.
14. Find the L. C. M. of $a - x$; $a + x$; $2(a^2 - x^2)$; $4(a^2 + x^2)$; $6(a^3 + x^3)$; $8(a^3 - x^3)$; $10(a^6 - x^6)$; $12(a^6 + x^6)$; $16(a^2 - ax + x^2)$; $20(a^2 + ax + x^2)$; $25(a^4 + a^2x^2 + x^4)$; $30(a^4 - a^2x^2 + x^4)$; and $40(a^5 \pm a^4x + a^3x^2 \pm a^2x^3 + ax^4 \pm x^5)$.
15. Find the coefficients of x^6 and x^9 in the expansions of

I. $(2a - x)^7$.

II. $(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 + 2x^3 - 3x^4 - x^5 - 2x^6 - 3x^7)^2$.

16. A farmer can carry with his team to market 27 bushels of wheat and 28 bushels of oats, or he can carry 12 bushels of wheat and 48 bushels of oats. How many bushels of each could he carry?

No. 12.

ALGEBRA—Senior Division.

1. Give and prove a formula for finding the number of combinations which can be made out of n things taken p together.
2. Insert 2 Geometrical, 3 Harmonical, and 4 Arithmetical means between $5\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.
3. Continue the series $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$, three terms each way, and find the *sum* of the first 20 terms of the *resulting* series.
4. Find the fifth term in the expansion of $(a^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2b^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{2}{5}}$
5. Find the square root of $-1 - 2\sqrt{-2}$.
6. Given $x^2 + y^2 = 52$, and $x^2 + xy = 60$, to find the value of x and y.
7. Form the equation whose roots are $3, -3, 2, -2, 1, -1$ and $1 \pm \sqrt{-3}$.
8. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots.
9. Rationalize the denominator of $\dfrac{-7}{\sqrt{-3}\,\sqrt{-5}\,\sqrt{-7}}$
10. Prove that the product of any three consecutive numbers in the scale of ten is divisible by 1, 2, 3.
11. Given that x equals two quantities whereof one is constant and the other varies as y, and that when $x = 4$, $y = 5$ and when $x = 5$, $y = 11$; find the equation between x and y.
12. Prove that if $A \propto B$ and $B \propto C$, then $A \pm B \propto C$ and $\sqrt{AB} \propto C$.
13. If A, G and H are the Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical means between a and b, prove that $G > H$ and $< A$.
14. Give the positive integral solutions of the following indetermate equation:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 2x - 3y + z &= 6 \\ 3x - y + 2z &= 25 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

15. How many different sums of money may be made out of a crown, a half crown, a shilling, a penny, a farthing, a cent, a ten-cent piece, a twenty-cent piece, and a dollar bill?

No. 13.

GEOMETRY—Junior Division.

1. Classify triangles according to their angles, and give a definition of each.
2. Define the following terms: Theorem, Hypothesis, Converse, Indirect Demonstration.
3. Give a *positive* definition for Parallel Lines.
4. The angle contained by two lines drawn from the extremities of a side of a triangle —not the base—is greater than the angle contained by the other two sides.
5. Enunciate the propositions that discuss the properties of exterior angles.
6. Why is the restriction contained in Proposition 33 necessary?
7. State the various properties of such parallelograms as are discussed by Euclid.
8. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram that shall be equal to given triangle, B. I. 44.
9. In any right-angled triangle the square on the side subtending, &c., B. I., 47. Apply your proof to the case not done in text-book.
10. In figure of Euclid I. 1, let the given line be produced to meet either circle in point P. Shew that the points of intersection of the circles and the point P. are the angular points of an equilateral triangle.
11. Define a Rectangle and show the incorrectness of using either Arithmetic or Algebraic notation to represent such a figure.
12. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also two unequal parts, the rectangle, &c., B. II., 5.

13. In any triangle the square on the side subtending one of the acute angles is less than the squares on the sides containing that acute angle, &c., B. II., 13.
14. Divide a line as in B. II. 11, and prove that the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are together equal to three times the square on the other part.

No. 14.

GEOMETRY—Senior Division.

1. Define the different kinds of four-sided figures mentioned by Euclid.
2. (*a*) In what sense is the word 'equal' used by Euclid up to the 35th Proposition? (*b*) What is the difference between *equal* and *equivalent* triangles?
3. If the straight line falling upon two other lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side, &c. B. I. 28.
4. When is a problem said to be *indeterminate*?
5. If the sides of a triangle be bisected, and lines be drawn through the points of section, adjacent to each angle so as to form another triangle, this shall be in all respects equal to the first triangle.
6. With what implied restriction may the sign of equality (=) be used in geometrical reasoning?
7. If a straight line be divided into two parts, the squares on the whole line and one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle, &c. B. II. 7.
8. Any rectangle is the half of the rectangle contained by the diameters of the squares on its two sides.
9. If a straight line passing through the centre of a circle cut obliquely another which does not pass through the centre, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one, &c. B. III. 35.
10. In the chord of a circle produced it is required to find a point from which if a straight line be drawn touching the circle, the line so drawn shall be equal to a given straight line.
11. Inscribe an equiangular and equilateral pentagon in a given circle.
12. In a right-angled triangle if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle, and to each other.

No. 15.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Both Divisions.

1. Describe briefly the difference between the sciences Statics and Dynamics, and explain under what circumstances the problem of the motion of a railway train belongs to the one or to the other.
2. Give the composition of Atmospheric Air, and state the sources and uses of each of its constituents.
3. Explain the difference between the Essential, Accessory and Distinctive Properties of Matter, and state which of the so-called essential properties belong to matter, whether it be the form of masses or atoms.
4. Enumerate the different Varieties of Attraction, and define those which are included under the head "Molecular Forces;" also state the law according to which the others vary in intensity.
5. Describe briefly the Essential Differences between Solids, Liquids and Gases, as to the conditions under which they exist; also state the effect which such differences have in modifying the character and properties of the three forms of matter.

6. Briefly describe the structure of each of the following pieces of Apparatus, and also the principles on which it acts: BAROMETER; SIPHON; FORCING PUMP; HYDROSTIC PRESS, CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE.
7. Explain the origin of the term "a *boiler* of——horse power."
8. Explain the LAWS which govern the MOTION of a heavy body falling through the air, and investigate a full set of formulas for determining such motion.
9. A piece of pine wood (spec. grav. 0·600) is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick, is made to float in river water, (spec. grav. 1·012) how many cubic inches of iron (spec. grav. 7·750) are required to sink the block of pine, so that its upper surface may be level with the water?

    I. If the iron is placed on the block.
    II. If the iron is suspended from the bottom of the block.

10. In what time will a locomotive of 60 horse-power carry a train which weighs 80 tons, through a journey of 90 miles—one third on a level plane, one-third up an incline of 6 in 1000, and one-third down an incline of 7 in 2000—taking friction as usual and the average atmospheric resistance as 250 lbs?
11. A bubble of air having a diameter of 1 inch, starts from a point 400 feet below the surface of the sea, (spec. grav. 1·030)—what will be its diameter when it reaches the surface? State the principles in Pneumatics, which are involved in the solution of this problem.
12. A cannon ball is fired vertically with an initial velocity of 1200 feet per second, required:—

    I. How far it will rise.
    II. In what time it will again reach the ground.
    III. Its velocity and position at the end of the 10th second of its flight.

13. What power will sustain a weight of 750000 lbs., by means of a differential screw—whose power lever is 50 inches long—the pitch of the exterior screw being $\frac{2}{21}$ of an inch, and that of the interior screw $\frac{3}{22}$ of an inch?
14. The boiler of a high pressure engine converts $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cubic foot of water per minute into 200 cubic feet of steam, under a gross pressure of 56 lbs. to the square inch, the piston has an area of 250 square inches, and makes 7 strokes per minute—the work is partly consumed in *pumping* 90 cubic feet of water per hour from a mine 200 feet, and the balance in giving motion to a circular saw, 10 feet in diameter, which works against a constant perspherial resistance of 100 lbs.—required the number of revolutions of the saw per minute.
15. What is the maxmium height to which a common pump can raise each of the following liquids, when the barometer indicates a pressure of 29·25 inches.

    I. Water.
    II. Mercury (spec. grav. 13·506).
    III. Milk (spec. grav. 1·032).
    IV. Ether (spec. grav. 0·775).

No. 16.

HEAT AND CHEMISTRY.

TIME—TWO HOURS.

1. Describe the following instruments, and explain the purposes for which they are used, and the principles on which they severally act:

    I. Daniel's Hygrometer.
    II. The Psychrometer.
    III. Papin's Digester.
    IV. The Calorimeter.

2. Give the general THEORY of FREEZING MIXTURES, and describe one or two of the most useful.
3. Define what is meant by each of the following terms :—

   I. Boiling Point.
   II. Latent Heat.
   III. Specific Heat.
   IV. Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.

4. Describe the sources of heat.
5. Describe the thermometer, and explain the mode in which the instrument is graduated; also state its exact use.
6. Explain the distinction between organic and inorganic bodies. What are the different classes of the former ?
7. State clearly the differences as to character between Metals and Metalloids. Name the most important Metalloids, giving the symbols and chemical equivalents.
8. Explain the meaning of the following chemical terms :—

   I. Allotropism.
   II. Isomorphism.
   III. Crystallization.
   IV. Chemical Affinity.
   V. Katalysis.

9. Explain the difference as to composition between Iron Sulphide, Iron Sulphite and Iron Sulphate.
10. Name the Gaseous Metalloids. Give a brief summary of their chemistry, stating their properties, mode of preparation, uses, and principal compounds.
11. Describe the composition, varieties, uses, and composition of water.
12. Give a brief synopsis of the chemistry of the principal compounds of Carbon, Sulphur, and Phosphorus.

No. 17.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. How do we ascertain the debtors and creditors in any transaction ?
2. What are Bills Payable and Bills Receivable ?
3. What would be our inference in the following case :—First, if the Cr. side of either Bills Receivable or Cash Account be greater than the Dr. side; second, if the Dr. side of Bills Payable Account be greater than the Cr. side ?
4. When is Bills Payable Account debited, and when credited; and on which side of the account will the first entry occur, and why ?
5. What is the object of Private Account; and into which account, and to which side of it, should the balance be ultimately carried ?
6. When all the Ledger accounts, except Stock and Balance are closed, why should the difference between the two sides of each be equal ?
7. Separate the following accounts into two classes—first, those showing an asset or a liability; second, those showing a gain or a loss :—Cash, Merchandise, Bills Payable, Interest, Bills Receivable, Shipment to Niagara, Expense, Commission, John Smith, Ontario Bank Stock, Ontario Bank.
8. On April 8th, we had merchandise in hand $800, we bought during the month merchandise $2,550, and realized from sales $3,375. On April 30th, we had still merchandise unsold worth $350; what was our gain for the month, and what was the percentage of profit ?

9 Journalize the following Day Book entries:—

(a)	Sold Flour to A. B., amounting to	$800 00
	Received in payment, Wheat amounting to	400 00
	His note at three months	300 00
	And Cash for the balance.	
(b)	Got A. B's note discounted at Bank of Commerce	$300 00
	Proceeds passed to our credit in account	294 75
(c)	Bought goods from E. F. amounting to	$900 00
	Gave in part payment, our note at sixty days	300 00
	Cheque on Bank of Commerce	200 00
	And C. D's. note	200 00
	Balance on account.	
(d)	February 19, Sold to William Smith, on his note at ten days, Merchandise amounting to	$2,931 50
(e)	March 4, William Smith's note deposited on the 1st inst. in the Bank of Commerce for collection, was this day protested for nonpayment, and returned to us	$2,931 50
	Paid Costs of Protest in Cash	1 50
(f)	April 26, William Smith has paid us Cash for his note which was protested at the Bank of Commerce, on the 4th inst., and charged to his account.	
	Note and Protest	$2,933 00
	Interest on $2,933 from March 4th, to date	25 91

10. State a transaction in which either of the following Journal entries would be correct.

(g)	G. H., Dr	$400 00	
	To Merchandise		$400 00
	Cash Dr	300 00	
	To G. H		300 00
(h)	Sundries Dr to Merchandise		400 00
	Cash	300 00	
	G. H	100 00	

No. 18.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Illustrate by diagram the descent of Modern English from a *Gothic* source.
2. In what two ways have many words been introduced from the *Latin ?* Illustrate your answer by example.
3. In what class of words do we find the old *Celtic* element ? Can a *Danish* element be traced in any words ?
4. Explain by examples the difference between the two ways in which words suffer *abbreviation* in passing through the French into the English language.
5. Illustrate by example (*a*) the changes that take place in the vowels "I" and "U," (*b*) the interchange that occurs between certain consonants.
6. Illustrate in the case of the following words the change that has taken place in the meaning of words—Churl, Apparent, Cunning, Aspersion, Astronomers.
7. Trace the history of the possessive "its."
8. What is the Romance of the HOLY GRAAL ?
9. Give brief notes upon the following names :—BEDE, ALCUIN, LANFRANC.
10. Name the chief *English* and *Continental* Schoolmen.
11. Compare our word 'Poet' with others of kindred meaning.
12. (*a*) Sketch the plot of CHAUCER'S CANTERBERY TALES. (*b*) What rule is to be observed in reading the final "e"?
13. To what countries may SHAKSPEARE'S *Historic* Plays of a *legendary* character be referred? Name those that are *strictly* Historic.

14. Give brief notes on the following names:—Evelyn, Pepys, Otway, Butler, Dryden, Swift, Cowper, Scott, Akenside, Tennyson.
15. Compare the *Augustan* age of Roman Literature with the similar age of other countries.
16. Name the chief *Poets Laureate* of England, with date of the first.

No. 19.

THE SCHOOL LAW OF ONTARIO.

I. State accurately the law in regard to the formation and alteration of Union School Sections.

(1.) Those made up of parts of townships.
(2.) Those made up of parts of townships, and of a town or village.

II. How can such Unions respectively be dissolved? Explain.

III. Explain what are the powers of School Trustees and school meetings respectively, in regard—

1st. To School Sites.
2nd. To the School House.
3rd. To the raising of School moneys—
(1) For the Teacher's salary, and other expenses of the School; (2) for the School Site and School House.

IV. Explain the difference between an *agreement* and a *contract* made by Trustees with teachers. State what things are necessary to be observed in regard to the latter.

V. Describe the duties of the School Teacher in regard,—

(a) To the subjects prescribed to be taught in school.
(b) To the Text Books.
(c) To the School Examination.
(d) To the maintenance of discipline in school.

FORMS IN USE IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

No. 1.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Register, No. of the Session 187 .

Toronto, 187

Sir,

I desire to apply to you for admission to the Normal School for Ontario, in accordance with the accompanying Terms of Admission prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and present herewith a certificate of Moral Character from the Reverend a Clergyman of the Church dated the day of 187 .

1. I have to state that:—1. I am years of age.
2. I reside in the of County of
3. I was born in
4. I have resided years in the Province of Ontario.
5. I am connected as a member (or hearer) with the Church.
6. I have been a School Teacher for years.

7. I hold a class Certificate of Qualification from the County Board of Public Instruction for

8. My last place of Teaching was in School Section No. Township of

9. I attended the Normal School during the Session ending 18 and obtained a class Provincial Certificate, No. , which I will deliver up to you should I succeed in obtaining one of a higher grade.*

I have also to state, that it is my intention to devote myself to the profession of School Teaching, and that my object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify myself better for the important duties of that profession.

If admitted to the Normal School, it will be my study to observe the Rules and Regulations of the Institution and to be diligent in the performance of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very odedient Servant,

To the Chief Superintendent of Education,
Education Office Toronto.

(Sign the name in full here.)

TERMS OF ADMISSION INTO THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

The Council of Public Instruction, anxious to adopt such measures as appear best calculated to render the training of the Normal School as thorough as possible, and to diffuse its advantages over every County in Ontario as equally and as widely as possible, adopts the following regulations in regard to the duration of the future Sessions of the Normal School, and the mode of admitting and facilitating the attendance of students at that Institution.

Ordered, I. That the semi-annual Sessions of the Normal School shall be held as follows: (1) The Winter Session shall commence on the 8th day of January, and close on the 15th day of June. (2) The Autumn Session shall commence on the 8th day of August, and close on the 22nd day of December, of each year; [and if those days fall on Sunday, the day following,] each Session to be concluded by an examination conducted by means of written questions and answers, and followed by a vacation as prescribed.

II. That no male student shall be admitted under eighteen years of age, or a female student under the age of sixteen years. (1) Those admitted must produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within at least three months of its presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected; (2) They must be able, for entrance into the Junior Division, to read with ease and fluency; parse a common prose sentence, according to any recognized authority; write legibly, readily and correctly; give the definitions of Geography; have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals: the oceans, seas, rivers and islands of the world; be acquainted with the fundamental rules of arithmetic, common or vulgar fractions, and simple proportion. They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of school teaching, and state that their object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify themselves better for the important duties of that profession.

III. That upon these conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to the advantages of the Institution without any charge, either for tuition or the use of the Library. The books which they may be required to use in the School are supplied at at a reduced rate.

IV. That Teachers-in-training shall board and lodge in the city, in such houses and under such regulations as are approved of by the Council of Public Instruction.

V. That all new candidates for admission in the Normal School must present themselves on the first or second day of the Session, otherwise they cannot be admitted; and their continuance in the School is conditional upon their diligence, progress and observance of the General Regulations prescribed by this Council.

VI. That all communications be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, Toronto.

By order of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario.

N. B.—Board and Lodging for Students, may be obtained at houses approved by the Council of Public Instruction, at from $2.50 to $3.50 per week.

☞ The applicant will be very particular to fill up *all* the blanks in this applicatiou, either affirmatively or negatively, but not to fill up the blanks on the back of the sheet or make any entries thereon. The application is to be presented in person at the opening of the Session.

Education Office,
Toronto, January, 1870.

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* A higher grade Certificate awarded any Student will not be delivered until the one previously obtained shall have been returned to the Department.

No. 2.

FORM OF AUTHORITY TO THE HEAD MASTER TO ADMIT A STUDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO.

Register, No. of the Session.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 187

SIR,

The Certificate of Moral Character presented to the Chief Superintendent, by a CANDIDATE for admission into the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR UPPER CANADA having, been approved, he is eligible to be admitted into that Institution upon passing the requisite Examination by the Masters.

AGE.	COUNTY, CITY, OR TOWN.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

To
The Head Master of
The Normal School for Ontario.

No. 3.

FORM OF REPORT OF ADMISSIONS TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Session, 187 .

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO,
Toronto, , 187 .

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the result of the entrance examinations of the several Candidates for admission to the Normal School at the commencement of the present Session. The candidates are divided into three classes :—

1. Those admitted in accordance with the printed terms of admission.
2. Those admitted upon trial, and,
3. Those rejected for want of the requisite qualifications.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, FOR ONTARIO, EDUCATION OFFICE.

Head Master.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	NO.	NAME.	RESULT OF EACH EXAMINATION AND REMARKS.

No. 4.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AS KEEPER OF A BOARDING HOUSE FOR TEACHERS-IN-TRAINING, ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TORONTO.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Teachers-in-training are expected to lead orderly and regular lives, to be in their respective lodgings every night before *Half past Nine o'clock*, p.m., and to attend their respective places of worship with strict regularity. Any improprieties of conduct will be brought under the special notice of the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Teachers-in training are not permitted to board and lodge in any house that has not been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction. Female students cannot, moreover, board in any house in which other than female boarders are admitted.

The Council will not be responsible to the keeper of any boarding house for board and lodging furnished to the students.

NOTE.—No boarding house keeper will be licensed unless one bed-room be allowed exclusively to two students, and a good sized parlor be set apart as a sitting room for the use of the students in the house. It is further necessary, that the house should, in other respects, be found at all times satisfactory on inspection by the proper authority. No applications for license are received unless made at least a week before the opening of the session. These regulations apply to all applicants, and to those now licensed.

TORONTO, 187 .

SIR,—I respectfully apply to be licensed as the keeper of a boarding house for (STATE MALE OR FEMALE) students attending the Normal School:

1. My house is situated on street, No.
2. My certificate of character is signed by the Rev.
3. I propose to accommodate (STATE NUMBER) students,
4. My house contains rooms of all kinds, of which rooms are occupied exclusively by my family, and rooms are appropriated to the use of the boarders, in terms of the above Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction.
5. The size of each bed-room occupied by the boarders is as follows:

6. Each bed-room contains bed, as above.
7. My price for board and lodging is $ per week.

I hereby agree to attend carefully to such rules of the Institution as may be sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for the government of the students.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

TO THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO.

No. 5.

FORM OF REQUISITION FOR SUPPLIES OR REPAIRS, &c.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS FOR ONTARIO.

TORONTO, 187

To the Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

SIR,

The following are required for the use of the School, viz. :

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

Approved,

Head Master of the Normal School.

Chief Superintendent.

APPENDIX C.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Consolidated Common School Act for Ontario, has granted to the undermentioned Students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of this Province.

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Teachers of the Normal School, may give to any Teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of [Ontario] until revoked ; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into Classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in this Province are required to be examined and classified, and are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate, according to the following form :—

GRADE A, (B OR C), OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

Certificate of Qualification—Normal School, for Ontario.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that ———————— having attended the Normal School during the ———— Session, 18—, and having been carefully examined in the several branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher in Ontario, according to the "Programme of the Examination and Classification of Common School Teachers," revised by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 17th day of December, 1858.

Head Master.

Second Master.

IN ACCORDANCE with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education by the 107th section of the Ontario Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64),

[L.S.]

STANDING

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES—
No. 1 being the highest and 6 the lowest.

Reading	
Spelling	
Writing	
Arithmetic	
Grammar	
Composition	
Education	
Aptitude to Teach	
Geography	
History	
Algebra	
Geometry	
Mensuration	
Natural Philosophy	
Chemical Physics	
Chemistry	
School Law	
English Literature	
Drawing	
Music	
Book-Keeping	
Punctuality and Regularity	
Conduct	

I do hereby grant to ———————— a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which certificate shall be valid in any part of Ontario, until revoked by this Department (or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C).

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth) day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy .

Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number

———————— Registrar.

Prior to the Ninth Session, no Provincial Certificates were issued. The Head Master certified to the attendance and conduct of the pupils, but such Certificates do not qualify the holders to become teachers in the Common Schools.

During the Ninth and Tenth Sessions, three classes of Certificates were granted, the First, Second, and Third; but the Third-Class Certificates of the Ninth Session expired on 1st July, 1854, and those of the Tenth Session on 1st November, 1854.

From the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Session, inclusive, only First and Second-Class Certificates were granted, and were not divided into Grades.

From the Fifteenth Session to the present time, the Certificates granted have been of the First and Second-Class, but each Class has been further divided into three Grades, A, B and C. These Certificates are all valid until revoked, but since the Nineteenth Session, inclusive, all Certificates of the Second-Class, Grade C, have been granted for one year only, so that the only valid Certificates of that grade are those granted from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Sessions, and those dated June and December, 1867, which expire in June and December, 1868.

In the Appendix to the Annual Report of 1867, pages 77–91, a full list of all Certifi-

cates, valid on 31st December of that year, was printed. The following is the list of Certificates granted in 1869 :—

Each Certificate is numbered and recorded in the Register of the Department, in the following order:

FORTY-FIRST SESSION.—DATED 15TH JUNE, 1869.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

2713. Foreman, William (2116).

Grade B.

2714. Blatchford, Thomas.

Grade C.

2715. Birchard, Isaac James.
2716. Meldrum, Peter Gordon.
2717. Moore, Charles.
2718. Murray, Adam.
2719. Powell, Joseph Gunne.
2720. Silcox, John B. (2407).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2721. Bergey, David.
2722. Bretz, Abram.
2723. Hodge, Robert (2645).
2724. Holbrook, Robert.
2725. Osborne, Walter Joseph.
2726. Proctor, Henry.
2727. Sheppard, George.
2728. Walker, Alexander.
2729. Welsh, John.
2730. Wood, Frank (2648).

Grade B.

2731. Alford, William.
2732. Bigelow, George.
2733. Brown, James.
2734. Copeland, George.
2735. Crossley, Hugh Thomas.
2736. Davis, Samuel Percy.
2737. Dickenson, Henry.
2738. Emory, Cummings Van Norman.
2739. Findlay, David.
2740. Fisher, John Henry.
2741. Fleming, James Henry.
2742. Hodgins, William.
2743. Kennedy, Hugh William.
2744. Morton, Alfred.
2745. Murray, John.
2746. McCreary, James.
2747. Patterson, Andrew.
2748. Payne, Edward.
2749. Silcox, Abner.
2750. Sutton, Marshall.

Grade C.

[Expire one year from date.]

2751. Clapp, David Philip.
2752. Dowswell, John.
2753. McLurg, James.
2754. McMillan, Donald (2341).
2755. Richardson, Joseph.
2756. Smiley, George.
2757. Teskey, William.
2758. Tibb, John Campbell.
2759. Wilson, William.

FEMALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

2760. Good, Rebecca Ida (2652).
2761. Jones, Louisa Harriet (2508).
2762. Somerville, Petrina (2667).

Grade B.

2763. Harvey, Helen.
2764. Kessack, Jessie (2673).
2765. Montgomery, Sarah.
2766. Mullin, Isabella (2690).
2767. McCausland, Fannie (2691).
2768. McCreight, Sarah (2675).
2769. Panton, Jessie Reid Hoyes (2678).
2770. Spink, Jennie Elizabeth (2700).

Grade C.

2771. Coyne, Margaret Jane (2684).
2772. Crisp, Emma Matilda.
2773. Gray, Emma (2685).
2774. Gunn, Mary (2686).
2775. Lundy, Louisa Elizabeth (2689).
2776. McCreight, Isabella.
2777. Robbins, Clara (2378).
2778. Rogers, Agnes (2447).
2779. Sharpe, Jane Ann (2538).
2780. Somerville, Elizabeth.
2781. Sylvester, Sara.

Second Class.—Grade A.

2782. Crane, Laura Cornelia.
2783. Guillet, Mary Ann (2707).
2784. Hanson, Mary Elizabeth Fanny.
2785. Huggard, Susan.
2786. McKenzie, Isabella (2692).
2787. O'Neill, Mary Anne (2695).
2788. Rowland, Alice Jane (2711).

FEMALES—*Continued.*

Second Class—Grade A.

2789. Turnbull, Elizabeth (2702).
2790. Walker, Elizabeth Laura.
2791. Wallace, Jane (2703).
2792. Walsh, Mary Ann (2704).

Grade B.

2793. Ashmore, Sarah Ann.
2794. Black, Annie.
2795. Brotherhood, Amelia Eliza.
2796. Buckle, Sarah Amy.
2797. Campbell, Jane Ann.
2798. Duncan, Eleanor.
2799. Holcroft, Margaret (2708).
2800. Howland, Mary Ann.
2801. Johnston, Sarah.
2802. Kemp, Sarah Bianca.
2803. Mitchell, Mary Anne.
2804. Moule, Fannie Barbara.
2805. McNeile, Mary Anne.
2806. Partington, Annie Levina.
2807. Schofield, Amelia Monro (2544).
2808. Stokes, Georgina.

Grade C.

[Expire one year from date.]

2809. Chambers, Annie Catherine.
2810. Cummings, Louisa Ellen.
2811. Findlay, Isabella.
2812. Manning, Elvira Amelia.
2813. Marsden, Sara.
2814. Moran, Alicia.
2815. McKenzie, Susan.
2816. McNaughton, Jane.
2817. Nixon, Jane.
2818. Ray, Agnes.
2819. Simpson, Jessie Ann.
2820. Tamblyn, Elizabeth Ann (2820).

CERTIFICATES EXPIRED JUNE, 1869.

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C.*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of Certificates which expired before June, 1869, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 15th of that month :

MALES.

2574. Obtained *Second Class A.* (2631).
2575. " *Second Class C.* (2644).
2576. Law, Benjamin.
2577. Obtained *Second Class B.* (2640).
2578. " *Second Class B.* (2642).
2579. Rutherford, Peter.

FEMALES.

2607. Obtained *First Class B.* (2650).
2608. " *Second Class B.* (2680).
2609. " *Second Class B.* (2684).
and *First Class C.* (2771).
2610. " *First Class C.* (2662).
2611. " *Second Class A.* (2674).
2612. Obtained *Second Class C.* (2711).
and *Second Class A.* (2788).
2613. Obtained *Second Class C.* (2820).
2614. Trott, Mary Ann.
2615. Obtained *First Class C.* (2670).

FORTY-SECOND SESSION.—DATED 22ND DECEMBER, 1869.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

2821. Campbell, James (2311).*

Grade B.

2822. Bretz, Abram (2722).
2823. Clapp, David Philip (2751).
2824. Davis, Samuel Percy (2736).
2825. Emory, Cummings Van Norman (2738).
2826. Findlay, David (2739).
2827. Fisher, John Henry Cole Fitzgerald (2740).
2828. Hooper, Henry.
2829. Meldrum, Peter Gordon (2716).
2830. Moore, Charles (2717).
2831. Murray, Adam (2718).
2832. Payne, Edward (2748).
2833. Wilson, John (2630).

First Class.—Grade C.

2834. Alford, William (2731).
2835. Crossley, Hugh Thomas (2735).
2836. Dickenson, Henry (2737).
2837. Hodgins, William (2742).
2838. Holbrook, Robert (2724).
2839. Johnson, Daniel.
2840. McDiarmid, Hugh.
2841. Murray, John L. (2745).
2842. Silcox, Abner (2749).
2843. Summerby, William Joseph.
2844. Sutton, Marshall (2750).
2845. Swallow, William Francis.
2846. Tibb, John Campbell (2758).
2847. Wood, Frank (2730).

MALES—*Continued.*

Second Class.—Grade A.

2848. Davis, Murdoch Lloyd,
2849. Deacon, John Scott.
2850. Dowswell, John (2752).
2851. Kellogg, Charles Palmer.
2852. McLurg, James (2753).
2853. Patterson, Andrew (2747).
2854. Richardson, Joseph (2755).
2855. Tonkin, Edward.
2856. Williams, Edwin Rice.

Second Class.—Grade B.

2857. Armour, Samuel.
2858. Beer, Henry.
2859. Bowman, George Washington.
2860. Guest, Joseph.
2861. Kinney, William Thomas.
2862. Laidlaw, John Beattie.
2863. Lynn, John.
2864. McCardell, David.
2865. McIntosh, Angus.
2866. Nash, Samuel Shelly.
2867. Nixon, Frederick.
2868. Strathers, Andrew Witherspoon.
2869. Teskey, William (2757).

Second Class.—Grade C.

[Expire one year from date.]

2870. Adams, Thomas.
2871. Ballard, John Francis.
2872. Bell, William.
2873. Kerr, George Jonathan.

FEMALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

2874. Kessack, Jessie (2764).
2875. Lundy, Louisa Elizabeth (2775).
2876. McCausland, Fannie (2767).
2877. McCreight, Sarah (2768).
2878. Spink, Jane Elizabeth (2770).

First Class.—Grade B.

2879. Burriss, Mary Jane (2671).
2880. Gray, Emma (2773).
2881. Gunn, Mary (2774).
2882. McCreight, Isabella (2776).
2883. O'Neill, Mary Anne (2787).
2884. Turnbull, Elizabeth (2789).
2885. Walsh, Mary Anne (2792).

First Class.—Grade C.

2886. Ashmore, Sara Anne (2793).
2887. Black, Annie (2794).
2888. Buckle, Sarah Amy (2796).
2889. Cusack, Margaret.
2890. Duncan, Eleanor (2798).
2891. Hanson, Fannie Mary Elizabeth (2784).
2892. McNeile, Mary Anne (2805).
2893. Manning, Elvira Amelia (2812).
2894. Marsden, Sara (2813).
2895. Moule, Fannie Barbara (2804).
2896. Weir, Sarah Emma (2712).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2897. Adams, Annie.
2898. Cummings, Louisa Ellen (2810).
2899. Durand, Emma Louisa.
2900. Fulton, Mary Helen.
2901. Good Agnes Louisa.
2902. Howland, Mary Ann (2800).
2903. McMulkin, Martha Jane.
2904. Munshaw, Matilda Caroline (2710).
2905. Nixon, Jennie (2817).

Second Class.—Grade B.

2906. Carney, Barbara Charlotte.
2907. Chadwick, Elizabeth Miriam (2681).
2908. O'Donovan, Mary.
2909. Johnston, Sarah (2801).
2910. Joyce, Mary Greeves (2688).
2911. McKenna, Teresa Maria.
2912. McNaughton, Jane (2816).
2913. Martin, Caroline.
2914. Partington, Annie Lavinia (2806).
2915. Payne, Maria.
2916. Robinson, Alfaretta.
2917. Silcox, Fannie A.
2918. Stokes, Georgina (2808).
2919. Wilson, Eliza.

Second Class.—Grade C.

[Expire one year from date.]

2920. Atkinson, Harriet Emma.
2921. Brass, Annie.
2922. Cody, Caroline Sabrina.
2923. Cruise, Jane Ann.
2924. Findlay, Isabella (2811).
2925. Lightburne, Annie Eliza.
2926. Lough, Mary.
2927. McKenzie, Susan (2815).
2928. McTavish, Margaret.
2929. Murison, Annie.
2930. Murphy, Anne.
2931. Ramsay, Annie.
2932. Riddel, Sarah Jane.
2933. Richardson, Caroline Amanda.
2934. Richardson, Jemima.
2935. Robertson, Jane.
2936. Rutherford, Grace.

Certificates Expired December, 1868.

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C.*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of Certificates which expired before December, 1869, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 22nd of that month:

Males.

2644. Crawford, Duncan.
2645. *Obtained Second Class A.* (2723).
2646. Kelly, John William.
2647. McKee, George.
2648. *Obtained Second Class A.* (2730). *and First Class C.* (2847).

Females.

2705. Adkins, Fannie Mary.
2706. Burk, Mary Emily.
2707. *Obtained Second Class A.* (2783).
2708. *Obtained Second Class B.* (2799).
2709. *Obtained Second Class C.* (2814).
2710. *Obtained Second Class A.* (2904).
2711. *Obtained Second Class A.* (2788).
2712. *Obtained First Class C.* (2896).

* The figures in brackets indicate the number of a previous Provincial Certificate obtained by the student, and now recalled. If more than one such Certificate has been obtained, the number of the last only is given.

PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATE CANCELLED.

The Second-Class Provincial Certificate, Grade B, granted on the 15th June, 1866, to Reuben Keam, has for good cause been revoked by the Chief Superintendent of Education, under the authority of the Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64, sec. 107, and of the School Law Amendment Act, 23 Vic., chap. 219, sec. 22, said Certificate having been first suspended by the Local Superintendent.

Trustees will accordingly take notice that the said Reuben Keam, lately teaching in the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, no longer holds a Provincial Certificate of any class qualifying him to teach a Common School in any part of the Province of Ontario.

Certified,

ALEXANDER MARLING,
Registrar.

Education Office,
Toronto, December, 1869.

APPENDIX D.

Extracts from the Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools and Boards of School Trustees in Ontario, Relative to the State and Progress of Education in their respective Townships, Cities, Towns, and Villages, for the Year 1869.

I. County of Glengarry.

1. *The Reverend W. K. Anderson, Lochiel.*—All the schools in this township, both Common and Separate, have been in operation last year most of the time, and though the progress is not all that could be desired, yet all have started afresh for 1870 with the exception of one of the Separate Schools (No. 12). That which seems to militate very

decidedly against the progress of education here, is, 1. *Miserable school houses.*—Most of them are too small; very incommodious in the arrangement of benches and desks, while the walls are so open that it is impossible to make them warm in winter, and consequently the children cannot study. 2. Trustees are not willing to give salaries that will command teachers of the better class. 3. The want of maps and other things of this nature is no small drawback. Our average is a little below what it was last year. This arises partly from the fact that the terrible snow storms of last winter made it very difficult for many children to attend school during February and March, and partly from the circumstance that small-pox and whooping-cough prevailed in a number of the sections. The cause of non-attendance, I believe, is mainly owing to the indifference of parents. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are only carried out in one school. The results are said to be good. None of our schools have museums, magic lanterns, or libraries. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed. The examination questions are written.

II. County of Dundas.

2. *The Reverend William Ferguson, A.M., Winchester.*—I have to express my entire satisfaction with the progress which the schools in this township have made during the year which has now closed. I have no doubt that a zealous yet friendly watchfulness combined with suggestions for improvement, privately conveyed, have, in no small degree, contributed to this pleasing result. As my own official connection with the educational affairs of this township must determine for the present, I may be permitted to put on record part of the result of my own personal experience in regard to several matters connected with school management. Slowly, but surely, the conviction has been forced on me, that excellent as our school system is, it is not only capable of improvement, but circumstances must soon compel not a few changes of grave importance. I have again to say that one of the most annoying parts of my duties has been the vain endeavour to obtain anything like an accurate statement of the financial affairs of our school sections. I have no doubt that our trustees are honest men, and I have no more doubt that many of them are incapable men; and auditors equally incapable, on the day of the Annual Meeting, generally retire to a corner of the school room, glance hurriedly at the statement, ask if it is correct, and without further investigation or enquiry, adhibit their signatures as vouchers for the accuracy of what has sometimes turned out very inaccurate. Add to this, that the present school law virtually quashes all investigation on the part of those most interested. As the law is understood, it makes the approbation of the auditors a final guarantee for accuracy, and forbids any investigation which might disturb their award. If the audit had been searching and conscientious, perhaps this would have been correct; but as the present system of making up the accounts is carried on, the further check of the approbation of the Annual Meeting might be necessary. Generally, the teachers in this township have been attentive to the right performance of their duties, and the difference has been, rather, between those who have done *well* and those who have done *better* than between the broad lines of bad and good. It must be remembered that too often teachers meet with little encouragement from their trustees; their best endeavours, even when successful, seem to call for little gratitude, and afford too often but little ground for expecting a continuance in the situation if one connected with the trustees, or one offering his services at a cheaper rate, make anticipatory application for an office not yet vacated. It is hard, indeed, when a teacher has laboured conscientiously, and has wrung from grudging trustees even the meed of their approbation, and is expecting that he may continue in office another year, it is hard to find that weeks before the expiry of his engagement, and without any communication having been made to him that another has been engaged and that he must cast about, he knows not whither, to find another home for another year, and then again to be cut adrift and sent on the same chilling errand. It is hard, indeed, to know that diligence and care, patience and success, are no guarantees for retaining a situation when brought into competition with the claims of relationship, or the presumed and pitiful saving of a dollar per month. A change in the law may amend some of these things, but trustees themselves must be educated to abate their selfishness, whether couching under an indifference that seems to care little what the issue of their management may be, provided they may pass away their official time with a

little official duty as possible, and as little demand on the funds of the section as they can possibly make; or to abate the same selfishness only by more actively seeking to provide a temporary berth for a relative, however scanty his qualifications or however destitute of experience he may be. I know that time is working a change in the sentiments of many hitherto opposed to any organic changes in our Common School system, and that many of the proposed alterations that were lately regarded with suspicion, would now be hailed as inaugurating the dawn of a still brighter day for the Common Schools in the Province of Ontario.

[*Note by the Chief Superintendent.*—The subsequent remarks in the above extract of report seem to lessen the force and satisfaction expressed in the opening sentences. As to the reports of auditors of accounts being final and not subject to popular vote, this is the practice of all public bodies, such as municipal councils, bank stockholders, &c. Detailed accounts cannot be examined in any public meeting, and therefore cannot be judged of, and discussions and votes respecting them have only resulted in disputes and confusion. The results of financial operations and, therefore their merits, may be useful topics of discussion at school meetings; but if auditors, in any case, discharge their duties imperfectly, it is no more an argument against settling accounts by means of auditors, than it is to manage public affairs by means of school trustees, or municipal councillors, or legislators, because they sometimes perform their duties inefficiently.]

III. County of Prescott.

3. *Thomas O. Steele, Esquire, Hawkesbury East.*—I am unable to say anything in reference to the progress of the schools in this township during the past year, and can, therefore, only testify to their present condition, which, I am sorry to say, is very unsatisfactory, being, with one or two exceptions, far below the standard in every branch of knowledge taught, while some very important studies are entirely neglected. For instance, I only find three schools in which the pupils learn the meanings of the words in their lessons, and only *one* school in which they are anything like perfect in this *most important particular, which is the foundation of all progress.* None of the teachers, except one, have ever attended the Normal School, or any other proper training institution, and the greater number of those holding first class certificates could not obtain third class if the Board of Public Instruction kept the examinations up to the proper standing, while many of the teachers are not entitled to certificates of any grade. There are only three or four comfortable school houses in the township, whilst the rest are mostly miserable log hovels, cold, improperly seated, and without necessary external conveniences. The average attendance, as might be expected under the circumstances, is very small in proportion to the whole school population. Now this state of matters is not owing to the newness of the settlements or the poverty of the inhabitants, as there is scarcely a section that is not fully able to build a good school house and employ a competent teacher. Nor is this state of things confined to this township, but prevails to a large extent throughout the counties of Prescott, Russell, and Glengarry, and arises from several causes, one of which is a slothful indifference of the inhabitants, fostered by inefficient or careless Local Superintendents, too frequently holding the office as a mere sinecure. Another cause is the (*criminal*) leniency of Boards of Public Instruction in granting certificates to unqualified applicants, who can afford to teach for much lower salaries than those who are properly qualified, thus driving the latter from the field and leaving none but inferior teachers to be procured, who, failing to give satisfaction to their employers, cause them to be continually changing teachers (a very great evil) in hopes of getting a better, and overthrowing all confidence in a *certificate being a guarantee of qualification.* To remedy these evils, we want in the first place County Superintendents, energetic men who have been first class practical teachers, and have received a Normal School training, thus fitting them for instructing the teachers in the best method of organizing and conducting their schools, and imparting knowledge to their pupils, as a superintendent to be of real service must *instruct* as well as *inspect*, especially in counties where few Normal School teachers are employed. Such county superintendents must have a sufficient number of schools under their charge (say one hundred *at the least*) to prevent them engaging in any other business, and must be so well paid as to render any other business unnecessary in a pecuniary point of view. We want

Boards of Public Instruction that will keep up the examinations of teachers to the proper standard, and this will be the case when the county superintendent is the chief person on the Board. We want the superintendent to have more power in the matter of providing school accommodation, for although, no doubt, much might be done voluntarily by the people when roused to a sense of their duty by an active superintendent, still in many sections other means would be required. We want compulsory education to force indifferent parents to send their children to school. To be brief, we want the School Bill introduced during the present Session of the Legislature *without amendments of any consequence*, and until such Bill is passed we can do but little to remove the difficulties above mentioned, and I trust that our Legislature will awaken to a sense of this most important duty, and that another session will not pass without placing this most valuable Bill in our Statute Books, amalgamated with the existing school laws, all arranged and consolidated in as concise and clear a manner as possible, for by so doing the first Parliament of Ontario would erect its most enduring monument, and secure the blessings of future generations.

4. *The Reverend William Lumsden, M.A., Hawkesbury West.*—During the year throughout which my term of office has extended, my endeavours have been faithfully directed to the elevation and advancement of the schools under my charge, to the obtainment of greater exactness in the examination of candidates for the office of teachers, to the obtainment of more accurate reports from trustees, to the improvement of the methods of teaching, and to the enforcement of the regulations respecting the use of authorized books. It is perhaps not improper to say, as it is true, and perhaps should be known, that while money was expended, and the public expectant, and the form of calling candidates together was gone through regularly, nevertheless for all the purposes of a real examination, there was no real progress made. I may say that most unqualified persons have come under my notice during my term, who attended regularly the examinations, and who were the bearers of formal regular certificates, and who were thus placed over the Common Schools to the detriment of the public interest. Throughout my term of office, I have studiously set myself against the practice, and I have aimed by rigid examinations, as far as custom and prejudices in favour of old ways would allow to entrust with titles to teach only those who proved themselves fit, and rigidly to exclude all others. I trust that by thus acting, I have gained the public confidence, and that except for the legal point raised, whether a Grammar School master can legally hold the office of Common School Superintendent, my continuance in the position of Local Superintendent would be continued. I have also been able to detect and prevent false returns, and other illegal acts, which, I am sorry to say, appear to me to have had some continuance in this part of the Province. I have endeavoured, not wholly but almost in vain, to prevail upon the Boards to raise the miserable stipends paid in the County. I have prevailed, in some instances, upon Boards to obtain maps from the Department, where no maps were ever before. One good brick school-house has been built and paid for. Several improvements have been made in school-houses, and in Caledonia, the section No. 1 will begin in May to erect a new school-house, which will be a credit to this part of the country. A great change is going on here respecting population. It is doubled in a few places, and the new enterprizes in railway construction are full of promise respecting future development. Permit me here not simply as a Common School Superintendent, but more as a Canadian and a citizen, to thank the Department in my own name and in the name of most of the people in the community, for the introduction of the series of readers now put in the hands of our boys and girls. They are very good. I think I may give my opinion as a teacher, and patriotically I may say, that if this series had been for the last forty years in the hands of Canadian children, a universal nationality and universal loyalty would have been the natural result. Permit me now, although a retiring Superintendent, to beg a revision of the larger English Grammar, the better adaptation of the Spelling Book to the purpose of dictation, and an extension of section Nos. 7 and 8 in Sangster's Larger Arithmetic to the uses and application of practical cases of percentage. The preparation of Skeleton Maps (without names) for examination, would be an invaluable boon to the schools of the Province. If the Atlas and Wall Map agreed, the Atlas named and numbered, and the Wall Map numbered, we could use the Wall Map perfectly.

5. *Alexander McLean, Esquire, Plantagenet South.*—The schools under my superintendence during the past year, have made as much progress as could be expected under existing circumstances. Most of the schools, notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, are still without the necessary books, maps, and apparatus, which are so essential to their life and well-being, and seemingly nothing can be brought to bear upon the parents and trustees, to induce them to make a move in that direction. There are some other causes which operate against the progress of education—the greatest of which are the two following:—The low standard for the qualification of teachers, and, employing teachers who can only, and that very imperfectly, teach in French, in sections whose inhabitants have, for the most part, their business transacted in the English language.

IV. County of Russell.

6. *James McCaul, Esquire, Clarence and Cumberland.*—The number of schools under my superintendence during the past year was twenty, namely, eleven schools in the Township of Clarence, and nine in the Township of Cumberland. There was a marked improvement in all the schools during the past year, but still the attendance is not what it should be. In many cases the cause of non-attendance is owing to bad roads and the distance to travel, but in a majority of cases it is entirely owing to the negligence of parents. The new series of National School Books is principally used in all the schools, but there is a general complaint among the people on account of the miserable manner in which all the school books, new and old series, are bound; in a very short time the binding is gone, and the books are in tatters. The distribution of prizes had a good effect in all the schools in which the Trustees had the liberality and wisdom to grant a small sum towards that object. The books in the school libraries are well taken care of and much appreciated. The revised programme of County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions printed.

V. County of Carleton.

7. *The Reverend Richard Gavin, A. M., Gloucester.*—To give briefly and comprehensively a just idea of the schools under my superintendence during 1869-70, I take leave to classify them thus:—1. Six are comparatively good, and well conducted. 2. Five, though not very good, are improving. 3. Eight are poor and inefficient. 4. Two are, to all appearance, utterly useless. Where there has been great inefficiency the teachers must bear a share of the blame, although I regard them "as more sinned against than sinning." They receive generally inadequate remuneration. Their endeavours to make improvements are often not seconded by Trustees and parents; on the contrary, they are at times opposed. Their requests for new books, maps and other requisites, are not unfrequently peremptorily refused. And, worst of all, the attendance of their pupils is very irregular. That irregularity is on the part of a large number in this Township, carried to an extent that is disgraceful to parents and quite inexcusable. In reply to the questions which I am required to answer, I beg to state that: I. The causes of the non-attendance of the 228 mentioned in my return, have been, in a few instances, distance from school,—in others, engagements at home, and in the majority of cases, carelessness or indifference in the parents. II. The regulations as to stated religious exercises are not observed in those schools that are attended partly by Roman Catholic children, because their parents had objected to the usual services. The same omission in certain other schools can be accounted for only by the negligence of the teachers. III. Our Circuit Board of Public Instruction uses printed questions. Latterly it has had, on each occasion, as many as ten different examination papers. It has aimed at raising the standard of qualifications in teachers; that it has succeeded I cannot say. IV. The want of a museum and suitable school apparatus, though it exists in all our schools, is not felt. The proposal to get it supplied has not been appreciated. V. My experience of the influence of school libraries has been very limited, and has been far from encouraging. VI. The prizes distributed have been very useful. It seems to me desirable that the distribution were extended so as to encourage all industrious and deserving pupils, though some of them might fail in competition. VII. Some of our teachers appear to be interested in the *Journal of Education*;

and that implies that they find the reading of it not without benefit. Its influences, however, ought to be greater. One drawback to its usefulness here has been the irregularity with which it has been received. It has not been transmitted to the Post Office addresses mentioned in my report.* VIII. It appears to me, that the lectures, which Superintendents are ordered to deliver in each school section, are most useful when given at evening hours, in churches or public halls, at centres where the rate-payers and parents of several sections may attend. I take the liberty of adding that, if our schools are to serve the ends intended, the experience of those, who have the best opportunities of judging, shows that, by some means, parents should be compelled to send their children to school, and to furnish them, when there, with the necessary books—that teachers should be more encouraged and better provided for than at present, and that an effective system of superintendence, removed from petty local influences, is imperatively called for.

8. *The Reverend Charles Taggart, Gower North.*—All the schools in this Township have been supplied with efficient teachers during the past year. One respectable and commodious school-house has been erected at a cost of about $800, and several of a similar class are to be erected this year. The cause of non or irregular attendance arises, 1st. From the largeness of several of the sections, involving too great a distance from school. 2nd. Want of interest on the part of parents. In the greater number of the schools, the regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed with marked beneficial results. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. There is not a museum or magic lantern in the Township, but we hope there soon will be both. There is but one school library. The books are labelled, covered, and numbered. The influence in the school and neighbourhood is highly beneficial. For some cause, the Journal is not regularly received in several of the sections, and the loss is felt.† The desire to furnish all the families with a sound and useful education, is evidently increasing in this section of the country, with the improved circumstances of the people.

9. *The Rev. James Godfrey, A.B., Huntley.*—There is one question among those which the Local Superintendent's Report requires to be answered in a separate communication, on which I wish to say a few words. It is that about the cause of the non-attendance of children at the schools. There is no doubt that the carelessness of many parents, and the poverty of many others, must bear the blame of a great deal of this non-attendance. But along the boundaries of this Township, the want of Union Sections, prevents a great many children from attending school regularly, no matter how anxiously their parents and themselves may wish it. It is very sad to think how many children are placed at a disadvantage as compared with other children, by this one cause. And I fear we can look for no improvement under the present law. One Union Section between Goulbourn and Huntley, has been broken up by the Goulbourn municipality, and this year, the Municipal Council of the Township of March, following the same narrow-minded policy, will dissolve the union between a part of Huntley and a part of March. The consequence will be that the schools in those localities will either be closed, or, from diminished resources, inferior teachers will have to be employed. And thus the few facilities for obtaining an education will be made fewer still. I am, therefore, very sorry that the Bill of last year miscarried. The provision of it, by which the County Superintendent was empowered to form Union Sections, would have done a great deal of good, if the right sort of man were placed in the office.

10. *The Reverend John May, M.A., March.*—I have much pleasure in saying, that before I left March, a movement was set on foot for the improvement of the schools there. Mr. R. Y. Greene, Reeve of the Township, and very influential and popular, was doing all he could to raise the grade of education in the Township.

* The *Journal* is regularly mailed to the Post Office reported. Change of address ought to be notified to this Department, by letter.

† The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed to all the sections of this Township. Changes of Post Offices should be reported by letter.

VI. County of Grenville.

11. *Robert E. Brown, Esquire, Augusta.*—The amount of public money for 1869 apportioned among the schools of this Township, was $2,158.87, and the amount paid teachers, was $3,173.17½—the difference, $1,015.30, shows the amount raised by taxing ratable property—averaging $42.30 for each School Section, and about $1.08 for each person assessed. With a very few exceptions, there is a disposition on the part of Trustees to engage teachers at a low salary, and, of course, they are sustained by the people who elect them. It is in my opinion to be regretted, that the amendment to the School Bill, as proposed by the Honourable Mr. Cameron, did not pass the Local Legislature. The appointment of County Superintendents who hold certificates of qualifications would, I am inclined to believe, tend to secure the services of more competent teachers, and, consequently, improve the condition of our Common Schools. Local Superintendents of Townships may be too much under the influence of interested parties, whose importunities for favour require considerable fortitude to resist. I hope the subject in due time will be brought before our Government again, and that it will receive that careful and serious consideration it most certainly deserves.

12. *The Reverend Robert McKenzie, Gower South.*—Upon the whole, the improvement in education has been decidedly encouraging. In answering, however, the questions submitted in the Return, I would reply, 1st. In reference to the question on *Non-Attendance* thus—parents and Trustees, with few exceptions, seem to think that they may keep their children at home during seed time and harvest, without damaging in the least, their educational interests. 2nd. In the majority of the schools, the regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed, with one exception, where it is considered prudent for reasons which may not be assigned, to dispense with them. 3rd. The programme for County Board Examinations, is generally and faithfully observed, and during its last sitting the questions were new and written, which, I believe, is the rule in this locality. 4th. Owing to the comparatively backward state of matters here, the schools are not furnished with libraries or magic lanterns, but are, with one exception, furnished with maps. 5th. No prizes as far as I am aware were distributed in any of the schools during 1869. 6th. In several of the schools the *Journal of Education* is received, and read, and deservedly appreciated.

VII. County of Leeds.

13. *W. T. Janson, Esquire, Bastard.*—Inreading your last Annual Report, and comparing the statements of the different local superintendents, I am led to conclude that the schools in this municipality will compare favourably with schools in Central Canada. Some are progressing, while others are at a standstill. The principal branches taught are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and writing. The reports give too large a number, in my opinion, in history. Some teachers have what they call question classes; that is, they ask questions and answer them a sufficient number of times so as to enable the pupils to answer them themselves. Thus they are taught history and other things without books. The pupils reported as in grammar are too large in number; for though they may be all studying grammar, yet many of them study it for so short a time, and at long intervals, that they know but little about it. I have tried to do my duty as laid down in the School Manual. I think the trustees have given me too much credit for lecturing. They were not all lectures, as reported, but talkings with the children and people. Perhaps as much good can be done in this way as in any other; at any rate it makes you more familiar with both children and parents. I have visited all the schools twice—a thing which has not been done for sometime—with one exception. I have been well received by people and teachers, as well as by the children; and I hope I may have done some good in the way of direction and counsel, as regards the furnishing of school houses with maps, libraries, and other things necessary towards making a school room attractive, and more in accordance with the true spirit of the age. Before I close, I have a word to say as regards the "Amended School Act," which was withdrawn. The people in this municipality were opposed to it, some even threatening that if it passed they would educate their children apart from the Act altogether: in other words, hire a teacher and pay him themselves, as they would any other person they might employ.

14. *The Reverend John Carroll, Leeds and Lansdowne Front.*—I regret that my Annual Report shows so many children of suitable age who are not attending any school. The reasons assigned are those generally given. About one-third of the non-attendants belong to School Section No. 16, which is upwards of six miles in length, and the school house being at one extreme the children residing at the other cannot possibly attend. School Section No. 2 sends in no report for last year; the section has undergone many changes during the past year by removals and fresh arrivals. Very substantial and commodious school houses have been erected in Sections Nos. 1, 8, 11, and 17 during the past year and a half. Eleven schools are reported as opened and closed with prayer. In ten the New Testament is read, but in none of them are the regulations for religious instruction observed. The programme for County Board Examinations is strictly followed, and the questions are printed. But although the programme is adhered to, the standard of the various county and circuit boards differs very much. To remove this evil it would be very desirable to have the questions prepared under the direction of some competent board, and sent to the various county boards. Indeed, it is time that some change were made in the method of making school teachers. Any young man or woman who passes a decent examination before a county board is sent out as a qualified teacher, simply because answers have been given to so many questions. There is no method of ascertaining their fitness, they have no special training for their calling, have no knowledge of school organization. This difficulty might be met by an increased number of training schools situated in convenient localities, and by a requirement that all teachers of our public schools should undergo a prescribed course in some authorized training school. Prizes have been awarded in five schools, and I am informed that they invariably stimulate the pupils to greater diligence in preparing their lessons. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received and highly appreciated by trustees and teachers.

15. *The Reverend James Gardiner, Yonge and Escott Rear.*—The cause of a few not attending school is neglect. Authorized books are used in each school—some new, some old. The programme is observed, but the questions were not printed this year although prepared. No museum or other improvement commenced. A great want of maps, cards, and books. *The one* library has been nearly all lost or destroyed. We have some good school houses, others wretched and unfit for the children. Sections small. Cheap teachers necessary in general. No perceptible influence from library or prizes. The latter generally introduced by teachers. The Grammar and Common Schools at Farmersville are united, in a splendid building. The *Journal of Education* is often left to be sent by the Local Superintendent. No great interest or profit to trustees. New manuals are needed in several schools. The teachers are generally changed at the close of the year. Changes are too frequent, and generally made to save money. No. 4 has not drawn the grants apportioned for 1869, and is not open. It is crippled by the formation of the Separate School. No. 14, just formed, will damage No. 1, already weak, and No. 3 only now able to work. I have not been able properly to superintend the schools all the year. Another will be appointed superintendent in April. Better teachers are needed, but cannot be secured without an increase of salary. The education of the youth is not the great question in this township, and the Union Schools are all located in the other townships.

VIII. County of Lanark.

16. *The Reverend James A. Preston, M.A., Beckwith.*—The general reason assigned for non-attendance of children is "*indifference* of *parents*," but in some instances, it is the real or supposed inefficiency of teachers. The people are too ready to form judgment upon very insufficient evidence, very often, the simple statements of their own children, and are too seldom ready to hear the other side of the question, and use such authority as the law prescribes, for the settlement of grievances. This is one fruitful source of the constant change of teachers, who naturally feel that they should not be placed in an inferior position to other persons against whom charges are brought, who have their accusers face to face, and are convicted or acquitted after proper investigation by competent authority. I have nothing to add to my former remarks concerning the use of the revised programme, by the Boards of Public Instruction at Perth and Carleton Place, of which I

am a member. These two Boards, I am happy to say, still preserve the highly respectable standard they have for some years aimed at. No school in Beckwith or Drummond, has as yet commenced a school museum. In the libraries some few books are covered, labelled, and numbered, but I regret to say, I find very few traces of their being read to any great extent, and, therefore, I am forced to the conclusion, that in my jurisdiction, these libraries have little influence. I am happy, however, to state that the distribution of prizes, both at the Township examinations and in the sections where they have been distributed, has had the very best influences, notwithstanding the feelings of envy and disappointment consequent upon the rewarding of the diligent, and the withholding rewards from the rest, added to the spirit of emulation and competition aroused. In some sections the *Journal of Education* is received, in others read, and in still more, complaints are very general that it is not received.* However, as far as this part of the country is concerned, I am convinced it is too often allowed to lie in the small country Post Offices for months, and no notice whatever is taken of the direction to send it to the Local Superintendent, if it be not asked for. Upon the whole, I am gratified in having to report a growing desire for better school edifices, a better system of instruction, and an improved class of teachers. The people of Carleton Place are about to erect a fine stone school-house, at a cost of five thousand dollars, which will accomodate the Grammar and Common School departments. The people in S. S. No. 9, Beckwith, will have a stone house, and the people of S. S. No. 13, a good frame school-house in the course of the present year. I should strongly approve of Township Boards of Trustees in preference to the present system of three for a section, and of a clause which would render it compulsory for children to be sent to some school. The regulations concerning religious training are no where observed, being for the most part, quite beyond the power of ministers of religion in rural districts, and the want of knowledge of the very fundamental principles of Christianity, are, I am sorry to say, very generally apparent.

17. *The Reverend Alexander Mann, Pakenham.*—Taking all things into consideration, I think I am warranted to state that the schools in this Township were, during last year, conducted in a satisfactory manner. Some of them were taught in a very creditable way. Where there was deficiency, it related chiefly to English reading. The advanced pupils generally read fluently, and with considerable attention to grammatical pauses. It was also evident that the pronunciation of words had not been neglected. But the case was different as regards emphasis, rhetorical pauses and inflections. There is reason to believe, however, that there will be an immediate improvement relative to this matter. It has been prominently brought under notice at public examinations, as also when teachers were candidates for certificates. And the information given in the spelling-book recently introduced into Common Schools, cannot fail to be productive of good results. It is but justice to mention, that, in reference to one school, these remarks do not apply. Efforts were there successfully made to train not only advanced scholars, but also beginners, to read intelligently, and with suitable intonation. There was great excitement on the part of both teachers and scholars, at a recent competitive examination, open to all schools in this Township. Some of the schools were well represented, and the appearance made, in most of the branches which formed the subject of trial, showed that the teachers had been discharging their duties faithfully. On that occasion prizes were awarded, not only to pupils, but also to the teachers who evinced the greatest professional proficiency. One pleasing feature connected with this competition, was the presence of many parents. These seemed to take as lively an interest in the proceedings as their children. There were likewise present others who are friends to the cause of education. It is probable, therefore, that an annual contest of this nature will be productive of the best effects. Libraries are evidently not answering intended purposes. Reports generally indicate that they were open to the public, but that few volumes were read. The case, however, would likely be otherwise, if additions were made to the present collections. And, if Trustees would exert their influence, this, I think, could easily be accomplished. The *Journal of Education* reached the respective Post Offices in this locality in proper course,

* Where the *Journal* is not received, it is because changes of Post Office have not been reported by letter to the Department. A copy of each publication is regularly mailed to each section in Beckwith and Drummond.

but was not uniformly called for by the parties to whom it was addressed. Children not attending any school, seem to have been prevented from doing so either because their homes were too distant from the school-house, or because family circumstances rendered it necessary that they should assist their parents in agricultural work. In six schools the Scriptures were daily read, and the Trustees of one of these report, that the general regulations in regard to stated religious instructions were following with good results. In five schools the regulations were observed only in so far as prayer and reading of the Scriptures are concerned. The programme for County Board Examinations was observed. The examination questions were partly written and partly *viva voce*. None of the schools have commenced a school museum of natural history, and none of them have magic lanterns or other scientific amusements for the pupils.

18. *The Reverend William McKenzie, Ramsay.*—In some points there has been progress during the past year. In the village of Almonte a new school house has been erected, and occupied for the first time during last twelve-month. In four handsome rooms, four hundred scholars can be accommodated. These are under the care of four teachers. The building, both as regards appearance and commodiousness, is very far in advance of anything in this region, and already it has had the effect of arousing the desire in other quarters for better school accommodations. In two other villages I believe school houses are to be erected on the plan of that in Almonte. In two other sections in the township new school houses have been occupied during the year, and these are greatly in advance of those previously existing. There is a steady tendency towards better and more sufficient school room ; and that, when secured, acts effectually in bringing about a larger and steadier attendance. Our average attendance in the village of Almonte has increased last year about thirty-three per cent. The average attendance of scholars, over the whole township, has not improved during the past year. In the first half-year there was a considerable falling off—the prolonged and severe snow storms which distinguished the close of last winter told most disastrously on the attendance dance in schools in country sections. But no doubt the carelessness of parents and guardians is one main cause of non-attendance. There is little appreciable result from the religious teaching in our schools. Any real effect seems to depend on the character of the teacher. An earnest-hearted Christian man or woman in the situation of a teacher, is sure to exert a beneficial influence ; though, perhaps, more indirectly than by any set instructions. Prizes have been distributed in several schools, and with a good result. They serve as a stimulus to industry and attention, and when they are given as the reward of excellence and proficiency in a course of lessons for some six months, they secure a far better attendance. The programme is observed at the examination board, and the questions are printed. In most of the schools there is great room for improvement in apparatus, and few or none have those means for making the pursuit of knowledge interesting to the young, which are found in our Normal Schools. On the whole, however, there are signs of a steady progress, and taking them even as they are, our Common Schools are a noble institution, placing Canada in the van of those lands which are now foremost in progress and promise.

19. *Charles Judge, Esquire, Sherbrooke South.*—There are four schools in this township, and one partly, i.e., Union—five in all. The Union School has its school house in the township of Bathurst. The cause of the non-attendance of pupils comes first from the great distance some pupils are from the school, secondly from the carelessness of guardians and parents. The *Journal of Education* is received and read by some, and has a good influence on those who read it ; others are too careless to read anything good. Owing to my appointment to the office of Local Superintendent being of so recent a date, I shall say no more at present.

IX. County of Renfrew.

20. *The Reverend John McEwen, Alice and Village of Pembroke.*—There is nothing of importance to note either of progress or a backward tendency. With the sections where there is a large German element, we continue to find it difficult to meet all the necessities that exist. They are slow to fall in with the working of our school system. Maps have been introduced into another of the schools, putting it into a greater degree of efficiency. The Board of Examination continues to prosecute its work vigorously, and a desire is

expressed by the different boards to institute competitive examinations—the candidates to be from different parts of the county. The educational interest of the town of Pembroke holds on its way, but in my judgment is not doing all that ought to be done. We need new buildings in a different part of the village, with a larger staff of teachers, and more varied accommodation; the parents, teachers, and pupils would all feel a deeper interest, and manifest more mental activity in the necessitous work of Education. For all this we must work and wait.

21. *John Halliday, Esquire, Bagot.*—The schools in this township are, on the whole, doing very little good, with the exception of No. 4. They have never turned out any good scholars, and as to religious instruction, it is not even attempted, so far as I know. The programme of the County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. In my opinion the Common School teachers are generally improving. Magic lanterns are unknown here, and the libraries are doing no good. The reason in my opinion is, there have been no new books got for a number of years, and the people here are getting very careless on the subject. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, and as far as I know, the reading public prize it very much. Prizes have not been offered for a number of years in any of the public schools to my knowledge. You will perceive the schools are not as well attended as could be wished. To think of a teacher sitting all the year teaching an average of two and a half or three pupils, is anything but right, and people are taxed to keep up that school; who can never send a child to it owing to the distance they live from it. When a whole Township is taxed to keep up one school it should be a public benefit. The teacher in Section No. 2, Blithfield, has only had that average, and has received $140 for teaching 3 children 150 days, which is a great loss to the taxpayers, as most of them can never expect to reap any benefit from the school, and yet they have to support it. The school law in some instances is a very hard one to bear. These townships are thinly settled, and the greater part of them bad land, and we can never expect to have good schools as the children cannot attend either summer or winter, the distance to travel being too great in the meantime, and very little hope of improvement here yet.

22. *The Reverend Peter Lindsay, McNab.*—One great drawback to the progress of education is the employment of cheap second and third class teachers. When a young girl can be got to teach for $120 or $140, it is hard to get a section to engage a more expensive teacher, especially in poor sparsely settled districts. The economy is an ill-judged one. The cheap teacher proves in the end, a dear one to the section. The mind that has itself received a high culture is best fitted to deal with mind. In building a material edifice, much depends on the soundness of the foundation on which it rests, and so is it in even a still higher degree in laying the foundations of a healthy, intellectual, and moral culture. Much remains to be done, yet with all our imperfections there is progress. Hindrances lie not so much in the machinery of our School System as with its workings. Last year, for the first time, we had a competitive examination of all the schools of the Township. It was a success. A good deal of interest was excited, prizes were distributed, and teachers, as well as scholars, brought together in friendly rivalry. Such examinations are salutary, and I hope to see them become general.

23. *The Reverend James C. Slater, Pembroke.*—In one section the cause of non-attendance at school is said to be indifference of the parents—in the other to be unknown. The probability is, that in some cases, the parents are poor and unable properly to clothe the children, and in others, the children are detained to work at home. I am not aware that any stated religious instructions are furnished. I have not been able to attend the session of the County Board, having been here but a short time, but am informed that the programme is duly observed, and that the examination questions are written. There is no microscope in any school-house. There are no school libraries. There were no prizes distributed. The *Journal of Education* is not regularly received.* It is a source of regret to many here that the provisions of the proposed new Common School Act were not adopted by the late session of Provincial Parliament, especially that part of the Act requiring County instead of Local Superintendents.

* The *Journal* has the address printed on it, and is regularly dispatched every month by the Publishers. Why it is not regularly received in Pembroke as it is in Hinchinbrooke (*See Local Superintendent's Report, No. 27,*) we are quite unable to understand. The fault must lie with the Post Office.

X. County of Frontenac.

24. *William Maynard, Esquire, Barrie.*—I have much pleasure in being able to state that the aggregate attendance is an improvement upon last year. The cause of non-attendance in Section No. 2, is owing, perhaps, to a want of clothing, but I am more inclined to think the negligence of parents is the chief cause. Our school-houses are all in good repair, but not one of them is furnished with maps, apparatus or library. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. A limited number of prizes were distributed in School Section No. 1, with satisfactory results.

25. *James Babcock, Esquire, Bedford.*—This Township has a scattered population, and it is therefore very difficult for children in some parts of it to attend school. Parents do not, as a general thing, take that interest in education that they should, and the reasons are poverty and want of education on their part. However, I think on the whole, the cause of education is progressing in this Township. At present there is one new stone school-house built in Section No. 1, and during the past year a new school section has been formed (No. 11,) and I expect school will be opened in the spring. There is only one first-class teacher in the Township, two second-class, and the balance third. The *Journal of Education* is a welcome visitor in most of the schools and families, and is read with great interest.

26. *The Reverend D. A. Brown, Clarendon.*—As to the prospects of the schools under my charge, I cannot report them as favourably as I could wish. Nevertheless, I can truthfully say, they are not retrograding. We labor under embarrassing circumstances in this new settlement. The school sections are large, and yet but few scholars in them, consequently our average is small, excepting Nos. 1 and 2 in Palmerston. We have great difficulties in securing competent teachers. Those whom we would like to employ, we cannot, on account of our poverty. No. 1 in Clarendon has had no school the past year, on account of being disappointed in a teacher. Nos. 2 and 3 have kept their schools open six months each, and have made very good improvement. No. 6 in Miller is united with No. 1 in Abinger—the school-house being in Abinger. No. 4 has just finished a comfortable school-house, and has made arrangements to open their schools to-morrow. The remaining sections have no school-houses, and but very few scholars in their limits.

27. *William H. Brown, Esquire, Hinchinbrooke.*—Our schools are all free, and have been kept open the greater part of the year, as you will see by my report. There are a large number of children not attending any school. The reason, as near as I can ascertain, is that parents are uneducated themselves, and think their children can live as well without that essential element as they have done. Many parts of this Township are new, and schools few and far between, yet, notwithstanding many difficulties, the great and glorious cause of education is progressing. Teachers hitherto employed in this Township, have been of an ordinary character, but through my influence, we have teachers of a higher character, and as things now appear, I think we will not regret the course we have taken. The questions for County Board Examinations are all printed, and the Board has raised the standard in several branches. We intend to procure a library, and other essentials to the rising generation. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, and generally appreciated. There is one library in School Section No. 1, and the results have been good. We have five good school-houses, and although built with hewn lumber, they are very commodious. The other three are rather dilapidated, but will soon be replaced by a better class of buildings.

28. *William Vankoughnet, Esquire, Kennebec.*—I beg leave to report that this is a poor and very rough Township, and the inhabitants generally are poor. No. 1 Union School Section school-house is a good frame building, with a map of the world, and blackboard; No. 2 is a log building, with seven maps and a blackboard; No. 3 is a log shanty, without any school apparatus; No. 7 is a log shanty also, and is without maps, &c. Prizes were distributed in two sections, and I am happy to say, with beneficial results. I regret to say that there are no libraries in our school sections, owing to the want of means to procure them. Time, I find, must be given to the people on this subject. There seems to be a perfect indifference amongst the inhabitants of this Township, as to the benefits of a

Common School education for their children. As a general rule, the people have received but little education. There are many causes for non-attendance, but I think the chief reason is indifference of parents, and great distance from school. Our schools are all free. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. Two new school-houses will be built this summer—one at Arden (Section Two,) and one in Section No. seven. On the whole, I think the schools in this Township are making some progress in the different branches of education.

29. *Daniel McKee, Esquire, Kingston.*—A visible improvement has taken place in the majority of the schools of this Township, both as regards the mode of tuition pursued by the teachers, and also the proficiency attained by the pupils. There is, however, room for further improvement. I had made arrangements to make my second visit for 1869, to the different schools in November last, but owing to sudden indisposition, I was not able to do so except in a few instances. I intend to make up for this omission during the present year. I stated in my remarks for 1867, the views I entertained regarding non-attendance of children at school, and also the good effect the distribution of prizes exerted on the pupils. I have had no cause to alter my views on these subjects. A splendid stone school house, well furnished, has been erected in Section No. 6, Village of Cataraqui (late Waterloo,) to replace the one burned down. It was opened after the midsummer holidays with a celebration in honor of the event. Another stone school-house has been built in Section No. 12, but not quite finished inside. The County Board Examination questions are printed, with the exception of those on mensuration, algebra and geometry, which are *viva voce*. The Board has adopted a higher standard for reading and spelling, and called in all third-class certificates. Regarding religious instruction, I find in nearly all the schools, the Bible or Testament is read, and they are opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction by ministers of the gospel is not observed. The influence of the *Journal of Education* is reported good.

30. *Asa Phillips, Esquire, Loughborough.*—I congratulate the people of our Township on the improvement made in our Common Schools since 1850, when I first came into the office of Local Superintendent, and more particularly since 1840, when, as a "boy teacher," I first taught school in this Township. The old log house in many places has been removed, and the substantial and commodious stone or frame has been put in its place. Some of the children who were young pupils just learning the rudiments of education in 1850, are now standing high in the community. Two at least are in the Professor's chair, others are in the pulpit, some are successful Common School teachers, while others are occupying good positions in life. Thanks to our excellent Common School System for their early training and success. The people generally are well satisfied with our School Law as it is. Some think if all schools were made free by law, it would be better than it now is. I think that if the general features of our School Act were condensed, and put in a new manual, it would be an improvement. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. The General Regulations in regard to stated religious instruction are carried out in some of the schools with good results. The people have manifested much indifference in regard to maps and library books for this Township, but they are beginning to appreciate their benefit. Prizes have been distributed in some of the schools with the best results. The *Journal of Education* has been highly appreciated by many persons in our school sections, and we think that if all would read it, they would appreciate its worth. The causes of non-attendance are various, some are too poor, others are too far from school, but one great cause is the negligence and indifference of parents. The statements in some instances are correct, but I have known parents who were very poor, exert themselves to the utmost to give their children a good Common School education ; saying that it was *all* they could give them. I am sorry that I cannot report a larger average paid to teachers—there is, however, an advance on the past year to both male and female teachers in this Township. The Trustees see that they cannot get good efficient teachers, either male or female, without paying a reasonable salary. I have endeavored to impress upon the Trustees and parents the importance of having well qualified teachers, and of co-operation on their part with teachers, in order to secure success in the education and improvement of their children. The best teacher is generally the cheapest. When we have faithful and thorough

teachers it is surprising sometimes to find how much the children will be advanced in a short time. We have in this Township a few Sunday School libraries, and I have reason to believe that they are exerting a good, salutary, and beneficial influence among the rising generation. We have an efficient staff of teachers for 1870, who have commenced their work and are doing well.

31. *William Armstrong, Esquire, Oso.*—I have nothing encouraging to report as to the progress of education in this Township. The education of the youth is the last thing thought of; whether it is from the severe distress of the past two years, or indifference, I know not, but think the causes are united. There has been great indifference displayed in reference to the annual reports—some of the blank forms having been returned without being opened. Some have come back half filled up, not one has given the population, and one section has not sent its return at all. I have given the best information in my power. The programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The Section is without a single library. The maps in School Section No. 3 are highly valued by the teacher and pupils. I have urged No. 1 to send for a small library, and a Map of the Dominion. The *Journal of Education* is received, and highly prized by the Trustees.

32. *John R. Smith, Esquire, M.D., Portland.*—Education, on the whole, is improving in this Township. The majority of the denominations are chiefly of the Methodist faith, and religious instruction is attended to. Notwithstanding, however, the hints I suggest to the Trustees to employ good teachers, do away with old log shanties—replacing the same shanties with good frame or stone buildings—seems to have no effect whatever, for the reason that they are either ignorant, or do not wish to appreciate so great an improvement. The attendance, on the whole is good—cause of non-attendance—parental indifference. We have only three libraries in this Township, which, I am sorry to say, are not of the best description, although I use my utmost endeavours to encourage them. In closing these few remarks I can only say that not much can be done for the noble cause of education, unless men of a better stamp are elected Trustees. I do not mean all of them, but indeed a majority.

33. *The Reverend Thomas S. Chambers, Storrington.*—I cannot add much to what has been adduced on previous occasions. As it would serve no good purpose to reiterate from year to year the same facts, I deferred sending any supplementary observations in connection with my Report of 1868. It is not always an easy matter to arrive at a certainty in relation to some of the points on which information is sought. Teachers and trustees seem in some instances careless as to the way in which their reports are filled up. I have had occasion to return some of them that they might be put into a more complete and creditable condition. The chief difficulty that operates in keeping some young people of legal age from attending school with regularity, is the inability of many parents to dispense with their services during the summer months. The attendance is always greater during winter, large accessions being made after the New Year's holidays. An older and more advanced class of pupils are thus availing themselves of the benefits of education during the interval between Nature's harvest and seed time. I find that the unpopularity of a teacher seriously militates against a good attendance. Trustees should be very particular in their selection of teachers. It is to be feared that in some instances cheapness serves as the great deciding element in the employment of a teacher. An incompetent, or it may be an indolent indifferent teacher (such as may be secured at a low figure), is a positive curse to any section where engaged; for during the period of his or her incumbency, the young people, especially those from nine years of age and upwards, are to a great extent wasting their time and acquiring careless unprofitable habits. Too great caution cannot be exercised in the choice and supervision of teachers. It is most provoking as well as wicked for any teacher to act the part of a mere hireling, and not endeavour to turn to a good account the favourable opportunities afforded for improving the seed-time of youth. The examinations of the County Board are conducted with great care and impartiality. Printed questions are in the main employed. In mensuration, geometry, and algebra, recourse is had to the black board. It is considered that in this way the attainments of the applicants in respect of these subjects can be more thoroughly and satisfactorily ascertained. This plan has been tried for a few times and has been found to

work well. At the January meeting of the Board it was resolved that in future more value would be attached to reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and grammar, because these five subjects were regarded as comprising the essentials of a good Common School education. The other points are by no means to be dispensed with or overlooked, but on these fundamental qualifications greater stress will be laid. The members of the Board have oftentimes been surprised and grieved to witness the little proficiency made by some would-be teachers in these departments of study. They hope to be able to effect an improvement in this matter by insisting on candidates coming up to a higher standard. Steps have been taken to give publicity to this requirement of the Boards, that teachers may understand what will be demanded of them as a *sine qua non*. The system of using prizes has been acted upon on a very limited scale. Where it is followed it is found almost necessary, for the sake of peace and satisfaction, to give each pupil something, reserving the more valuable books and cards as prizes for those specially deserving.* I am thoroughly persuaded that this matter judiciously attended to would be fraught with good results. I may state that in one school, namely, No. 5, prizes were employed to advantage, for they operated as a stimulus to the young people. I like very much the idea of drawing the young cheerfully along in the path of knowledge by means of inducement. They do not in general appreciate education for its own sake, and when this subsidiary influence can be brought to bear for good, it is a most desirable and effective auxiliary to the teacher's efforts. The only libraries in this region are those which pertain to Sabbath Schools. In this connection I would state that parental and Sabbath School instruction in conjunction with ordinary ministerial labour, are the only means employed for the religious training of the young. In a rural community the general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction incorporated in the School Act seem impracticable. I am not aware that the reading of the *Journal* contributes in any appreciable degree to the greater usefulness of the schools. If trustees reap any benefit from it I am afraid they lock it up in their own minds.

34. *George Malone, Esquire, Wolfe Island.*—In looking over the notes I took of the school in my first tour of inspection, eight years ago, I find one marked "A Perfect Hedge School!" I am happy to say none such exists here now. The schools on this island —12 Common and 3 Roman Catholic Separate—are all doing well. The staff of teachers is greatly improved, and almost all the school houses have undergone quite a renovation. There are no Common School libraries in this township, and prizes were distributed only in two of the sections. There is a township library here, but the books are kept in the Town Hall, and it appears to be nobody's business to look after them or take charge of their circulation. Their *influence*, therefore, amounts to nothing. There are two Sunday School libraries, however, doing a good work in the township. I have, more than once, reported the evil effects of a variety of text books in the schools. In the Trustees' Annual Report the question is asked "Are the authorized books exclusively used?" and again the question is asked, "What spelling book, what grammar, what arithmetic, what geography, &c.?" Now, I submit, if there was a selection made and only one of each class allowed, these last questions need not be asked, as it would be the Superintendent's business to see that none but authorized books were allowed. I need hardly mention the evil arising from this diversity of school books. Again, some of the poorer sections complain of the high price of the books, and the leading trustee of one of the schools told me the people of his section, being generally poor, could not afford to buy them, and some of the children were kept at home in consequence. I am sorry to see any complaint of the issue of the *Journal of Education*, and I can only say that, in this township, it is regularly and eagerly sought after by the trustees; and this I have the best means of knowing as I am postmaster here.

XI. County of Addington.

35. *James Knight, Esquire, M.D., Sheffield.*—The influence of the distribution of prizes is good as far as carried out. The *Journal of Education* is received in all the sections as far as I know. I believe I can safely say, it is exerting a most beneficial influence upon the

* See the remarks on the subject in the Chief Superintendent's own Report, ante.

cause for which it is designed—to enlighten those who have sufficient capacity for information.

XII. County of Lennox.

36. *Charles E. File, Esquire, Fredericksburgh North.*—Several of the schools in this Township are in a very thriving condition, and judging from the interest that is taken both by parents and children in the cause of education, I am confident that men of learning will not be wanting to look after the educational interests of the next generation. Some of the small school sections are in rather a backward state—Trustees having procured inferior teachers, in some cases, because they could get them cheap, and even then only kept the school open long enough to draw the public money. However, I am pleased to say, that they are taking more interest in the schools now. There are some children in almost every section who do not attend any school, and the Trustees attribute it to the neglect of parents. The candidates for certificates from the County Board are required to pass a written examination. The questions are prepared by members of the Board, and printed for the occasion. The *Journal of Education* is held in high estimation by all who have a literary taste. It not only affords aid to the trustees by giving explanations in regard to the various clauses of the School Act, but it also gives general instructions in regard to the working of the School System, both in this and other countries—instructions which we should not otherwise receive.

37. *Orison D. Sweet, Esquire, Richmond.*—All the schools in the Township are supported on the free system. The children of the poor man stand on an equal footing with those of the rich. I am only sorry on this point, that the schools being open to all, the parents are not compelled by law to send their children to school for a certain portion of the year, thus giving them that which is justly their due, namely, a Common School education, without which they are but poorly prepared to enter upon the duties of life. You will notice by referring to my report, that most of the schools were kept open during the greater portion of the year; a few, however, are reported as having kept open for only six or seven months. This is a matter that should be remedied, as I am convinced that during the six months vacation in such schools, the children forget the greater portion of that which was taught them during the time they attended school—the time of the children and money of the parents is thus almost completely wasted. I would be glad to see the school law so amended that Trustees would be compelled to keep the school open at least nine or ten months of the year instead of six. The Municipal Council have very wisely invested the moneys arising from the sale of the Clergy Reserve Lands, which have been apportioned to this Township from year to year, for the benefit of the Common Schools, the interest of which amounts to about six hundred dollars per annum, which is made payable half-yearly, and apportioned among the various schools in the same manner as the Legislative Grant and County Assessment are apportioned—in proportion to the average attendance at the schools. Some of the schools are completely free, the Trustees not being required to levy a tax at all, for several years at least, and I hope to see the time not many years hence, when all the schools in the Township will receive sufficient from these several funds to enable them to keep open for the greater portion of the year, without levying one cent of School Tax on the ratable property of the School Sections. The higher branches of Common School education are too much neglected in most of the schools, the cheaper teachers holding second-class County Board certificates being employed, as you will perceive that only three teachers holding first-class certificates have been employed during the course of the year. The County Board of Public Instruction is quite up to the times, with regard to the examination of teachers and the granting of certificates, very many applicants being obliged to go home with "Try, try again" sounding in their ears from the lips of the worthy Chairman of the Board, the Rev. J. J. Bogart, who, together with the other members of the Board, takes a deep and lasting interest in the welfare of the youth of the land. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, but I am inclined to think that its contents are not sufficiently read and acted upon—the schools being only partly supplied with the necessary maps and apparatus—while some are still entirely without them.

XIII. County of Prince Edward.

38. *Gilbert D. Platt, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—The principal cause of non-attendance is the inconvenience arising from the distance of the school house. There must be added to this the indifference of parents to the important matter of education, as well as unwillingness to pay the prescribed fee in those sections where a rate-bill is imposed. The regulations respecting stated religious instruction are not carried out in any instance that has come to my knowledge. The questions for the examination of candidate-teachers are carefully prepared and printed immediately before each examination, and are as thorough and difficult as the prescribed programme will admit. No third-class certificates are granted, and the examination, as a whole, is considered more thorough than in any of the adjacent counties. No schools have, as yet, commenced museums of natural history, &c., probably because the subject is so much neglected in our schools, and touched so lightly in the programme of subjects for examination of teachers. Unquestionably there is much need of greater attention to the natural sciences as an important branch in the course of study to be pursued in our schools. We have no magic lanterns, but are thinking of procuring one good one for the use of all the schools. There are very few Common School Libraries, and most of them are disorganized and neglected. I think the books have all been covered at one time, and those not lost are still in that condition. The two or three libraries available to the public are properly appreciated and exert a very beneficial influence. Prizes were distributed in very few schools during the past year. There seems a feeling of distrust as to the general influence of the system, which, added to the oft-recurring expense, prevents its adoption in any considerable number of schools Many teachers express a decided preference for certificates of honour as a reward for praiseworthy effort and success on the part of pupils. The *Journal of Education* is pretty regularly received (though often very late in the month), but not so generally read by the trustees as it should be. It is, however, highly valued by the teachers who, I believe, reap no little benefit from its perusal. With reference to the general condition of the schools in this county, it affords me pleasure to state that there are several indications of increased efficiency and progress. First, in the more general willingness to employ good teachers at a fair remuneration. Many examples exist of comparatively poor sections which regard the employment of good teachers as a matter of necessity. There is, of course, great room for improvement in this important respect. Money still fills such a large place in the estimation of some people, that even the education of their children is held of secondary importance. Yet it is gratifying to observe some progress towards a better state of opinion. Secondly, the gradual diffusion of a proper idea of the true object of a Common School education. The conception that it is the sole duty of the teacher to impart useful information without reference to the formation of character and the development of the mental powers, has hitherto been, to a great extent, the popular idea. This, through the influence of teachers awake to their great responsibility and other means provided by the School Act, as well as the general diffusion of knowledge, is being, I trust, to some extent corrected. Thirdly, the enterprise and taste displayed in the erection of a superior class of school houses. This is a pleasing feature and one which not only indicates progressive ideas in the minds of a part of the people, but is also calculated to excite interest in the others. Not less than eight new houses are projected for the present year, 1870. Fourthly. One township (Ameliasburg) held a public examination of the pupils of its various schools in October last, at which prizes to the value of sixty dollars were distributed to the successful competitors in grammar, reading, geography, and arithmetic. The funds for procuring the prizes were generously provided by the Municipal Councillors contributing five dollars each, and a like sum from W. Ross, M.P. Another very hopeful feature is to be found in the means adopted for the improvement of the teachers. A very successful County Association, meeting semi-annually, and two subordinate branches, meeting quarterly, have been in operation during the latter half of the year. The meetings of these associations have been very generally attended by the teachers, several of whom have walked a considerable distance to be present, and the meetings have been marked by great interest and profit. In connection with the association a teachers' professional library was formed, consisting principally of books relating to the subjects of education and school management. The library has been well patronized and

has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence for good upon the schools. With these encouragements we hope to see much greater progress in the future than has appeared in the past. We have still to regret, in common with other parts of the country, a discouraging lack of interest on the part of many of the people, which manifests itself particularly in *irregular attendance*, one of the most serious drawbacks to the efficiency of our schools. For several months of the year this cause exerts a most damaging influence in a majority of the schools of the county, amounting in some localities to almost utter extinction for two or three months in summer. I consider that, if education is to be every Canadian child's birthright, that right is seriously infringed by the parent who permits the irregular attendance of his children, unless in very exceptional circumstances. The difficulty is not very easily remedied.

XIV. County of Hastings.

39. *Frederick H. Rous, Esquire, South Riding.*—I think that the Statistical Report will show that some progress continues to be made in our schools, and probably more might have been reported but for the feeling of uncertainty that has prevailed as to the probable or proposed change in the existing School Law. Better school-houses are one by one taking the places of the primitive buildings erected by the pioneers in their respective districts. Frame replacing log houses, and brick being used as a substitute for both. Young shade-trees are more often seen growing up around the school-house. The character of the instruction given is slowly, but surely improving. The average length of time during which our schools are annually kept open has gradually increased, till now we need scarcely wish it further lengthened. The authorized school books may be said to be exclusively used. Reading tables, blackboards, and good school-room maps, are almost invariably to be found, and are increasingly used in our schools. The cause of the irregular attendance still reported in some localities is as usual ascribed almost invariably to "indifference of parents." To me the causes seem much more complex. One that I think often operates is the great scarcity of teachers, able at the same time to exercise a genial, healthy, moral influence over the scholars—and to maintain a state of sound, strict, regular discipline in the school, thus creating an atmosphere of social comfort and tranquil cheerfulness in the school-room. Another very effective cause is the want of *thoroughness* on the part of many teachers. The scholars do not understand their lessons with sufficient distinctness, nor learn them with sufficient accuracy, thus omitting two of the essential conditions of securing the pleasurable excitement and hearty enjoyment that properly accompany the acquisition of knowledge. There are still many teachers who do not appreciate the importance of every evening looking over, thinking over, and preparing themselves for the next day's lessons; though this is no doubt one almost certain means of increasing the interest of the pupils in the school. Besides the above causes—I think the exceedingly unattractive, not to say repulsive, appearance and arrangements of some of our school-houses—internal and external—have a great deal to do with the slender attendance. When every school-house has clean, white walls and ceiling, jet-black stove and stove-pipes, well-washed and well-swept floor, tidy, well-dusted desks, attractive, well-kept school-room maps, and a complete combined system of warming and ventilating; when it is invariably enclosed in a roomy play-ground, bounded by a light and pretty fence, containing some few pieces of cheap gymnastic apparatus, and a dozen or two of ornamental shade-trees; and when above all, the teacher is one who combines thoroughness in teaching, with a genial strictness of discipline, there will be very little heard of non-attendance of pupils, and "indifference of parents." Effective religious instruction is, I think, sometimes given—that is to say,—that when the teacher is imbued with religious feeling, it is continually cropping out in his daily life, and must, therefore, affect his intercourse with the scholars during all the exercises and varying incidents of the school-day. From *this* kind of religious instruction I have seen great and good results. Children are so eminently imitative, that the patience, the gentleness, and the geniality of the teacher are unconsciously reproduced, and acted out by them. We continue to use the system of printed questions and written answers in our Semi-annual Teachers' Examinations, and should think it quite impossible to revert to the old plan. We always feel, however, that even the present plan is a very insufficient one for securing competent teachers; as their literary acquirements are by no

means the only essentials, or even the most important of a teacher's qualifications. School museums and magic lanterns are rarities indeed in these parts, and seem likely to remain so until some distant date—say sometime after the introduction of vocal music, linear drawing and gymnastic drill, as necessary parts of the ordinary Common School programme. Our school libraries remain in *statu quo* as described in my report last year. I may refer to one other point before closing—the difficulty of obtaining thoroughly reliable returns of the average school attendance, arising from the equal difficulty of securing strict integrity in the keeping of the registers. Could not the *results* of teaching be taken into account as well as the attendance? If the Local Superintendent at one of his half-yearly visits (of which previous notice might be given,) should make a record of how many pupils he found up to a certain standard in each of the studies, this might serve partially or wholly as a basis for the distribution of Government grants. Something of this kind appears to be intended in the new educational scheme, just introduced in the British House of Commons, and would seem very desirable if practicable.

XV. County of Northumberland.

40. *Edward Scarlett, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—I regret that I cannot adopt the language of some of my official brethren—I cannot "rejoice at the great prosperity of our schools." While we are making fair progress in school matters, I dare not conceal the fact, that vastly more ought to be done, and could be done, were the educational appliances in operation, which are required by the present exigencies of our schools. We need a better class of teachers, devoted men, whose hearts are in their professions, and who will spare neither time nor expense in fitting themselves for a work on the right discharge of which are impending the gravest results. We need a complete revolution in the constitution of our Boards of Public Instruction. As they are at present constituted, there is little guarantee to the qualified teacher, that men of very limited capacities, and slender attainments, may not hold as high grade certificates as himself, possessed as he may be of good natural talents, and a large store of sound knowledge. This is a very grievous wrong, and one which at present is preying like a gangrene on the most vital part of our School System. Teachers feel it to be a degradation to have men sit in judgment on their qualifications, who themselves could not pass an examination for the very lowest grade certificate. Of course there are men connected with Local Boards of Examiners, that are highly educated. But as a general rule the men who at present examine teachers know but little by experience of the teacher's profession, and hence are not proper persons to judge of the qualifications for a calling in life, the duties of which they have never discharged. Again, Grammar School Trustees in rural sections of our County, are placed in a position where they are liable to be partial. Many of the young people of both sexes who attend those institutions, go for the purpose of fitting themselves for school teachers, and as their means are often very limited, they frequently undergo a "hot house process," which makes them indeed teachers of a very flaccid texture. The Trustees of those institutions are generally anxious for the prosperity of their schools, and the greater the number of pupils who are forced through them in the shortest time by this high pressure system, the greater the influx of scholars, and consequently the larger the apportionment from the Grammar School Fund. In this way the school-fields of our country are often overrun by a horde of depredators more to be dreaded than the locusts of Egypt. Woe be to the few members of "Boards" who have moral courage to face this monster evil. If they escape unscathed it is not for lack of scorching epithets being hurled at them. "Self-willed," "arbitrary," "selfish," "tyrannical" are often the most moderate expressions used by blind calumniators against the soldiers of true educational reform. It is not then to be wondered at, that our best men are leaving the ranks of the teaching profession, being often crowded out of their situations by inexperienced, unfledged candidates, bearing passports into the office of teacher, received from the hands of Circuit Boards of Public Instruction. I attach no blame to Grammar School Trustees for the course which they pursue in examining teachers. I blame the law that puts it in the power of men to err. We must not, however, lose sight of the great efforts and earnest solicitude that have from time to time been put forth to bring our schools up to their present high state of efficiency. We well remember the state

of education in this part of the Province twenty-seven years ago, when there was scarcely to be found one good Common School in the whole of what was then called the Newcastle District. We remember many of the teachers—poor fellows—we remember their qualifications—we remember the scanty pittance often grudgingly doled out to them at the end of their school-term. When we compare the past with the present, an agency has been at work more powerfully transforming, than was ever attributed in superstitious times to the wand of the magician. Where is the school teacher of thirty years ago with his few changes of raiment tied up in an old yellow handkerchief, seeking a night's resting-place from the pitiless storms of a Canadian winter? Where is the poor forlorn looking man, more to be pitied than scorned, as he begged from the "twelve subscribers" to his little school, the hard-earned six-and-threepence, or seven and-sixpence per quarter, that enabled him to eke out a scanty subsistence for himself, his wife, and often seven or eight children? Where is the old veteran of a hundred battles, "with his wooden arm and leg," corduroy knee-breeches and well-adjusted spectacles, teaching the "young idea how to shoot," as a last resource for the support of a feeble constitution, worn out in bravely serving his king and country? Where are the broken-down merchants, the weather-beaten sailors, and unsuccessful speculators? In short, where are the maimed, the halt and the blind, who had the school-training of Canadian youth thirty years ago? They are gone!—may their bones rest in quietude till the morning of the loud blast of the angel's trumpet;—they are gone!—save a few monuments of the past, who are left to remind us of the scanty privileges of that noble army of forest pioneers, who "made the wilderness and the solitary places to be glad for them," and who prepared for us an inheritance worthy of a liberty-loving ancestry. These worthy men of the past live to tell us the sad tale, that thirty years ago there were no free schools, few brick or stone or frame school-houses—no trustees bound under a corporate seal to collect teachers' salaries—no engaging teachers at salaries of either four or six hundred dollars per annum—no employing a boy to attend to the warming of the school-house on winter mornings, no uniformity of text-books, no *Journal of Education* to enlighten school officers, no Township or school libraries, with their well-selected volumes to entertain and instruct the early settlers of Canada during the long evenings of winter; no school-room maps to teach something of the world in which they lived, no school apparatus to simplify scientific instruction—few schools in which English grammar was taught—many in which it was not understood even by teachers themselves; few schools in which Walkingame's arithmetic was intelligently taught—many in which it was imperfectly mastered even by the use of the "key;" no philosophy, no history, *nothing* to arouse the thinking powers of youth to an intense desire after knowledge. Although beneficial changes have taken place in school affairs, which have done much to enlighten all classes of our population, yet we are more than ripe for further Legislative interference towards perfecting our School System, and it is greatly to be regretted that your amendments to the Consolidated School Act did not pass our Legislature at its last session. The men who opposed the scheme may be enlightened Statesmen, but they could not have been practically acquainted with the internal working of our schools, or they never would have thrown hindrances in the way of so great a desiderata as the proposed educational reforms of 1869. I am safe in stating that the men of this County who have paid the most attention to state education, earnestly desire that at a day not far distant, you will lay before our Legislature for their approval, such plans for bettering the condition of our Common and Grammar Schools, as will infuse into them new life and new vigour.

XVI. County of Durham.

41. *John J. Tilley, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—The cause of education has been progressing favourably in our County during the past year. All our schools, except four, were kept open during the whole year, and I think all our teachers are engaged for the whole of the present year. Four new school houses were built, and several others were enlarged or improved. A considerable improvement has been made since my last report in supplying schools with new furniture, and quite a large number of new maps have been procured from the Department. When we consider the very advantageous terms on which these are offered, it is strange that any section would remain long without a good supply;

for certainly they always give good satisfaction. Eighty-four schools out of the ninety-five were entirely free, a gain of six over the preceding year; so that whether all schools be made free by law or not, I think our County will soon have thrown off the small (though often vexatious) tariff on education. Seven schools voted the means to establish a library during the present year, though in some cases the amount apportioned was quite too small. But few schools have awarded prizes—your merit cards being preferred. From my intercourse with trustees and people generally at my lectures and at my regular visits, I am satisfied that there is a deep heart-felt interest in the education of the rising generation, and a just appreciation of the services of the faithful and competent teacher. The chief complaint from teachers is the irregularity of attendance; while the people generally regret the constant change of teachers. I do not know whether the teachers in the County of Durham are more fickle than those elsewhere, but I will give you our experience for the past two years. Out of one hundred and one employed on the 1st January, 1868, seventy-nine were not found in the same position in January, 1870, and of this large number, fifty-seven had either given up teaching or had left the County. Some had gone to the Normal or other schools. When we think of the retarding influence that must have been produced by this wholesale change in so short a time, we cannot wonder that it should occasion so much complaint. The friend of education will look for the cause of this, and endeavour to find a remedy. I am fully convinced that two causes, more than all others combined, tend to produce this mischievous result: first, the ease with which certificates to teach are obtained; second, the low remuneration paid to teachers. Certificates are obtained with far too much ease, and here let me say that I believe the clause in the late School Bill, which was intended to meet this defect, was the most important improvement that could be introduced into our school system; and any one who has carefully looked into the results of our present loose system of licensing teachers, must be convinced that it was a provision of the greatest importance. When certificates are so easily obtained, teachers who have some clever pupils, and who are ambitious for a reputation of "having turned out so many teachers (?) from their school," send on their young candidates, who obtain a license to teach, and considering themselves *fully qualified, of course,* rush annually into the profession in large numbers; the majority of whom in a year or two, either through dislike to the duties, or through incompetency, are glad to retire from the ranks, and hence the constant change. And so it goes on from year to year, and will continue to go on in this manner while our present system of examination remains as it is at present. It may be said, raise the standard. No, the standard is high enough; but the difficulty is, it is not carried out, and never will be carried out while the scholastic attainments of examiners are below those of the candidates to be examined. The first cause is a fruitful source of the second. Teachers are so easily licensed that every good school advertized has, on an average, at least ten applicants; then the underbidding often commences, and the low salary paid has its influence, more or less, on contiguous sections, and the teacher of experience rates nearly on a par with the novice. While the supply so largely exceeds the demand, the price of the teacher's labour must remain too low, and he must be constantly looking around for a more remunerative field. Legislation is also demanded to redress the grievances under which many small school sections labour. When sections were first organized, they were formed to suit the convenience of the then population; as the settlements advanced other sections had to be formed, and the quantity of land that remained was often too small to sustain an average school. But large sections are often unwilling to share with their poorer neighbours; and a few of these having the lion's share of wealth and strength, can bring to bear such an influence upon municipal matters, that it is a very difficult thing indeed to obtain an equitable distribution of land. Township Councillors find this a most vexed question, and one which they would much rather avoid than meet. I think your plan for forming a Court of Appeal, removed from direct local influence, would have answered the purpose well. I think that instead of the aggregate school population of a Township being taken as a basis for the apportionment of Government Grant, the aggregate school attendance should be used. The disparity between the rate per scholar paid in one Township and that paid in another has led me to this opinion. For the first half of last year the rate in Hope was one dollar and fifteen cents, while in Manvers it was only eighty-seven cents. The former Township by not

filling up its schools well, and thus returning a smaller aggregate, receives the large rate above mentioned; while the latter, by sending its children more regularly to school, receives twenty-eight cents less per scholar. This looks like paying a premium for keeping children at home. And since the Local Superintendent must base his division of the grant according to average attendance, it seems to me that the same principle should be followed throughout. Another reason for this is, that the report of average attendance is reliable, while the returns of school population is often only an approximation, and, therefore, not to be depended upon.

XVII. County of Peterborough.

42. *The Reverend Frederick Burt, Anson, Minden and Lutterworth.*—During the year 1869, the whole of the Townships under my charge have been visited with whooping-cough. So every school, from south to north, thence eastward, has been very much unsettled, and indeed closed in some instances for a few weeks, by the prevalence of that enemy to children's comfort. Yet the vigour of youth is the true description of nearly all the schools under my superintendence. I see improvement in reading, grammar, arithmetic and geography. I see improvement in the "art of teaching" in at least four schools. I find a growing desire for better teachers on the part of Trustees, and a more liberal feeling towards teachers after engagement. I can report that our Boards of Trustees evince quite an amount of anxiety for the welfare of the schools of which they are the chosen guardians. Three new sections have opened for active work in the past year, and another opens in April. Two more schools have been furnished with maps, and two are making applications in due form for that necessary furniture for school work. In several schools the new grammar, arithmetic and spelling-book are already introduced. Our public examinations have been less in number and better attended than formerly, giving me grand opportunities of addressing a few words for the weal of our schools, and so for the cause of education, both particular and general. The *Journal of Education* is much prized by Trustees and teachers; but I must report that in many schools it does not appear, so that six complain of its non-receipt.* In the Township of Dysart, settlers are on the increase, and thus the schools are largely attended, nearly equalling that part of Minden Village (where I reside), or that of Kinmount, the second largest, being a small village school on the Bobcaygeon Road. The rest of the schools are small, owing to the stand-still state of the county. You will expect me to say that from this cause my people cannot be liberal in regard to libraries and reward books. In two or three sections the non-attendants are too numerous, but I am full of hope for better days; for every year shews local improvement either in roads, houses, or in articles of dress.

XVIII. County of Victoria.

43. *John Welch, Esquire, Carden.*—It is almost impossible for me to make a report of the schools in this Township on account of the way they are situated. I am sorry to say they are making very slow progress—owing to various causes: First, the Township is new and the roads not fit for children to travel to school during the spring and fall of the year, therefore the schools are kept open only from six to nine months during the year. Secondly. The Trustees, with few exceptions, employ the cheapest teachers they can possibly get, and the consequence is they are continually changing them.

44. *The Reverend Walter Wright, Draper, Macaulay, Ryde, and Stephenson.*—No prizes have been given in any of the schools in operation during 1869. The *Journal of Education* has been received regularly, so far as known to me, *except in School Section No.* 1, *Macaulay.*† It is much prized, as it surely ought to be. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are attended to with regularity and diligence. Increasing interest is manifested through the whole settlement in general education, and there is reason to hope that eight or nine schools will be in operation this year. No. 2, Macaulay, has erected a very neat frame school house. No. 3, Macaulay, is about to erect one also. Nos. 1 and 2,

* The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed. Where it is not received, complaint by letter should be made at once to this Department.

† The *Journal of Education* for this section is regularly mailed to Bracebridge P. O.

Draper, also propose to build. Permit me to say that it seems very desirable indeed, if not indispensable, that the Legislative Grant for this year should be considerably increased, if at all practicable, for the great mass of the population of Muskoka have to contend with very great pecuniary difficulties, so much so, that I doubt very much whether there be an equal section of country in Canada, where there is so strong a desire for educational advantages with so little pecuniary ability to gratify this desire.

45. *John H. Delamere, Esquire, Emily.*—The principal cause of non-attendance of pupils in this section is drunkenness, gross ignorance, and corresponding carelessness of parents. Religious instruction not generally followed in this Township. Programme of County Board fully carried out, and examination questions printed. No such thing as a museum has been attempted here, such things not appreciated. No scientific amusements of any kind practised here. Common School Libraries are, I may say, entirely neglected. The people of this community do not seem to read much. The *Journal of Education* is pretty generally received, but not much used or appreciated—many of the copies are never opened.

XIX. County of Ontario.

46. *James Baird, Esquire, Reach and Scugog.*—The educational interests of these Townships progress favourably. Our Common School system continues to rise in public estimation the longer it is worked, and the better its admirable provisions are understood. Parents, trustees, teachers, and all now acknowledge that the more closely the provisions of the system are adhered to, the better the schools prosper; the consequence is, that the regulations for the guidance of the parties concerned are faithfully followed, and the machinery now works without a jar. At no previous time in the history of the schools of these Townships has there been an equal amount of anxiety manifested for the thorough education of the young; and this feeling manifests its healthful influence, to a greater or less extent, over all our schools. No better proof could be given of the high appreciation of the advantages of our excellent schools than the lively and almost universal interest manifested while the fate of the Amended School Bill was pending before our Legislature at its late session; and, notwithstanding that some of its provisions were distasteful to large numbers throughout the Province, the withdrawal of the measure was regarded with much regret by a vast majority in these Townships. It is now almost universally admitted that our Common School machinery, though complete for the proper working of the system up to the present time, now, in the altered condition of our schools, requires the wheels to be enlarged and one or two additional springs put in. The chief, though not the only obstacle to the rapid advancement of thorough education throughout the whole Province, is the weak sickly schools in the thinly-populated rural districts. The attendance at these schools is necessarily small, and unavoidably irregular; and here the expense of maintaining the school must be borne by a few, and these in many instances not very able. In these instances the trustees must be guided in their selection of a teacher more by the smallness of salary he is willing to accept than by his adaptation to the office. Not that the people of these sections are less desirous than those of the most wealthy sections to have their children well educated, but simply because they cannot afford to hire competent teachers. Again, while the grants apportioned to prosperous sections amount to a considerable sum every year, and do considerable towards the support of these schools, the weaker schools which require it most get very little, scarcely enough to be of any value to them. What is twenty or thirty dollars a year to a school? Absolutely nothing! So the few upon whose shoulders those schools hang so heavily must bear the burden almost unaided; consequently, these sections must be satisfied with such teachers, not as they wish but as they can afford to hire, and the children must be prime losers. The provision in the proposed School Bill to fix the minimum salary of teachers at $300 was certainly a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough, as no hint was given to the weak sections how they could raise even that amount. Provision ought certainly to be made in the Bill for so arranging the various sections that each may be enabled to maintain a good school without pressing too heavily upon the ratepayers of particular sections; and where such a division cannot be effected—where a section cannot conveniently be so laid off as to give it sufficient strength, let the grants to such sections

be increased in a proportionate degree to make up for the deficiency in assessed value. Under these provisions every school section in the Province would be enabled to maintain a good school; and it is only right that it should be so; why should both parents and children have to suffer in this respect in consequence of their residing in one locality more than another in the same Province—parents in being burdened in maintaining the school, and children in having their intellects dwarfed, and deprived of even the rudiments of an education in consequence of the inferior state of the school in the section in which it is their misfortune to reside. It matters little how largely the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities of a country may be endowed, if Common School education be regarded as of secondary importance,—that country will never be great, and has no right to be. But on the contrary, where a good Common School education is considered of primary importance —where it is not only unlawful, but almost impossible for a child to grow up without receiving a fair education—it signifies little what attention the Government gives to the higher institutions of learning, the country will become great, and their institutions will live and prosper under the fostering care of an enlightened people. Another pleasing feature in our system is its complete adaptation to supply all that is really required or can well be expected of a Common School. This is made obvious by the entire absence of any further attempt to increase the number of Separate Schools. While the Separatists of the United States are doing their best to undermine their national system by seeking to create division and animosity in the school ranks, by the threadbare cry of *Godless education*, we can look on with much less anxiety than we otherwise would. But we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that there are parties still to be found willing to retard the progress of secular education, disturb the harmony of the community, and create a division even amongst our children, merely to gratify some whim. We have had our Separate School fights, and would fain hope that we have heard the last of it; but it is to be feared that should the dissentients of the States succeed in creating a diversion in its favour, we may have the contest renewed amongst ourselves. The term Godless education is certainly a dark expression and cannot fail to act injuriously on any school system, especially with those who may not have the means or inclination to investigate the matter for themselves; and this expression being harped in their ears causes them to doubt the propriety of sending their children to school. Our schools are secular institutions and make no pretension to teach theology, but it does not follow that they are Godless on that account. It is intended that all our schools should be opened and closed with prayer, and most of them are so closed. It is true that the Sacred Scriptures are not used as a text book, neither should they be so used. In the first place they are not adapted as a text book to teach reading from, in consequence of their division into verses, neither is it proper that the sacred volume should be thumbed and thrown around as a common class book. Besides, were the Bible used as a text book it would have to be treated as other reading books, as far as explaining the meaning of the various subjects, but where could the teacher be found whose explanation would be acceptable to a mixed community, such as we find in all our school sections. The Bible, however, must not be banished from our schools; its daily use, though not as a class book, could not fail to produce the most important results. Let from ten to a dozen verses be read to the school with the greatest care, every morning and evening. This should be done either by the teacher or by one of the more advanced pupils, selected by the teacher from day to day. This privilege might be given as a reward for exemplary conduct, but on no account should it be given to anyone who cannot read well; and those who do read should not be allowed to proceed unless they read with the greatest care, and sufficiently loud and distinct to be heard by all present. This would be of much importance to the school, and the position of *public reader* would soon come to be regarded—as it really would be—one of honour, and would be sought after by those pupils capable of performing the duty. The effect on the entire school, in the matter of discipline alone, would be of the utmost importance, not speaking of the still greater advantages sure to result from the practice. The fact of the whole school sitting in perfect stillness from five to ten minutes every morning, listening to the careful reading of the Scriptures ere they commence the labour of the day, could scarcely fail to tell favourably on the conduct of the day; and a repetition of this before retiring from school would produce its pleasing fruits on the out-door

exercises of the evening. With one or two exceptions the work of the schools during the past year has been highly satisfactory, the utmost good feeling prevailed amongst the parents, trustees, and teachers, and this contributed not a little to the prosperity of the schools. The improved text books are producing their beneficial effects; a deeper interest is being manifested in the several subjects taught, and consequently a more thorough knowledge is acquired. The new series of reading books is far ahead of the old, and the new grammar is a decided improvement on its predecessors. Taking our text books as a whole, they will compare favourably with those of any other land in their adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, and the time is not far distant when the Province of Ontario will take its place in the front rank amongst those nations who regard the thorough education of their children as their chief glory.

47. *J. D. Smith, Esquire, M.D., Scott.*—The cause of non-attendance in *Section No.* 1 is not known. The school is opened with prayer, and the results are beneficial. The programme for County Board Examinations is followed and the questions are printed. No school museum. Books are covered, numbered, &c. *Journal of Education* is received with much benefit. The library exerts a very good influence. *Section No.* 2. Cause of non-attendance not known. General regulations in regard to religious instruction followed, with good results. Programme for County Board Examinations is followed and questions written. No school library or school museum. Prizes distributed and with good results. *Journal of Education* is regularly received, and produces very beneficial effects on the school. *Section No.* 3. Cause of non-attendance, negligence of parents. Religious instruction fully observed. Programme for County Board Examinations is followed and questions printed. No museum or library. *Journal of Education* is not received, but wanted badly. *Section No.* 4. Cause of non-attendance, indifference. Religious instruction followed. No museum. No library. Prizes were distributed. *Journal of Education* is received. *Section No.* 5. Cause of non-attendance not given. Religious instruction not followed. No school museum, &c. No library. No prizes. *Journal of Education* not received, *wanted. Section No.* 6. Cause of non-attendance not given. General religious instruction followed. No magic lanterns, &c. &c. No library. No prizes. The *Journal of Education* is received and considered a benefit.

XX. County of York.

48. *The Reverend James Brooks, Etobicoke.*—According to the reports received, there are more non-attendant children in the Roman Catholic Separate part of No. 6 Section than in all the other 9 sections together—20 against 16. The reason, I suppose, is indifference about education. There are still a few of those persons who think, and say:—"I have got on without education, and my children can do so likewise." But little attention is given to stated religious instruction in the Common Schools—Sunday Schools abound in this Township. The programme for teachers' examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. Not any of the schools of this Township have attempted anything of a museum, &c. Not any that I am aware of have introduced scientific instruments. The libraries are not as much appreciated as they ought to be, and many of the books are in a neglected state. I will endeavour to give more attention to this subject in my school visitations. There were prizes distributed in only four schools out of ten in this Township during the past year. In the hands of an earnest and skilful teacher, prizes may be used to great advantage. I cannot speak particularly of the result connected with their distribution. This question I think will have the effect of leading me to lecture on the subject in the schools. The *Journal of Education* is received in nearly all the school sections,* but like the library books, I think it is not as highly appreciated as it ought to be.

49. *The Reverend James Carmichael, King.*—As this is my first year in the office, I can say but little about the progress or the want of progress in the several schools. Trustees seem to be becoming more alive to the importance of doing away with the vicious system of changing the teacher at the end of every year. They are also slowly awakening to the consciousness that the cheapest teacher they can engage may not be on the whole the best.

* Where the *Journal of Education* is not received, complaint should at once be made by letter to the Department, as it is regularly mailed to all the school sections in Etobicoke.

The school-houses are all in good condition—commodious, warm, well-furnished, and cleanly kept. In most of the schools the library is in a dilapidated condition. Little interest is felt in it by the scholars or their parents, and no care is taken to renew or increase it. The average returns for the latter half of 1869, fell far short of the returns for the former half—measles, scarlet fever, colds, &c., interfered a good deal with the attendance of the schools for the greater part of the summer. There are still in several of the sections too many children who never attend school, and the almost universal cause is the "indifference of parents." In one or two instances where the districts are large and sparsely peopled, distance from the school may be the reason of non-attendance of the children. In every school the new series of national readers are used exclusively. The Trustees in several instances report that the *Journal of Education* is not received regularly,* nor read when received, nor useful when read. I have endeavoured to arouse both Trustees and teachers out of this apathy in regard to the *Journal*, and I believe that if it were carefully read it would be of very great advantage to all parties. I am sorry to find that the Bible and Testament are almost wholly excluded from the school; I think that, less or more, it should have a place in the work of every day in the school.

50. *The Reverend D. H. Fletcher, Scarborough.*—I have, since I came to reside in the Township nine years ago, though not acting as Superintendent till recently, watched with deep interest the gradual improvement of our Common Schools. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to report that there has been a most decided progress during that period. The old uncomfortable school-houses have been gradually disappearing and giving place to buildings of a superior class that are a credit to the Township, and of immense benefit to teachers and pupils. We have now excellent brick houses in six sections. They are commodious, and well adapted in every respect for educational purposes. The one erected last year in Section No. 1, cost over *three thousand dollars*. I am sure it will be gratifying to you to know, as indicating the attachment of the people to our admirable school system, that this amount, somewhat large for a rural section, was most cheerfully paid in two annual instalments without a *single dissenting* voice. We have still, I regret to say, buildings (frame) of an inferior description in four sections. I have strongly urged the ratepayers to replace these without delay with better houses. This will be accomplished in two sections next summer, and I hope without any great delay in the other two sections. All the schools are free. The Holy Scriptures are read in them all. They are also opened and closed with prayer. *Non-attendance.* The number of children of school age, not attending school, is comparatively small—between four and five per cent. of the whole. The cause assigned in the different reports for their non-attendance is "indifference of parents." While the criminal negligence of parents is undoubtedly the chief cause, I find as a general thing, that in every section where the teacher is thoroughly efficient and popular, there are few children who do not attend. The non-attendance in one section was largely owing to the unpopularity of the teacher, and in another to the want of school accommodation provided by the Trustees. There are still some who are strongly opposed to compulsory education, but it seems to me perfectly plain that when parents criminally neglect their duty to their children the law should interfere. If men of property are taxed for the support of our excellent schools, it is but fair and just that indifferent parents should be compelled to send their children to the schools for a certain period each year, in order to prevent them growing up in ignorance and crime, a curse to society. There are no Common School libraries in this Township yet. Their place is in a good measure supplied by other libraries—one of these established several years ago, contains 1,400 volumes on various subjects. A large number of the inhabitants avail themselves of it. I should rejoice to see a library established in every school section. Prizes were given during last year in only five schools, and that to a very limited extent. I regret this very much, for I am fully persuaded that the judicious distribution of prizes, besides diffusing a large amount of useful knowledge, tends to promote regularity of attendance and diligence in study. The average salary paid to male teachers last year was only $365.55, a very slight increase on the preceding year. I am extremely anxious to have it raised to at least $400. The low remuneration which Trustees are disposed to give teachers is most prejudicial to the efficiency and progress of our schools. I have known several young

* The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed to all the school sections in King.

men of talent and energy, efficient and successful teachers who felt themselves constrained to abandon a profession which they loved, owing to the inadequate remuneration which teachers receive. I am informed by some of the merchants of your city, that men engaged as porters, who have scarcely any education receive an annual income of $400 each, and in some instances more. Surely it is not to the credit of our people to pay less to the teacher of their children who has spent much time and money in qualifying himself to discharge intelligently the arduous duties of his profession, than a Toronto merchant pays to his porter, who perhaps can only with difficulty write his own name.

51. *The Reverend John Bredin, Vaughan.*—The number of children not attending any school in this Township is a mere fraction of the children of school age, and their non-attendance is mainly attributable to distance from the school house. While the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, nearly all the schools are opened and closed with the reading of the scriptures and prayer. The programme for County Board examinations is strictly followed, the examination questions being printed, and the examinations are considered to be thorough and searching. Of the 19 teachers employed, 13 hold first class, and the rest second class, grade A certificates. Two commodious school houses of brick have been built, and a third purchased during the year. There are still two sections in the Township in which a rate bill is retained. Complaints are occasionally made in reference to the irregularity of the arrival* of the *Journal of Education*. Could its despatch and delivery be more punctually observed, its influence for good would be largely augmented. It is not too much to add that the several provisions of the School Act, under active and vigilant Trustees and energetic teachers, are largely fulfilling the expectations of parents and guardians in imparting to the young a sound and practical education.

XXI. County of Simcoe.

52. *Robert F. Banting, Esquire, Essa.*—The schools of Essa were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. We had one excellent new frame school house erected the past year in section No. 2, at a cost of about $800. The people in general submit willingly to the trustees' rates, and there appears a greater desire to obtain the services of competent teachers, indeed your very excellent school system was never more highly appreciated, and particularly so since the rumour of the contemplated changes in the same, which said changes I fear would not be very well received in this Township. There is, however, one source of complaint which I think should be remedied, and that is, in sections where the school house is situated on the borders of the Township, parties in the adjoining Townships or Villages, in order to secure the privilege of attending such schools, are unprincipled enough to rent a small patch of land in said sections at a nominal price, and then claim the right of sending their children to such schools, and in this way, for the sum of 5 or 6 cents of an annual assessment, send as many children, perhaps to crowd the school, the supporters of which have, at a heavy tax upon themselves, secured a good school house and employed a first-class teacher. I have known instances of this kind in my own neighbourhood, and I think some enactment should be made to remedy the evil. Before concluding, Reverend Sir, permit me to indulge in the fond hope that the educational interests of Ontario may for many, many years to come, enjoy the blessing of your able superintendence and fostering care.

53. *William Harvey, Esquire, Flos.*—In school sections where prizes have been distributed a beneficial influence is exerted, not only in stimulating the children to persevere in their studies, but in the instructive and interesting reading matter which the prize books contain. The number of non-attendants is small, and is mostly caused by bad roads and distance from school. The schools in Flos are all free, which appears to be the favourite system in this part of the country.

54. *The Reverend Jacob Poole, Innisfil.*—The present school organization of the Dominion of Canada is a great blessing to the inhabitants at large, especially so when contrasted with the state of things forty years ago, without system or order. If a school existed in any locality and a teacher proposed himself, one or two ambitious men went round the neighbourhood enquiring who would send their children to school; if one

* The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed to all the school sections in Vaughan.

family agreed to do so another would not, and here the difficulty arose, and if it was removed there was no certainty how long it would continue, and it was almost a certainty it would not continue long. It would be well if the present generation would consider how much better their condition is under the present school system, with all its appliances, and although there is a vast sum of money expended annually on the public schools, there is a proportionate return for it in the removal of ignorance, and a great amount of knowledge gained, and the intellect greatly improved. The present state of the schools of Innisfil is improving under a class of competent teachers, who are in general prompt in their duty and competent to teach the branches established by law. The school houses are also accommodating, with the exception of two or three of them, and it is expected that they will soon be removed by the erection of others in their place. Some of the schools, however, are not as well supplied with maps as would be desirable—some have libraries and prize books, and others have not. It is to be regretted that trustees are not more ambitious in availing themselves of the very liberal offer held forth by the Chief Superintendent as an inducement to supply the schools with a greater variety of reading than they would have otherwise. I find, in visiting the schools from time to time, one deficiency but too general in teachers; they do not study the varied capacities of the junior pupils under their care so as to know how to deal with each one according to their diversified temperaments; a timid nervous child requires to be patiently borne with by the teacher, otherwise the memory fails, and fearfulness and trembling follow, and then the pupil in that state is incapacitated to learn anything. If the teacher in such a case should yield to his own feeling, as some do, the consequence would be that servile fear would suddenly seize the child, and in that state the teacher would be of no more use to such a child than he would be in attempting to hammer knowledge into the heart of a stone.

55. *G. Carson McManus, Esquire, M.D., Nottawasaga.*—Various reasons are assigned for the non-attendance of children. I might mention a few of the principal ones, viz., distance, bad roads, and indifference of parents. In some places the proper roads are not opened, and in order to get to the school house they would have to travel some four or five miles in a round about way. Indifference of parents is, I am sorry to say, the great cause in the majority of cases, and one that cannot be easily remedied. Some parents think that if their children can read round-hand and spell their own names that they are qualified for any positions in life with grace and credit to their parents, who have sacrificed so much to give them a superior education as they term it. Others are too much interested in worldly matters, and cannot spare their valuable time or services at home to allow their children to go to school. A thousand and one things are to be done and they cannot go to-day, and when to-morrow comes matters are no better, and so on until they grow up in ignorance. Religious instruction is not followed, owing, I presume, to the great diversity of opinion; some object because the teacher is a Presbyterian, and others because he is a Methodist, and thereby neglect the matter altogether. The books are all covered and labelled where libraries are, but they are very few. As to the influence of libraries, no information given by the Trustees, but I am fully satisfied a great deal of benefit is derived from them. Where prizes have been distributed they have exerted a beneficial influence in stimulating the youth to action, and have caused them to take a lively interest in their studies in order to compete with their fellow students. In my opinion, if all the schools were to adopt the principle and expend a respectable amount in prizes half-yearly, our Common Schools would be in a better condition. There seem to be (according to the Trustees' Annual Reports) four schools that have not received the *Journal of Education.** In the sections where it has been received the Trustees are highly pleased with it, and consider it indispensable. It renders them very useful information on various subjects, of which they would otherwise be ignorant.

56. *The Reverend James Ferguson, Oro.*—All the schools in this Township were in operation during the year. Trustees, teachers, and people work together harmoniously for the one grand end of building up and consolidating our Common Schools. The larger part of our school houses are good substantial and commodious buildings, and the whole are well furnished with maps and blackboards. The majority of our teachers have taught

* These sections are Nos. 8, 14, 15, 19. The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed for them to Stayner, Avening, Dunedin, and Duntroon.

for years in the Township, and some in the same section ; and their enthusiasm and devotedness to their work tell very favourably on the attendance and advancement of the pupils. There was no change of teachers during the year, and there was a slight increase in the average of salary given them. The distribution of prizes is becoming very popular, and will soon extend to all the schools. Recitation is practised in seven of our schools, and it is found to be a help to all the other studies of the school room,—to the reading especially. I am not satisfied with the answers of the Trustees to the questions respecting the general population and the school children in the sections. In my next I hope to report more to my own satisfaction in these particulars. Though I believe the number of children reported as attending no school is given higher than it ought to be, yet I fear the number attending no school is still too large. The contemplated formation of a new school section, if accomplished, may have the effect of materially lessening the number of non-attendants from distance.

57. *Alexander Hislop, Esquire, Sunnidale.*—I have much pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency of the teachers, all of whom held second-class certificates, save one, while that one has obtained a first-class certificate at the last examination of the Board of Public Instruction at Barrie. Within the last two or three years a vast improvement has been observable in the proficiency and deportment of the pupils—attributable in a great measure to the Township competitive examinations and the awarding of prizes, as also to the deeper interest felt by parents and Trustees in the proper education of the young. The non-attendance in some cases is owing to the children being put to work, and in others to indifference, probably. Religious instruction is mostly confined to the Sabbath services. Examinations at the County Board are yet conducted orally, save in arithmetic, the questions in which are written. Libraries, where used, are exerting a favourable influence upon the community. We had one Township examination of the schools, and prizes awarded last year, also prizes were given in three sectional examinations, in all cases with good effect. The feeling of the public generally seems against *frequent* Township examinations, as they might cause teachers to devote too much time and labour to a *few* to the neglect of others. Where the *Journal of Education* is received the result must be good ; but School Sections Nos. 3 and 4 report their not getting the *Journal* regularly.*

58. *The Reverend John Flood, B.A., Tay and Tiny.*—General regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, except when I can give some attention to this duty, amidst many other pressing claims upon my time. The little that I can do, however, evidently produces very desirable results. And I think this is one strong argument for being careful in every alteration of the school law, to let the office of Local Superintendent be open to many well educated clergymen. If the office be made of such a nature that ministers cannot accept it in connection with their other employment, the change will lamentably diminish religious sentiments and principles. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed ; but the questions are not printed. There are not any Common School libraries in Tiny or Tay. The cause of non-attendance is chiefly great distance from the school. The distribution of prizes is doing much good. None of the schools here have magic lanterns or museums. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received.

59. *George Sneath, Esquire, Vespra.*—Education continues to make progress in this Township. Parents and guardians are becoming more alive to the importance of providing the means by which the youth, placed under their charge, may acquire that knowledge which will enable them to keep pace with the progress of the rest of the world, make them good men and women, and useful citizens. The average attendance of pupils is increasing. In my experience, I have generally found that a good teacher would command a good attendance of scholars, therefore, I have endeavoured to impress on the minds of the Trustees of the schools under my charge, the great importance, and also economy of employing competent teachers, even at double the amount of salary incompetent ones would offer their incompetent services for, and I am happy to say with success ; for not one third-class and only one second-class teacher are employed in the Township. The principal cause of non-attendance reported by the Trustees is, "distance from the school-house." One Board reports, "incompetency of teacher." Printed examination papers have not hitherto been

* The *Journal* is regularly mailed for these sections to Brentwood and New Lowell.

used by the Board of Public Instruction for this circuit, but a resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Board adopting that method. Prizes have been distributed during the year, in all the sections but one, with good results. The *Journal of Education*, where regularly received, is much appreciated, but, unfortunately, and from what cause I cannot say, it very seldom comes to hand in this Township.*

XXII. County of Halton.

60. *Daniel McLeod, Esquire, Nelson.*—The teachers in Nelson are generally active and efficient in their vocation, sober and steady in their habits, and all of good moral character; four hold Normal School certificates, eleven County Board, and the schools under their charge are flourishing and prosperous. There are fifteen schools and thirteen section school houses; five are of brick, one of stone, and seven frame. All, except one, are held by freehold tenure, and valued at $8,075, with $941 of school furniture, apparatus, &c.; some are well supplied with maps and other school requisites, others not so well—one map is the sum total reported in one school section. It is to be regretted that there is no Common School library in the Township. The existence of fourteen Sunday School libraries with 3,064 volumes may be assigned as in part the cause, yet, however useful the books connected with such institutions may be, and they confessedly are so, they supply but in a small degree the reading wants of the community. Prizes were distributed in nine schools, yet only seven give the amount paid. One section awarded $60 worth to the deserving, another $47.25, and another $32, with highly beneficial results. It will be admitted by most that prizes offered as a reward of merit must exert a salutary influence in stimulating to diligence, and a laudable emulation to excel. The books, too, thus obtained, besides affording gratification as prizes, furnish a store of useful knowledge for all after life. Eighty-one are returned as not attending any school. The cause of non-attendance is by some ascribed to Rate Bill, by others to distance from school and neglect of parents, others again assign the want of a compulsory law as the sole cause. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction seem to be followed statedly in three schools only, yet nearly all open and close with prayer and use the Bible or Testament; one reports good as resulting from their observance. Where a teacher whose walk and conversation are becoming the gospel, imparts religious instruction in a manner adapted to the capacity of his pupils, it must, through the Divine blessing, result in good in a greater or less degree. Teachers requiring certificates in the County of Halton have to pass through a pretty severe ordeal of examination, especially those of the first class. New questions are printed for every semi-annual examination, and a high standard of qualification required. The *Journal of Education* is received regularly by ten Sections; by one sometimes; another does not answer the question; and another says that it is not received;† seven say that it is useful; four do not answer that part of the question; and two say no. Allow me, as an individual, to say that I always receive the *Journal* with pleasure. The sketches given in it from time to time of individuals who, by persevering industry and application have, by the blessing of God, raised themselves to positions of distinction and usefulness among their fellow men, are of a nature to interest and please almost every reader, and to stimulate to a noble ardour to rise. The instructions given to school officers and Departmental notices are indispensable. The miscellaneous papers we read with pleasure. The matter relating to educational institutions and education generally may not, perhaps, interest a certain class, yet such matter should find a place in a paper devoted to educational intelligence.

61. *Charles Sovereign, Esquire, Trafalgar.*—There are some things, in my judgment, that militate against the advancement of our schools, such as the want of care in the selection of teachers, and their too frequent change when selected. If good teachers were encouraged to continue longer in their respective schools, it would be a great advantage to all concerned. *Frequent change of books.*—Children, whose time is limited, cannot afford to divide too much of that limited time between new books and new studies. There is a great want of interest in many of those who are legally privileged visitors of schools,

* The *Journal of Education* is regularly mailed to all the sections in Vespra.

† " regularly mailed to all the sections.

the average even of school trustees is but a fraction over three visits to each school per year; by municipal councillors but two visits; by Judges and Members of Parliament but one visit during the year. School Section No. 9 received but one visit during the year, and No. 12 but one also. Hence you can in some measure discover the reason why the reports of the Township have not been better. It is the want of interest in those who have the management of the schools. These remarks do not apply to all; there are many honourable exceptions.

XXIII. County of Wentworth.

62. *The Reverend George A. Bull, M.A., Barton.*—The report of schools in Barton Township for 1869 is highly satisfactory; all the schools are free, and the attendance of children of school age is very good. This, with diligent and competent teachers, is sufficient proof that much work has been done in promoting the education of our young people. Libraries are still few, but those which we have had for several years continue to be highly appreciated. It is, therefore, singular that the majority of our sections have not procured libraries, when the pleasure and profit of good books are acknowledged. The Scriptures are generally read, and prayers used at the opening and closing school hours of all except one, according to my report. I have to speak in the highest terms of our teachers—they have proved themselves highly competent and painstaking in every instance, and are held in much esteem. Trustees have been also very diligent and careful in their duties.

63. *The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley.*—Religious exercises are, as you see, commonly observed in the schools under my charge, even where there are mixed Protestants and Roman Catholics. We have had no religious difficulty in this Township in the schools, so far as I have heard. I have noticed that quiet, unassuming, earnest discharge of this duty disarms opposition. As usual, I inform you, that the programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and that the examination questions are printed. And this County has given a most unequivocal expression of preference for the present School Bill, when compared with the Bill recently abandoned by the Legislature of Ontario, and so we have worn the present educational harness until it ceases to gall, as all new things will do at first; we would just like for some time to leave it alone. We have no museums of botany, &c., nor magic lanterns for the pupils in this Township. I am sorry that our school libraries remain so few, and that the books, being some time in the hands of the people, are not so much in request as they were some years ago. Additions of books to the libraries would soon revive the interest, but these are being slowly made. Prizes were distributed in seven of our section schools. The results generally are satisfactory, and advancement on the part of the pupils, with a slight mixture here and there of jealousy. But I believe that with thorough impartiality in their distribution, the evils resulting from prizes might be reduced to a minimum. Unless I put a direct question about the *Journal of Education*, I hear no remarks made. I do not endorse the depreciatory remarks that many indulge in, and always feel glad when the *Journal* is laid upon my table. It seems to me, however, that the paper on meteorology is too heavy for popular appreciation, and would be far better if presented in a short readable article giving the chief result. Let the details from each station be of course kept by the Chief Superintendent for the use of some future historian of the Dominion. Let me conclude by saying that there are numerous Sabbath Schools and libraries in this Township, and also other libraries than those reported. My conviction is that the general population returned as 5,775 is too small, but I have no means of correcting the number. Some of the Trustees carefully take census, others content themselves with making an estimate of the population, and one or two Trustee Corporations leave that work to me. The protracted harvest diminished the school attendance last fall.

64. *The Reverend George Cheyne, A.M., Binbrooke and Saltfleet.*—I have much pleasure in stating that the schools in these Townships, with very few exceptions, have been carried on successfully during the year. Most of the teachers are well qualified. All but one in Binbrooke and several in Saltfleet hold first-class certificates, and are efficient and successful in conducting the operations of the school, and imparting instruction. Several of the teachers have been retained during five, six, or seven years in the same school sections,

which speaks well both for teachers and people. There seems less tendency to change teachers than formerly. This may arise from an improved class of teachers, and from the felt advantages of retaining the same teachers when they are discharging their duties successfully. Trustees take an increasing interest in schools, and better and improved school accommodation is being provided. In School Section No. 9, Saltfleet, they are preparing to erect a new stone school-house during the coming season. Most of the school-houses are sufficiently large and commodious, and fitted up in the improved manner. The schools in Binbrooke have been kept open during the year, an average of eleven and a half months, and in Saltfleet eleven and one-third; the average in Saltfleet being reduced by a change of teachers in two instances. There is a growing disposition on the part of Trustees and teachers, to have a vacation of a month, from the middle of July to the middle of August. An arrangement to this effect is sometimes made between them. The cause of non-attendance, I believe to be as I have formerly stated. In a few cases it may arise from indifference, but for the most part it is owing to distance from school in the younger, and employment at home of the older, who have already got a pretty fair education. Prizes are given in many schools with advantage. They encourage and stimulate the scholars to diligence, and do harm only when injudiciously given. The opportunity afforded to different denominations to give religious instruction is not embraced in these Townships. This can be better done in families. The *Journal of Education* is generally received and appreciated, and I have no doubt is instrumental for good in teaching Trustees and others to take a greater interest in the cause of education, by diffusing intelligence on the subject. Libraries do not seem to be valued and improved as they ought to be; and hence their influence is not great. But one School Section in Saltfleet, No 7, has a library. In it the books are cared for and read to some extent. In Binbrooke, where the Council obtained a library, and divided it among the School Sections, in some the libraries have become dissipated, and I suppose the books are in the hands of the inhabitants; in others, they are well kept, and more or less read. Sabbath School libraries, which are in connection with every church, also afford facilities of reading and imparting useful information. If the inhabitants of a country are not a reading people they cannot be intelligent; hence the importance of affording every facility of acquiring useful knowledge, and giving the young a taste for reading. The annual reports of Trustees are greatly improved, still they are not so full and accurate as they might be; and the Superintendent has sometimes to depend on his personal knowledge in answering some of the questions. On the whole, I am happy to say, that the schools in these Townships, and I hope throughout the Province, are in a prosperous state.

65. *The Reverend Alexander MacLean, M.A., Flamboro' West.*—As to non-attendance: (1) Rate bill; (2) Drunken parents; (3) Vagrant habits; (4) Untidiness; (5) Real want of clothing. The County Board gives a severe examination, invariably, by printed questions, renewed every half year. The general regulations for religious instruction in the schools, after school-hours, is not followed—there being no resident ministers of the gospel except the Superintendent. I know of no attempts to commence a museum as yet. The library books are covered, labelled and generally well-used, and the influence is good. I wonder that there are so few libraries in the Township. The influence of prizes seems to be inversely to their frequency—their benefit wanes as their numbers increase—the fewer the better unless great discretion be employed by teachers, scholars, and parents—a conjunction not often to be met with. It were well if the *Journal of Education* could be sent out earlier, and more definitely addressed, so as to reach the school sections earlier and more surely.* This is a reason why the paper has not a wider range, and a deeper hold in our school sections; it is a pity that its real value should not be more fully appreciated, and the kind design of this truly great boon to our country be fully carried out. Where it is regularly read, its usefulness is patent. I fear its absorbing topics must lie in another direction, and that the *Journal's* high literary merit is not so great a merit with some Trustees as if it were a daily market list. There must be a mistake in the report from Section No. 5, in regard to indigent pupils—40 being reported. The *indigents* generally keep out of the schools unless they are free schools.

* The *Journal* is regularly mailed each month to all the sections in Flamboro' West.

XXIV. County of Brant.

66. *The Reverend John Armour, Burford.*—The general regulations I answer negatively. There is nothing done of which the writer is aware. Yes, the programme for teachers' examination is observed. The library books are covered. A good effect, I believe, is produced by the library. Without doubt, a beneficial influence has been exerted by the distribution of prizes. This Township is much divided about the publication of the *Journal of Education*—some in favour and others against. It seems in some cases to have lost its influence, and in others not so. I do not know that I can say anything further on this point.

67. *The Reverend Elisha Draper, Oakland.*—Cause of non-attendance of pupils is negligence of parents. The regulations as to religious instruction are followed in one school, and with a good effect as far as my observation goes. It depends altogether upon the teachers after all. The regulations for the examination of teachers are followed, and some of the questions are printed and some oral. The Trustees are considering the propriety of purchasing a library. A good influence is produced by distributing prizes—it stimulates emulation. The schools never see the *Journal of Education*—one of the Trustees gets it out of the office and keeps it.*

68. *Robert H. Dee, Esquire, M.D., pro-Superintendent, Onondaga.*—The Reverend D. W. Duane, Local Superintendent of the Township of Onondaga, being absent, requested me to do the school business for him. I have, therefore, the honour to inform you that I have this day forwarded the Annual Report. I have also great pleasure in stating that all the schools in this Township have done well during the past year. The new books are considered a very great improvement. The number of children not attending any school is but small—the cause of such non-attendance, in most cases, is carelessness on the part of parents. In some of the schools the religious instructions are carried out, and with good results. At County Board, instructions carried out—examinations both in writing and by *viva voce*. No museums or magic lanterns in any of the schools. There has been no librarian in this Township for some years, therefore the books are not in as good a condition as they ought to be, but when they are taken out good has been done, and if new books were purchased and the whole library matter attended to, much more good would result. No prizes have been given. The *Journal* is not received regularly in some of the sections.† I think it would be better to send it direct to the Local Superintendent, and let him deliver the numbers to the various school sections. The *Journal* is always useful, and it is much to be regretted that some of the sections do not get it.

XXV. County of Lincoln.

69. *Charles B. Millner, Esquire, Grantham.*—Although not able to say that the state of our Common Schools is quite satisfactory, yet the average attendance of children is increasing, and the expenditure is larger than heretofore. More progress might be made if the teachers were of a superior order, for many are young people of no experience and very little learning. In the twelve schools which I report there are five male teachers, whilst the females number eight. Parents censure this, as all prefer men ; still the Trustees are not to blame, as they are willing to pay well if able to procure the experienced teachers they desire. It is customary to say that indifference of parents prevents their children's attendance, but I do not coincide with this excuse, being satisfied that every good teacher has had his school room too full rather than otherwise ; on the other hand poor teachers fail in presenting a fair average. The new series of books meets with warm approval, and are used with the exception of one or two cases, where poverty prevents the purchase, in such cases teachers must allow the use of old ones or dismiss the children untaught. At Circuit No. 2, meeting in St. Catharines for the examination of teachers, the questions are written, and every care is taken to license none but proper persons. But to make an examination satisfactory, the questions should be uniform throughout the Province, which could only be done by having them printed and forwarded through the

* All the sections report Oakland Post Office, where the *Journal* is regularly mailed.

† The *Journal* is regularly mailed to all the sections in Onondaga.

Education Office. The authorized prayers are read, and the New Testament is used in most schools. All our schools were kept open during the year, and the majority free. This year all are free. The Common School library is not much used, yet the hundred volumes can be readily exchanged for the same number, from the general stock of one thousand. The *Journal of Education* comes to hand very irregularly.*

70. *Eli Gregory, Esquire, Louth.*—There is still a very large number not attending any school, but the number is growing less. The number reported this year was 34—being 16 less than last year. The cause is still the neglect of parents. The programme of examinations by County Boards is observed in most cases, and the questions nearly all printed. The religious instructions not observed by all, and are of very little benefit to all appearance. There is no museum or class of botany, magic lantern, or other scientific amusement. The books are labelled and covered, but are now the worse for wear. The libraries exert a good influence in all cases. In one school, prizes were distributed and had a good effect. The *Journal of Education* has not been received regularly, and I have therefore had a number of applications for this important paper.†

71. *The Reverend Daniel Collard, Niagara.*—The work of education is progressing slowly but steadily. I believe that there is an increasing interest on the part of parents to have their children instructed, and on the part of the teachers there is an increasing desire to obtain knowledge and to impart it to the pupils. The last examination was a proof of this, and my visits to the schools give me still further proof. The schools in this Township were all free, with one exception. There are a few cases of non-attendance, which is owing to the neglect of parents. Religious instructions are not generally followed, but where they are the result is good. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. No museum commenced. There are no magic lanterns. Prizes have been distributed but in one instance—the effect was good. The *Journal of Education* exerts a very good influence.

XXVI. County of Welland.

72. *Alexander Reid, Esquire, Crowland.*—You will observe that all the schools in this Township are free, a result hitherto unattained, so that the principle of free schools appears to be commending itself to the general public. It is a matter of congratulation that so large a portion of the children of school age have attended some portion of the year at school, so that less than one-thirteenth of the whole number have not attended any school, still it is to be regretted that even so small a fraction should be deprived of the advantages of the school-room. The reason generally assigned for non-attendance is indifference of parents, which, I presume, holds true in the majority of instances; not knowing the worth of education themselves, they are quite willing to deprive their offspring of its advantages. There is no religious instruction given in any of the schools in this Township. The idea generally entertained, I believe, is that the school-room is not the proper place, but that in the family, the Sabbath School and the church, such instruction should be given, and in this view, I fully concur. The programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the examination questions are uniformly printed. I am still sorry to observe the apathy and indifference manifested in regard to school libraries. There is not a public library in the Township, nor yet a Common School library, although the inducements held out by the Department are very tempting. Yet, it is to be hoped, the people will soon arise from their lethargy, and avail themselves of the valuable boon. Prizes were distributed in only one school, and then only on the ground of prompt attendance, and no doubt will act as an incentive to others to go and do likewise.

73. *The Reverend W. E. Cooper, M.A., Humberstone.*—It is a matter of deep regret that no improvement can be seen in the standard of the schools of this Township for the year past; on the contrary, they have rather deteriorated. This seems to have arisen from two causes: first of all, the people themselves, not having had good opportunities of acquiring an education in their own early days, are consequently unable to form a correct opinion as to the necessity or advantage of such a thing for their children;

* This must be the fault of the Postmaster as it is regularly mailed.

† When the *Journal* is not received complaint should be made by letter to the Department.

this results in carelessness about the attendance of their children at school, a very slight reason being sufficient to induce them to keep their children at home. And it may be owing to the same deficiency of education that the parents, and through them the Trustees, are always having the teachers changed, no one being at all able, it would seem, to comprehend the mischief wrought by this constant change. A very unfortunate proof was afforded during the year of the utter futility of the Local Superintendent's visits and influence on this point. A young man was engaged as teacher in a school where there was need of ability and energy; at the end of two months a very striking and reliable improvement had taken place; the Trustees, notwithstanding all that the Local Superintendent could urge, refused to continue the teacher's engagement, and "hired" a young woman, a relative of an influential person in the section, saving thus a few dollars, and the result was the school went down literally almost to zero in a few months—only 8 pupils being present at the time of the Superintendent's visit. Of course when the teachers are engaged only for a few months, there is no restraint felt by them in regard to public opinion; they only desire to get on quietly until their time is up, when they can wander away, perhaps to a distance, and get another school. It must be candidly confessed, however, that the class of persons who obtain employment as teachers is certainly quite good enough for the pay they get, the treatment they receive, and the estimation in which their occupation is held. The effect upon the schools is exactly what might be expected. Before leaving this part of the subject, I should like to record a strong protest against the present system of leaving the dismissal of the teacher solely in the power of the Local Board. No teacher of real worth should be required to put himself so entirely in the hands of men in so many cases utterly unfit to judge of his qualifications for his position; and besides, the teacher has no real power by himself to suspend for any time, far less to expel, the most unruly pupil, thus even the power of maintaining discipline is really not in the teacher's hands; under these circumstances we cannot wonder at the unsatisfactory state of the schools. I cannot help thinking that a wise step to take would be to make the dismissal of a teacher dependent on the consent of the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Local Superintendent, or a majority of them, and also fixing a minimum salary for the teacher, say $20 per month for rural schools, and $25 for every village of 300 inhabitants, in the case of teachers having sole charge of a school. The system of "permits" by Local Superintendents might be discontinued, as there is now a full supply of certificated teachers, many of whom are unemployed, and really the "permit" is a most material aid to the "cheap teacher" advocates. and therefore as great a bar to the duly qualified teachers. In this Township it will readily be understood how little influence is wrought by libraries, or by the *Journal of Education*. The people would really not be willing to have their money spent on that, the good of which they cannot well see. The Local Superintendent has tried, by means of lectures, to awaken a right feeling in the people, but those who can be induced to attend these lectures are the very people who have the interests of the schools most at heart. The ignorant, the careless, and the obstructive cannot be prevailed upon to come to the only means in their reach of having their misconceptions and objections explained away. Not only does the indifference and ignorance of parents cause a poor attendance of their children at school, but more frequently, I believe, parents keep their children out of school from dissatisfaction with the teacher; the people are thus able, in many cases, to force the Trustees to change the teacher, and finding the plan succeed they, of course, put it in practice when they fancy they see occasion for it. The only remedy for all these defects must be sought in patiently working on till a better educated generation succeeds the present one; *they* will have sufficient knowledge of the advantages of education to value it more, and their children will derive the benefit that the present school system could give had it a fair chance. The evils indicated above are the results of the very state of things which a patient working out of the system will in time cure, and the existence of these evils is noticed only that we may feel that there is work to be done; were we to persuade ourselves that all is satisfactory there would be no great endeavor to improve. The knowledge of even failure is useful as an incentive to greater perseverance, and the lessons thus learnt must, to all right thinking people, prove of very great value.

74. *The Reverend George Bell, Stamford.—Cause of non-attendance.* Indifference of

parents is generally assigned: one report says "neglect," and another, "indigence." I think the regulations as to religious instruction are not followed, although four answer in the affirmative. The programme for examination of teachers is observed, and the questions are printed, the examiners adding such *viva voce* questions as they think fit, for greater satisfaction, when they consider it necessary. The Trustees of all the sections appear to receive the *Journal* regularly. One report says that it is not of much value to the Trustees, and one replies in the negative; the others state that it is of value. I believe it is of value to all.

75. *Henry Musson, Esquire, Thorold.*—There were eleven schools in operation in this Township including the unions, during the past year, and I am happy to say that they are doing well with a few exceptions. The attendance is not what it should be, mostly owing to indifference of parents, and at other times to carelessness of teachers. It is difficult to convince some of our Trustees that maps, globes, and libraries are a necessary appendage to good schools. As to libraries, we had a Township library a few years ago in actual operation, but it was distributed in the several school sections, and at the present time is only a myth in this Township, as you will see by my report. In some sections under my supervision the Trustees pay their teachers salaries that are too small to secure the services of good and efficient teachers, others again pay salaries that are a credit. In some sections prizes have been distributed, but they are few in number, and I think they exert a good influence in schools where they are distributed. As to the *Journal of Education*, in some sections it is *rarely* received, and for my own part I have received but three copies during the year.* I think it would add materially to the advancement of education if they were regularly received. The revised programme is observed by the County Board, and the examination questions are printed. As to free Schools, I think it would be more pleasant to all in Ontario if the law required all to be free, and those endless disputes would then be settled, as there is more contention on this question than any other. I hope by next year to see all Schools in Thorold Township free, if not in Ontario.

76. *The Reverend John Creighton, Wainfleet.*—The cause of non-attendance, I am generally informed, is from indifference of parents. This, from observation, I think to be the true cause why our schools are not better attended. Parents are too often indifferent to the mental and moral culture of the youthful minds placed under their charge, and prefer present assistance at the shop or on the farm to that mental training which would make them afterwards even more useful and better members of society. I believe, indeed, that people are beginning to appreciate more highly the privileges which they enjoy under our Common School system. The schools in this Township appear to be doing very well. The most of them are open during the whole year, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are making marked progress. Outwardly also, the school houses have a comfortable appearance. They are either good brick buildings, or with few exceptions, very comfortable frame ones. Religious instruction is almost, I think, wholly neglected. To detain children after school hours, for this purpose, is not very desirable; and then this deficiency is supplied by Sunday Schools, which are to be found in every locality. The programme for County Board is generally observed, and the examination conducted by printed questions. *Viva voce* examination has been attempted occasionally in some subjects, but the general opinion is, that a written examination is more thorough. For some years the Board has endeavored to raise the standard of qualification, and the effect of this is visible in the class of candidates who receive certificates. The *Journal of Education* I believe to be generally useful where received, and very few of those who now read its pages would like to see it discontinued. If postmasters would do their duty by giving the paper to those to whom it is addressed, there would be more interest taken in it. But from personal knowledge I feel convinced that it is almost impossible to get it from the office—not at any rate with any regularity.

XXVII.—County of Haldimand.

77. *The Reverend Eli Bartram, Canborough,* All our schools are in active operation, and all on the free system. The great hindrance to the schools in this Township is the

* As the *Journal* is regularly mailed this must be the fault of the Postmaster.

non-attendance of the children, the want ot commodious school houses, and the want of maps and school apparatus. The non-attendance of the children is caused chiefly by the negligence of parents, the necessity of children working a considerable portion of the time, and in a few instances by the poverty of parents. We have in this Township four school houses, not one of which is large enough to accommodate the pupils attending school during the winter months. I have endeavoured during my short term of office to enlist the sympathies of the Trustees in providing maps, &c., for the use of the schools, and have hopes that my efforts will prove successful. We have no public library in this Township. The inhabitants of Canborough are a non-reading people. I cannot give my opinion as to the progress of education in this Township as my term of office has been brief, but hope by assiduity in the discharge of my duties, to be enabled to report in my next a commendable progress, and at greater length.

78. *A. Macdonald, Lockhart, Esquire, Moulton.*—I have to state that although the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not fully carried out in all my eight School Sections, still that in the whole of them a strong religious element prevails. The programme for County Board Examinations is, I believe, fully carried out, and the examination questions are printed. None of our schools have commenced any museums, and in none of them are there any scientific amusements for the pupils. Only in one of our school sections, No. 4, has a school library been purchased; but the school house in that section being very primitive, the library is kept in the private house of the librarian, and not having had personal access to it, I cannot positively say whether the books themselves have been covered, labelled, and numbered; but from enquiries made upon the spot, I learn that the books are well read and disseminated, and have exercised a very favourable influence amongst the pupils by inducing an increased love of study and reading. Prizes have been distributed in four of our school sections—and some further remarks upon the subject will be found in the columns below. The influence of the *Journal of Education* I believe to be very great in connection with our schools. It is eagerly sought after by the teachers, and I know of many school trustees almost innocent of any other reading, and yet who may be seen at many an odd time carefully perusing the pages of this periodical, and apparently desirous of profiting by its contents. Cause of non-attendance of pupils is by the local trustees generally attributed to the indifference of parents,—but we shall enter into this, perhaps, a little more fully below. Many portions of this municipality, more especially that part of it termed Moulton, are still in the transition state, from the wilderness to the grand arable farm; many of its ratepayers are still in lumbering, and transporting their ties and their cordwood to market. Many portions of the municipality, moreover, are being thoroughly drained, under the draining clauses of the Municipal Act, and a very large annual tax, and, indeed, in many cases almost an overwhelming one, is rated upon the lands to be benefited by these drainage operations; it is, therefore, little to be wondered at that in some of the localities the school buildings and premises are not precisely in that state which a true friend of education would desire to behold. And yet to me it has been truly refreshing and encouraging to behold the unanimity prevailing amongst all in favour of more suitable school buildings and premises, just as soon as the present outward pressure may cease to bear upon them, and the thorough conviction of all, that without such improved buildings and premises, neither the youth of their or any other sections can ever be well or thoroughly educated. I believe these parties to be sincere in their convictions and in their desires, and I have very great pleasure in reporting the fact. Other portions of the municipality, again, display magnificent arable farms, large and substantial barns and dwellings, and good snug brick school houses, well furnished without and within; and throughout the whole of my charge, taken all in all, I believe the state of educational matters to be quite encouraging. It may be, perhaps, that there is a little too much leaning towards that greatest curse of all curses in educational matters—the curse of cheap teachers. This is a point to which I have in all my visits most particularly called the attention of trustees and others, —but most unfortunately it is that very point upon which it is most difficult to carry out conviction. The best teacher is always the *cheapest*; and although trustees may dread to face their constituents with a large item for the services of an efficient teacher; and although they may flatter themselves that by a false parsimony they are securing their

re-election at the annual meeting,—yet they ought never to forget that at a far higher bar than that of man are their actions to be judged, that the immortal minds of the little ones around them are a sacred trust committed by God to their care, and that if they foully betray that trust, most assuredly an avenging God will *not* hold them guiltless. Strange it is, indeed, that whilst everyone appears to know that in the common transactions of everyday life, a good article of any kind always commands a good price,—yet, that so many should be found who make education the only exception to the general rule, and who can, for the low paltry quibble of saving a dollar, commit the welfare of the rising generation to a needy adventurer, and barter away their best interests—we had almost said the immortal souls—of their children for an additional vote at an annual meeting. There may be also amongst us (induced, perhaps, by the leaning towards cheap teachers) rather too much of a tendency to prefer female to male teachers—our proportions during the last year being six females and two males. And yet I do not know that I ought to complain—during my past year's experience I have found very few glaring deficiencies amongst these female teachers; and some of the very best examinations of the year were held in sections where females have almost constantly been employed. And having given the matter the most serious consideration, I have come to the conclusion that with pupils of a certain age, a female teacher will succeed as well, and in many cases better, than a male, and effect, in some instances, a saving of 50 per cent.; but that in schools attended by boys over thirteen or fourteen years of age, male teachers ought invariably to be employed. With respect to the causes of non-attendance, various reasons are assigned. Poverty we scarcely think can be admitted as a valid excuse, seeing that in our rural sections few, if any, are so utterly poverty-stricken as to leave room for such a plea, and that if any such there should unfortunately be, the School Act gives to school trustees ample powers to admit them to all the privileges of a good Common School education, free and without price. Occasionally the plea of "too great a distance from school" may be admitted, such cases, however, being very exceptional. Occasionally, also, local disputes may form a temporary reason why some sour fanatical parent, fancying himself aggrieved by the appointment of some particular teacher, or the election of some particular school trustee, vents his spleen upon all and sundry, by the *Suicidal* policy of keeping his children from school altogether. But the real truth we believe to be that all the various excuses formally offered can be easily merged into the general one of "*indifference of parents.*" A large proportion of our population consists of emigrants from nearly every clime and region of the earth. The majority of these came here with nothing but their sturdy thews and sinews, and their indomitable energy and perseverance. With their axes upon their shoulders, they marched boldly into the wilderness; and out of it, by stringent frugality and unremitting toil, they have carved for themselves an easy competence—a rude plenty. They have seen educated men settle around them, and *decrease* in wealth, whilst THEY, the uneducated, have flourished and *increased* in it. Many of them, owing to the unavoidable force of circumstances—*from sheer necessity*—have been elected by those around them to situations of trust as school trustees and councillors. Nay, they have taken even higher flights, and been appointed by the crown to high official honours. They have waxed haughty in their grandeur, they have become inflated with their official pomp, they utterly eschew, alike, education, reason, and common sense. That many ignorant persons think in this foolish way, there can be no possible doubt, and therefore it is not very strange that so many of the rising generation are robbed of the privileges which God in his providence has bestowed upon them, and are cruelly deprived of their inalienable birthright—a good sound education. In close connection with this evil of non-attendance there is also the glaring one of partial irregularity. I think I can discern throughout the whole Dominion strong symptoms of a growing desire for the free school system, and also in many quarters a conviction that the law itself should be called into requisition and declare all our Common Schools free. I have no desire to raise my voice against this all but universal feeling; and yet I cannot help remarking that to me at least, there appears to be far less of this evil of partial irregularity observable in schools conducted upon the principle of Free. And to me the reason is very obvious. When the Rate Bill principle prevails, the usual fee is twenty-five cents a month. This sum, though small, parents do not like to lose; and as the attendance of a child at school for even one day in a month renders that child

liable for the full month's fee, it is generally found that children are not sent to school until they can attend with unbroken regularity. So that the whole matter would appear just to turn upon the solution of this one grand point. Whether it is more conducive to the educational improvement of a school section consisting of say sixty pupils between the ages of five and sixteen, that say twenty or twenty-five of these sixty should be found in their places in school regularly day after day, week after week, and month after month, without a blank marked in the register opposite their names, or that the whole sixty should attend irregularly—some one day in the week, some two or three half days, and others, perhaps, only four or five days in the month, I cannot say. The solution of this educational problem I leave to wiser heads than my own, and I only state the facts just as I have found them when comparing the attendance remarks in Rate Bill school registers with those of schools conducted on the Free principle. One thing appears to me positively certain,—that "Society is not only bound on principles of humanity, but is entitled by the laws of self-defence to take care, while there is no undue interference with conscience, that every child within its bounds receives such an education as shall fit it to become a useful citizen, and prevent its being a danger, a burden, and a nuisance to the Commonwealth," and if nothing else will effect this—if no other considerations will avail—then a compulsory attendance must by law be enforced. It is the children rising up all around us who are to form the future ministers, lawyers, doctors, councillors, magistrates, and rulers of our land, and God forbid that our prosperity and our happiness, our liberty, our order, and our social stability should be at the mercy of blinded ignorance. Within my charge only one school library has been purchased, and that purchase was effected many years ago. I am not aware that the subject has ever been brought prominently before the ratepayers of the municipality by any of my predecessors in office, and I rather think that not one in a hundred of them ever heard of such an institution as a Common School library. We have a very excellent one attached to the Baptist Church in this place, but it is only available for Sunday School pupils, who, I am sorry to say, are few and far between. But, if I am spared long enough, I shall take care that the ratepayers do not much longer remain in ignorance upon the subject. Having attended a great many schools, academies and universities in Scotland, and having in all of them, at the closing examinations of the year, invariably seen prizes awarded, from the massive gold and silver medals down to the very tiniest rewards of merit,—as a matter of course I was strongly prepossessed in favour of the Prize system; and one of my very first acts upon coming into office was to urge upon all parties, to whom I had access, the vast amount of benefit which would accrue to all, were the same system carried out amongst us here. Some were jubilant at the idea, others were dubious, whilst others again (though really friends to the system) had that everlasting nightmare grinning horribly before them—their re-election at the ensuing annual meeting, or the capital which would be made out against them at some future election, were they to raise the school taxes by the amount of even one cent, however laudable and desirable the object to be obtained might be. However, I ultimately succeeded in getting prizes, or obtaining a fund for getting prizes in no less than four of our eight school sections; three of these funds being raised by private subscription, and the fourth by public taxation. Three of the examinations I attended in person, the fourth I did not hear of until it was over, but I have since ascertained its results; and in all my experience in school matters, here and elsewhere, I never beheld anything so pleasing and instructive as all these examinations—in my view they were positive *resurrections* from the dead. Everything passed off pleasantly (with the exception of a little growling at one of the examinations on the part of some ignorant parents, of which more anon), and when I tell you that at one of the examinations there were upwards of sixty spectators, and at another about a hundred, all assembled, amidst fearful storms of wind and rain, and this too in thinly inhabited country places, you may well believe that teachers, pupils, parents and trustees were all most wonderfully encouraged. There is one feature, and a very important one it is too, about the prize system, and which I do not remember having ever heard commented upon, and that is the greatly increased regularity of attendance. When prizes are promised, nothing but sickness can ever cause a pupil to absent himself or herself from school; and even *that* sickness must be very severe, as every absent mark tells against a pupil, and when there

is anything like equality of merit, one absent mark may turn the scale. Across the dubs, where I was educated, I never heard a word of all the fearful evils (connected with the prize system) which have been discovered on this side of the Atlantic. I have no doubt that in my time I have been a pupil in about as many educational institutions as any other man of my age in the Dominion of Canada, and that I have been engaged in about as many public school examinations for prizes as most other men of my day. At many of these examinations I was completely successful, and although nearly half a century has now elapsed, I can lay my hands upon prize books received at these examinations, still extant as proofs of my energy, perseverance and skill; and opening up the fly leaf I can still behold the name of the kind donor and teacher, long, long since gone to his eternal rest. But then at many, many of these examinations I was just as unsuccessful, and others received the palm of victory which, no doubt, they richly deserved; but in all my experience I never heard of any of our *heads* being *turned* by *success*, or our *hearts broken* by *defeat*. I have stood in the Humanity Hall of the University of Edinburgh, and beheld one hundred and sixty students compete for a magnificent gold medal of great value, the gift of the legal faculty of Scotland, and I have seen that medal carried off from all competitors—the scions of nobility, the sons of the magnates of the land—by a raw country lad, clad in homespun, and speaking the pure Doric of his native Lammermuir hill—the future Doctor John Lillie, who died but as yesterday in our own city of Kingston; and I never heard, I never knew that "feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred" were engendered in any of our minds, but contrariwise, feelings of rejoicing that the glory had gone to *a true son of the soil*," and that true merit had found its reward. I have stood there in the Hall of the Faculty of Arts, and beheld rich Bursaries, some tenable for even three years, publicly competed for by whole hosts of students, the very first of their day, and I have seen the successful competitors congratulated and fêted by the unsuccessful, with a joy too truly depicted on the countenance to be feigned. I have stood in the ante-room of the Hall of the Faculty of the Advocates, and I have beheld the "plucked" and rejected candidates for their gowns, come forth with the quivering lip, with the sunken eye, with the utter prostration which proclaimed them almost broken-hearted men; but I have looked forth once more, and I have beheld them more than conquerors—swaying courts and juries by their legal lore, astounding senates by the thunders of their eloquence. But why multiply examples? The same God created us all, and He created us with like feelings and like sympathies in each hemisphere of the globe. We can perfectly well remember, as if it had happened but yesterday, all the shame, and the sorrow, and the sickness of heart experienced by us when defeated at a public school examination, and we believe that all unsuccessful competitors will, in similar cases, experience precisely the same feelings. But then *this* (if we may use the term without irreverence) is a Godly sorrow—this is not a sickness unto death. This is the very feeling we wish to excite, this is our grand aim in view. The prize system would be worse than useless, it would be an utter failure, did it excite no feelings of this kind—did all remain dormant and inert. But then, we believe the youthful mind and the youthful spirits to be buoyant in the extreme; we believe that the unsuccessful will again rebound with life and with glee, that they will struggle onward, ever on, that they will redouble their exertions to outstrip those who upon former occasions outstripped them, and while there is life left, cry *Never despair!* We believe that if any ever *do* yield to despair, the fault will lie, not with the hopeful pupils, but with ignorant parents and misguided friends (as in the examination instance formerly alluded to) who, instead of gently chiding them for their want of punctuality, good conduct, diligence and proficiency, and kindly encouraging them on to redoubled exertions, wickedly instil into their little minds the most deadly poison, and by the most unseemly insinuations lead them to believe that they have been unjustly dealt with. But even if the alleged dissatisfaction does sometimes exist, about the distribution of prizes at a school examination, and if envious murmurings *do* sometimes arise upon the parts of negligent pupils and their ignorant and misguided friends, the plain answer is, that—If the distribution is decided fairly by the marks regularly recorded by the teacher, for punctuality and other excellencies on the part of the pupils; and in those exercises where no marks are recorded (such as penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., &c.) then by a committee of judges chosen indiscri-

minately by the parents themselves, there is, in point of fact, no *just* ground for complaint; and it is ridiculous in the extreme, it is perfectly *monstrous* to maintain, that because some one or two discontented ratepayers in each school section must snap, and snarl, and growl, because the undeserving children come not home laden with prizes, we must, on that account, refuse all rewards to the industrious and the deserving; that, because some one murmurs and imputes unworthy motives, we must sacrifice all to please him; and because of alleged "dissatisfaction," preserve for ever, without distinction, the dead level "between the diligent and the idle, the regular and the irregular, the obedient and the disorderly."

XXVIII.—County of Norfolk.

79. *James Covernton, Esquire, Charlotteville.*—The progress of the Schools in this Township, has not been as satisfactory during the past, as through several previous years; although the attendance has slightly increased. Several causes have combined to retard the work of the Schools—some of them of a nature not likely to occur again. It will be seen that all the Schools are in effect Free, although in one, where there is but very little property of an assessable character, the heads of families volunteer a trifling monthly payment. As the system of Free Schools is now nearly universal, and is sustained by a large contribution, by owners of property, not always *directly* interested in the welfare of Common Schools, it is very important that all drawbacks and hindrances to the thorough and complete success of this system, should be fully considered and provided for. An absolutely *compulsory* clause might not meet with the favour the occasion requires; but I venture to suggest that some means should be devised, that would have the effect of compelling the children, for whom our well appointed Common Schools are provided to attend regularly (except when prevented by sickness), for a certain period of the year, (say six months) or of obliging parents, that tolerate the frequent and inconvenient absence of their children from School, to pay to the School Trustees a sum of money per week or month that would be *more* than commensurate with the Public money lost to the School by such irregular attendance. The School register would show the extent of absence of each pupil during any given period. It is freely argued, and I think justly, by considerable rate payers; "we have acceded to the popular wish for improvement in education—have borne the cost of erection of superior School Houses, and of the employment of excellent Teachers the year round, in order that the *whole* rising generation might enjoy the great benefit that a sound education is calculated to confer; but we find the average attendance does not increase with our increased outlay, and that a necessity arises either for enforcing the public designs in this matter, or of averting from us all the expense irregular attendance occasions." The expenses of the School are of a fixed nature, but greatly diminished by constant attendance of Scholars. I have only glanced at the pecuniary aspect of this question, which is by no means the most important, for it is notorious the best efforts of meritorious Teachers, are incessantly marred and rendered almost nugatory by irregular attendance of scholars at School. The intended legislation of the House of Commons last Session, on the Common School Law, necessarily aroused much interest with all our ratepayers. In the Township, it was considered from two points of view, that were deemed unfavourable to some of its propositions. It was argued that it would *indirectly* at least materially increase the expenses now sustained for supervision, and would in some respects abridge the power of the people and increase that of the officials. It is to be hoped that in any new measure that may be proposed for the amendment of our existing School Law, care will be taken to allay apprehensions of materially increased expense on this matter; and the jealousy of feeling that the bare apprehension that the *people's authority* was to be *abridged*, has aroused.

80. *John Phelan, Esquire, M.D., Walsingham.*—The cause of non-attendance, generally is either extreme poverty of parents or their ignorance or indifference. In one instance, a large number of children, perhaps half of the school population, did not attend school in 1869, because the section in which they lived, was abolished by being divided between two adjoining sections—anger and spite here were the causes. The municipal council, however, on my recommendation, has re-established the section, and now I am glad to be able to say, the children are almost all attending school. The *Journal of Education* is

received, and read generally, and I am sure with advantage; if it was made the medium of communication, with Trustees and Superintendents, on all questions of law, like the law Journal, its usefulness would, I think, be much increased. I and others could refer to its pages for information, instead of writing to you, and you would not be obliged to answer the same questions over and over again. Libraries in this township, are mostly Sunday School Libraries; the books are generally covered, numbered, well cared for, and better still, in many instances, constantly read; and I am confident are gradually but surely begetting a taste for reading. Our Sunday Schools are all flourishing, and are becoming popular, even with those who take no part in them. They are all non-denominational. I have on every opportunity impressed upon parents and trustees alike, the fact that it is their duty as well as their interest, to visit the schools under their care, or where their children attend, and thus offer some encouragement to teachers and children both. The number of my visits marked on my Report, will show with what success. While alluding to this subject, I am sorry to have to remark that Preachers, as a body, do not seem to take any interest in our Common Schools; a visit by a minister being the exception and not the rule.

XXIX.—County of Oxford.

81. *A. J. Campbell, Esquire, M.D., Blandford.*—The interest which the inhabitants of this Township, take in the education of the young, is manifested by the fact, that not one male teacher in all the Township, is paid less than $400 per annum. We feel disappointed in common with many more, at the fate of the proposed "School Bill." It is a great pity that eleven men, and talented men too, should allow their factious feelings to overcome their wisdom, enslaving to partisanship their power and influence for good. Our schools will never be what they ought to be, until the present system of Local Superintendents is entirely abolished, and also some means employed to secure better attendance at our schools. You will see by my Report, that for every 10 that attends school, 1 remains at home, and the universal reason given is—"indifference of parents."

82. *The Reverend W. H. Landon, Blenheim.*—The information I have been able to collect, I think fully justifies me in speaking in favourable terms of the schools of this Township, which, I apprehend, would compare favorably with the schools of any other Township in the Province, which like Blenheim, is almost wholly rural. Twelve of the fifteen male teachers, hold either provincial or first class County Board Certificates, and of the rest none are lower than second class. Twelve out of sixteen schools were kept open the whole year, and the average of the whole is more than 11½ months. Fourteen of the schools are free, only two putting any charge upon attendance. Three schools employ assistant female Teachers, and only one is wholly under the charge of a female. About six of these schools I consider superior, and the rest, except one, are, perhaps quite of average character as compared with other county schools. As respects results, the following branches in most of the schools, are well and thoroughly taught—viz: Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, and the other Mathematical sciences, as far as attempted. In reading, I am sorry to say, the success is not so satisfactory. Too many of our Teachers seem satisfied with a class that can readily pronounce the words of the lesson without difficulty and without hesitation, even though no attempt is made to express, or even to comprehend the meaning or the emotion intended to be expressed by the author. I have not failed to call the attention of the Teachers to this defect, and I trust not altogether in vain. The results in book-keeping, I have also found to be far from satisfactory. Too much reliance seems to be placed upon a few examples, and too little effort is made to unfold the theory and to explain the far reaching objects of the science. I fear also, that the benefits resulting to the young from the study of Geography and History, as taught in our schools, will be very limited. The teaching depends too much upon placing the hard facts of the sciences before the pupils, and entrusting them to the custody of the memory alone, without the aid of the intellect or the emotions. The same remarks are far too applicable to the methods of teaching the natural sciences. In the pursuit of these latter branches, it might be supposed that it would be easy to evoke enthusiasm in the young, and to enlist the esthetic faculties. But I have seldom seen any attempt made in this direction. The Teachers, I fear, generally confining themselves to the prescribing of the lessons and hear-

ing recitations. The number of children in the Township reported as "not attending any school," is 168, not a very large number for so large and populous a township. Still it is too large, and we naturally wish to know the reasons for their non-attendance. In several cases no reason is given. In one case poverty is assigned for the non-attendance of 5 children; in another case a large number are kept at home "*to work*," and "indifference" of parents is stated another reason of the absence of all the rest. The examination and classification of Teachers *by the* County Board, are conducted according to regulation and by printed questions. One school (No. 6), has commenced making a collection for a museum, and has a considerable number of specimens, chiefly zoological, but there are no suitable conveniences on the premises for arranging or greatly enlarging the collection. No school has a magic lantern, or any other fixed means of affording amusement to the pupils. There is a Township Library, which is very little used. Besides this, 7 schools report Section Libraries, but in only one do they seem to be much used. Of course they can be exerting no very useful influence. I am unable to assign any plausible reason for this great apathy, especially in those sections where there are no Sunday School Libraries. When I remember with what avidity, when I was a lad, and books were scarce, I seized upon every volume I could either buy or borrow; and with what pleasure I devoured its contents I am amazed when I see intelligent lads and young men pass by piles of them without taking the trouble to turn a leaf. To me it is altogether mysterious. According to my experience and observation, the judicious and timely distribution of prizes, always exerts a good influence, and this view seems to be held by the Trustees who have replied to the question. As to the influence exerted by the *Journal of Education*, I might repeat nearly all I said above in connection with the libraries. Among the Trustees and people its influence is nil, because it is not read. Why; I am unable to say. While acting as a Trustee of the Local School here several years ago, I could seldom induce my co-Trustees to take it home to read; and more strange still, some choice articles which I would mark for the Teacher, bearing directly upon his duties or his interests, I had the mortification to find were not read, or not appreciated. However, I think it is more generally read by the Teachers and with benefit. A gradual improvement is taking place in our school-houses, though no new ones were built last year. We have several buildings which afford one good room with suitable furniture and apparatus for teaching. There are two or three with tolerable class rooms in addition. Most of them have some other space around for play grounds, and all are furnished with privies. One great defect, however, attaches to all of them—there is no provision made for winter ventilation, except by opening the windows, or valves in the ceiling, so that all ventilation must be at the expense of warmth and at the hazard of chills and colds. On the whole, however, though there are still so many things to report, I cannot but speak in terms of high satisfaction at the state of popular education to which we have attained. Having been more or less intimately connected with our schools as Teacher, Local Superintendent, or Trustee, for nearly half a century, (having first taught a school in this Township in 1824), I have had a better opportunity than most, for marking the advancement that has been made, and my retrospect of the past, yields great satisfaction as to the present, and inspires me with the highest hopes for the future. I cannot close these remarks without expressing the regret I feel—a regret which I believe is shared by nearly all the real intelligence of the country—at the failure of the Legislature to pass the late School Bill. Though imperfect, perhaps in some of its details, it would undoubtedly have still further advanced the character and efficiency of the schools. I hope that at the next session, the Government will bring in a good bill, embracing many of the features of the last, and exert their whole influence to pass it, irrespective of the carpings of those persons, who, though they have never devoted a single day to the study of the subject, assume the right to decide against the highest professional and practical wisdom.

83. *The Reverend William J. S. Stitt, Norwich North.*—The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are not attended to. The attendance is very irregular, and the number of children who do not attend any school is very great. There is a growing feeling on the part of the community in favour of a compulsory clause being inserted in the School Act to reach this class of children. Take, for instance, the Village of Norwich, where I reside, the total number of children of school age is 264, whilst 53 of that

number never enter the school-house. The programme for examinations, I believe, is generally observed. The examination questions are printed. The *Journal of Education* is neither appreciated as it ought to be nor much read; not even asked for unless in a few cases. The annual and semi-annual reports are not carefully filled up by the teacher and Trustees, and the manner in which they are generally filled up evinces either gross ignorance, or culpable carelessness.

84. *R. A. Janes, Esq., Oxford West.*—I am pleased to be able to report our schools in a prosperous condition. Some of our best teachers left during the year—the change and loss of time have hindered the progress of those schools materially. I have but few children to report for non-attendance. There always will be a few indifferent parents scattered through all our school sections, who take no interest in the education of their children, no matter how convenient the school-house or competent the teacher. These I fear will only be reached by compulsory attendance. Some of our sections are badly arranged, the school-houses being at too great a distance for small children to attend—these are the causes of their non-attendance. Prizes were distributed in nearly all our schools, and the effect has been marked in increasing the regularity of attendance, the interest of pupils in their respective studies, and particularly in influencing the parents to be present at all the examinations—thereby increasing their interest in the education of their children. The *Journal of Education* has been regularly received with but few exceptions. The ability with which it has been conducted has won for it the high appreciation of all our people. This is illustrated by the following:—One of our Sections (No. 8) did not receive it. They applied to me and afterwards wished me to write and notify you of the fact—for said they, "We do not wish to be without it."

XXX. County of Waterloo.

85. *W. J. Pasmore, Esq., M.D., Woolwich.*—Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, say that they think that there are no children in their sections who do not attend school during some part of the year. The others say that "indifference of parents" is the cause of their non-attendance, which I think is correct, as there are none in this Township who cannot send their children to school if they like. In the section in which I live—No. 1—there are no children who do not attend school. The regulations as to religious instruction are followed in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 only, and the *results* are not startling. I think the "programme for teachers' examinations" is observed and the questions are printed. But as I have attended one meeting of the Board, I am not as well able to answer this question as some of the other members. The library exerts a good influence I should say as No. 6 is the second best school in the Township, and more teachers have gone out from that section than from any other in Woolwich. The influence of prize distribution appears to have been good, though Nos. 4 and 6, our two best schools in the Township, gave no prizes this year. The *Journal of Education*, Nos. 2 and 3 say, they don't receive;* Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11 say they receive it regularly, No. 7 is not answered, No. 9 says, "No, they can't read it," No. 10 says, "Not very useful," and No. 12, "Not regularly received."

XXXI. County of Wellington.

86. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, North Riding.* The schools have generally been well conducted; some, of course, much more so than others, according, in a good measure, as teachers have been engaged, or not, whose heart was in their work and who were possessed of teaching ability, tact and good feeling; or such as have merely gone through their work in a perfunctory manner, associating in their thoughts, with the stated duties of the school, some other pursuit or prospective employment—a course which in almost all cases, must prove sadly detrimental to the scholars. The number of scholars on the rolls has been 10,560—being about 600 more than in 1868—while the attendance in 1869, as compared with the previous year, has been larger during the first six months, but smaller during the latter six. I am glad to find a disposition in some cases to increase the remun-

*The *Journal* for Nos. 2 and 3 are regularly mailed to St. Jacobs. Any irregularity ought to be complained of to the Postmasters.

eration of teachers who have proved themselves truly efficient, and yet, in most quarters, too great stress laid on economy to the injury I believe in many schools, of both teacher and scholars. With few exceptions the schools have been kept open the whole year, there are a few cases where a different course, I conceive, is justifiable at the commencement, but scarcely to fall back to, after having got over it, except in very peculiar circumstances. During the year, two superior school houses have been erected, one in Section 5, Peel, (near Winfield) a handsome brick building, costing over $1,000 ; the other in Section 8, East Garafraxa, on a different and more central site than the old school—a good frame building on a stone foundation. Besides these, the school house of Section 5, Pilkington, has been reconstructed, heightened and enlarged at an outlay, as appears by the Trustees' expenditure of over $650. Other items of outlay of the same kind in the Report have reference to instalments on improvements effected during former seasons. A new school-house has also been built in East Garafraxa in a recently organized section reported as No. 12, where school was opened in the beginning of this year. I regret to say that, in one case, that of Section 11 in the same Township where the attendance has been very large and the school accommodation of the very poorest description, the conclusion was come to at a special meeting held lately, not to build this year. The house is one of those which—had the amendments to the school law been carried out—would necessarily have been condemned, as altogether inadequate to the requirements of the section ; if not positively injurious to the numbers assembling from day to day. There are a good many other school-houses I am sorry to have to observe, whose day of grace has been extended from the same cause. Steps will shortly be taken for the erection of a school house in Section 5, Arthur, which has now been detached from Mount Forest, with which village a union has existed for some years. A school was opened last July in a new Section in Amaranth (No. 7.) The Township of West Garafraxa has remodelled its sections. In consequence of this division, it has been found necessary to have a different site for the school in Section 6, East Garafraxa (late 2 Garafraxa), and the contract is shortly to be let for a new stone school house. In section 5 Minto (Harriston Village School) I observe with satisfaction that an Assistant Teacher is now employed in other premises—the school house being quite too small for the attendance, and in fact, it is simply impossible in schools such as this one, or those in Glen Allan and Drayton, Sections 2 and 4 Peel village schools, with additional country attendances, for any one teacher, no matter how diligent or able, to do justice to the scholars. In the Salem School Section 5, Nichol and Pilkington, besides the efficient male teacher, two female assistants are employed, and all, I believe, have quite enough work on their hands. From what I learn, there seems to be doubts entertained of upholding the school in Section 6, Pilkington—where, for some years a struggling existence has been maintained—the few Protestants having to contend in doing so, against the drawbacks of a Separate School on either hand, one in Pilkington, the other in Nichol—comparatively few of the Roman Catholics in the Section keeping up their connection with the mixed school. By degrees I make no doubt, it will be quite possible to get your wishes fully carried out respecting the new Text Books of various kinds. While, in the Report, you may find in most cases, the reading books in use, designated as *National*, I believe it is almost invariably the new Canadian series that is meant. A few of the old National Fifth Books may be used with the other, on account of the lessons in Ancient and Modern History. The new Elementary Arithmetic (Smith & McMurchy's) of course has not yet had time to get introduced. It is only mentioned, I think, in two schools, and I fear, in many schools in the remote Townships where Sangster's small work has only lately got a footing, the introduction of any other this year will be almost, if not wholly, impracticable —the people having sustained very serious loss through the early frosts last season, and the straits to which many have consequently been reduced. I am not aware whether it is intended that Lennie's Grammar should be altogether superseded by the new one (Davies') or whether both may be employed, but the latter is getting gradually introduced, although 64 schools are yet reported as using Lennie, only 12 Davies, and 4 the two together. A few stray copies may be found of books not strictly authorized, such as Carpenter's Spelling Assistant and Campbell's Geography, but the number is comparatively small, and not increasing. I presume there is no objection to the use of Edwards' Summary of English History, where the scholars are scarcely ready to use Collier's or White's, or any

work of that size. Prizes appear to have been given in 41 schools, while 50 report giving some, but as only 29 schools are mentioned in the Financial Report as having outlay for this object, some must be included generally in other disbursements. Thinking as I do that more good than harm will in almost all cases follow a judicious distribution of prizes I regret that more schools do not avail themselves of the opportunity for procuring them. I do not know but that in all cases it would be best for the teacher to assign them by his record of standing—not leaving out of such a calculation prizes for reading, as commonly adjudged by visitors at a public examination—such a mode of deciding losing its supposed interest in its tediousness, and in probably the great majority of cases not leading to the really correct decision. I cannot help likewise regretting that under my superintendence there is not a greater desire to possess libraries, such as can be procured from the Educational Department, or to replenish those which have been procured a good many years ago. There are only 27 Sections that report having libraries of this kind, and nearly half of these are to be found in the Townships of East and West Garafraxa, while the large Township of Maryborough with its 16 schools, 1,600 scholars, has not so much as *one*. True, this and other Townships may have Sunday School Libraries, and these may be excellent of their kind; but that varied description of reading, so useful and so necessary, cannot naturally be expected to be found there, and such as your Department provides. I cannot too highly approve of your instituting enquiry commenced last year, as to the outside convenience provided for the scholars, of which there is such a deplorable lack, accompanied by such unaccountable indifference. It is my intention wherever the want exists, to draw special attention to it by a strong remonstrance in the Visitors' Book of the school, where I have not the opportunity of impressing the propriety of attending to it on local authorities. The report is rather fuller than the former year in respect of Sunday Schools. In 1868—the first year you drew attention to the subject by way of query—46 schools were reported under my superintendence, with 308 teachers, and 2,423 scholars, while for 1869 the number of schools reported is 75, with 379 teachers and 2,929 scholars. If however we should add to these, several schools which appeared in 1868, but have been omitted in 1869, we should find in all, 79 schools with 451 teachers, and 3,395 scholars: The account could not even then be looked on as by any means complete, and yet, the result shown in some instances is highly gratifying; for example, the Township of Amaranth has Sunday Schools in all its Common School Sections but one, which was only organized last year; and in the extensive Township of Peel there are only 3 School Sections that do not report having Sunday Schools; and one of these, I am aware, had a Sunday School a few years ago; and for ought I know, may have it still in operation. You will notice that about 60 schools report not having the Time Table or General Rules hung up—most likely do not possess them. Were you to send a supply for these schools through me, I should have pleasure in distributing them where they are needed. Unless there is attention to such rules as these, there can be no well ordered school, and the teacher may be aided by pointing to them as well as inculcating their lessons, for in doing so, and unless there is a carefully laid down plan of teaching so as to economize the time at the teacher's disposal, much of it must be squandered, various classes will suffer, blame will be attached to the teacher which might be avoided, and far less satisfactory results in all respects will be obtained. The number of schools open the whole or greater part of the year has been 103—in 76 of which the Bible is reported as in use, and in 87, prayers used either at the opening or at the close of the day's exercises, or both. During the year I prepared and circulated in printed form among the schools under my charge over 1,800 copies of a lecture on activity in school matters, and this is what is acknowledged whenever the Local Superintendent in the Statistical Reports is credited with lectures. Unlike two previous distributions, no charge whatever was asked or received for the copies thus circulated. Most would not have grudged in the very smallest degree the trifle towards re-imbursing outlay of this kind, but some grumblers are always and in most places to be found, from whom it is perhaps prudent to remove any occasion for taking exception. Your enquiry as to whether the *Journal* is useful to the Trustees has elicited a variety of replies; where expressed in few words I have given them in the Report; a few shorter or longer, which convey more meaning, perhaps, I shall notice. One says it is "very useful," another that it is "very useful," one that it is "not useful," another that it is

"not very useful," while another says that it "certainly is useful." One says "it might be useful," another, that it is more useful to "the teacher than to the Trustees." One goes the length of explaining, that "it is not useful as at present conducted," one that it needs improvement in editing"—while another asks the question "who is to judge of its usefulness." I give these expressions of opinion simply as I find them. Most certainly there is very much valuable matter contained in every number of the *Journal*. Whether it might be rendered more popular by some alterations in the arrangement or by somewhat greater variety in the articles is not for me to say. I only wish some of the critics, whose remarks I have noted, would themselves become your correspondents, and help to render the *Journal* such as they could give unqualified commendation to. I believe some of them could really do something in this way to render it more popular and more coveted, than with all its real merits it perhaps now is.

XXXII. County of Grey.

87. *Charles Gordon, Esquire; Derby, Keppel, Sarawak, Sullivan, Sydenham.*—In too many cases the Trustees are utterly unfaithful to the duties pertaining to the office; in more than one instance, where I had to attend to complaints, I found the Trustees had their affairs in such confusion that it seemed to me a wonder they got through as they did. You will perceive by the Report that the average attendance during the first six months of 1869 was much larger than during the remainder of the year; there is no doubt the extremely wet season, and consequently, in some places, almost impassable roads were the—although not the only—cause. The regulations with regard to religious instruction are followed, and as a result the Roman Catholics seem to feel there is no necessity for Separate Schools. In more than one instance the Separate School teacher has declared a preference for the Common School. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed and the questions are printed. There are no museums commenced in this district, the country is too new and the people too hard pressed to incur any more expense than is absolutely necessary. The libraries are conducted agreeably to the regulations, their influence is of a very beneficial character. The distribution of prizes is not so much practised as it should be, but the people always complain of the taxation: in those sections where prizes have been distributed the inhabitants generally express themselves satisfied that the money expended in the purchase of the books is well spent. Several of the Trustees and teachers have been complaining to me that the *Journal of Education* does not come to them regularly, and, indeed, in one or two instances complaints have been made of its not having been received at all.* Both Trustees and teachers have got to look on the *Journal* as of some considerable importance to them in the way of gathering information respecting schools and teaching.

88. *William Ferguson, Esquire; Artemesia, Melancthon, Osprey, Proton.*—The review of educational matters in 1869 rather indicates some progress as regards the Fourth School District of the County Grey. Though like other rural districts much is lost by irregularity of some, and the non-attendance of others, yet the non-attendance is, I think, decreasing, and in most cases proceeds from *distance* from school and the *poverty* as much as the *indifference* of parents. I would suppose that some cases of inconvenience and hardship in the first case—distance—would be remedied by the adoption of *Township Boards* instead of individual *Section Corporations*, all the schools in a township being under a central control, pupils might thus attend the school most convenient. Besides, I find in some minds a suspicion existing that some teachers, in order to hide the fact of small attendance arising, in part, from their own want of power to render the schools attractive, seek to secure a larger share of the School Fund by falsifying the semi-annual returns to the Local Superintendents; the Trustees, even if willing, are unable to do more than *merely assume* that they are correctly filled. Were all the Trustees in a township paid by Central or Township Boards, the suspicion might possibly be avoided. I do not think that the regulations in regard to religious instruction are attended to; yet I do not imagine that the children attending our Common Schools are therefore uninstructed, as Sunday Schools are tolerably numerous, and stated religious (Sabbath) services within the

* The *Journal* is regularly mailed to all the sections.

reach of, and participated in by most. The programmes for the examination of teachers are all printed, and every exertion is made by the Board (within just limits) to secure an efficient staff of teachers for the schools. While a knowledge of the more advanced studies is deemed desirable, and is suitably acknowledged, a thorough acquaintance with the *practical* and more *essential* studies is made *absolutely* indispensable. Indeed, no candidate in whose papers five errors in spelling are found, can obtain a first-class certificate. No museum has been commenced, and but one school possesses a magic lantern. This school, No. 2 Melancthon, has also a pair of very fine globes, a good supply of maps, and an excellent library tolerably well read and kept. In Artemesia and Osprey there exist the remains of libraries obtained a number of years ago; they are now nearly worn out, but have already created a taste for reading in many youthful minds. The maps at one time supplied to their schools by municipal councils of these Townships, now but indicate what they were once intended to be. In a few cases prizes have been distributed, and in general with a good effect. In conclusion, there exists a strong attachment to our present school system, parties of various shades of politics generally agreeing to view it from rather a conservative aspect.

XXXIII. County of Perth.

89. *The Reverend J. W. Holmes. Blanchard.*—The schools generally are in good working order, in some cases, however, there is an indifference of parents manifested, and hence the cause of a good deal of non-attendance,—another cause is the demand at home for the labour of those children who are able to work. *Religious instruction and its influence, &c.*—It is impossible to say what the influence is, as the duty is attended to in most cases in a very careless and desultory manner, and in some instances not at all. *Museums, &c.*—There are none in connection with any of the schools—neither magic lanterns. It is next to an impossibility to convince the farming community generally of the value of these things. *Provincial Libraries.*—There are only a few in this municipality, and while there are some who avail themselves of the advantages, the masses do not appreciate the opportunity nor cultivate the taste for reading, and hence the influence is scarcely perceptible. *Distribution of Prizes.*—In only a few of the schools are prizes distributed, and in those cases, I think, the influence is decidedly beneficial—a good deal of that, however, depends on the wisdom and prudence of the distributor. The *Journal of Education* comes very irregularly to me and to many of the schools, and several have asked me the reason why, which, of course, I could not answer.* I think as far as it is received it is appreciated and beneficial.

90. *O. Ebey, Esquire, M.B., Ellice.*—I am sorry to be under the necessity of reporting that many of the schools are in rather a backward condition. They were all, except the Separate School, kept open for the whole year. There are no reports concerning religious instruction. The County Examinations are written and *viva voce.* There is but one school library in the Township and that I know to be in a very neglected condition, not having been used for years. There was a competitive examination of all the schools in the Township held in December, at which prizes, obtained at the Educational Department, to the amount of thirty dollars were distributed. The *Journal of Education* is generally reported as not being received. I must say that I myself have not received a single copy.†

91. *The Reverend William Doak, Fullarton.*—The Township of Fullarton is, upon the whole, well provided with school accommodation, although in some instances there is an overcrowding when the attendance is at the largest. The school houses are free from debt, with the exception of Section No. 6, where there is a debt of $338. There is a deficiency in maps and apparatus, only one Section (No. 2) reporting a complete set of school apparatus. Prizes have been distributed in some of the schools, and with a beneficial effect in the way of exciting emulation and encouraging the scholars. The general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction are followed only in one school, but the result is not reported. There seems to be a growing conviction that, in the present state of things, what may be called "stated religious instruction" cannot be properly

* The fault in this case must lie with the Postmaster as it is regularly mailed each month.

† Your *Journal* is regularly mailed to Sebringville

attended to in connection with secular training in the Common Schools, but that this deficiency should be met by the Sabbath Schools of the different religious denominations. The *Journal of Education* has been received, but its merits have not been very generally appreciated. The examination of teachers has been according to the programme, with printed papers, and their literary qualifications are quite equal to their situations. Several of the teachers have been re-engaged for several years in succession, and in these schools the progress is most marked. The schools are all free, and the reason assigned for non-attendance is the indifference of parents, which, happily, does not prevail to any great extent, as the necessity of a good education is becoming more apparent. Upon the whole the schools are in a satisfactory state, and the Trustees and teachers seem to be labouring together with a commendable degree of unanimity for the educational interests of the community.

92. *The Reverend John Fotheringham, Hibbert.*—Two years have intervened since I was Superintendent, and the schools continue pretty much as they then were in respect of efficiency, or I might say in some of them there is improvement. There seems a gradual advancement in the qualifications of teachers, arising I think from the greater number of candidates for the office, and the consequently greater strictness of the County Board Examination, as also from other causes in a less degree. There is quite as much room for improvement in the intelligent interest taken in schools by parents, Trustees, and Councilmen, as in the teachers. The people do pretty well in the expenditure of money, and in sending their children to school, but are far from giving due attention to the manner in which their children are taught and trained, and to the exerting of a stimulating, encouraging or restraining influence on their teachers. Public examinations are usually unattended except by one or two of the Trustees, and two or three others. Nothing has been done to provide libraries or museums. The Township, and indeed the County, is pretty well supplied with Sabbath Schools, which are receiving increased attention. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received by most of the sections. Some Trustees say it is useful and some say it is not. The fact of it not being useful proves to my mind simply that it is not properly used. Without passing judgment on the manner in which it is conducted, almost any periodical of the kind might be and ought to be useful to those engaged in the interests of education. The action of the County Council in the appointment of Superintendents has, in my judgment, been unfavorable to the welfare of the schools, inasmuch as they have been, for causes unknown to them, unless they be merely political, frequently changed. A Superintendent might acquire an interest and efficiency in his office by continuance therein, which he is not likely to acquire holding it for one year with the likelihood of ceasing from it the next.

93. *James Bowie, Esq., M.D., Logan.*—The present prosperity of the schools in Logan will compare favourably with any period of their past history. There are eight school-houses erected within the Township—one of which is brick, one log, and six frame. All these schools were in active operation when I visited them lately, and they appeared to me to be kept clean, were well ventilated, and sufficiently large to meet the growing wants of the Township for some years to come. Two of these eight schools are united with sections in adjoining Townships. The number of children of school age in the Township, reported, is eight hundred and thirty-seven, and the number reported on the school registers is seven hundred and twenty-six. This, at first sight, leaves a large proportion—over one hundred children—who do not attend any school. But this deficiency is more apparent than real, because, should the names of all the children of school age not appear on the school registers of 1869, it does not thereby follow that omitted children never attended school, or that they will not do so at some future time. I believe few youths could be found, who were reared in Logan that could not at least read and write. Of the eight teachers in the Township, five were males and three females. One of the former and two of the latter held first, and the other five second class County certificates. The highest salary among the male teachers was $300, and the lowest $270, average $289. The highest female salary was $270, lowest $190, average $222⅔, although these salaries would not be supposed to command the services of first-rate teachers, yet, I must honestly say, they all appeared to me assiduous and efficient in the discharge of their duties, whilst their schools exhibited the most orderly conduct, and a very creditable proficiency in the different

branches taught. On the whole, I think the schools of this Township are in a prosperous and healthy condition, whilst I have good reason to believe that a growing appreciation of the value of education very generally prevails among the people of this Township. I have spoken with most of them about school matters, and have generally heard an expression of satisfaction with the schools, whilst some expressed a willingness to submit to additional imposts, rather than their schools should suffer by the employment of inefficient teachers. This shows the existence of a spirit from which future improvements and excellence may be safely predicted. No museums or magic lanterns exist in any of the schools of this Township, whilst I regret to say that only two small libraries have been introduced. This omission will be remedied, I have no doubt, as the means of people improve. The regulations regarding religious instruction and authorized books are observed. I regret that no prizes have been distributed, as I think these stimulants to the exertions of the pupils—I trust to see them more generally in use before long.

94. *The Reverend Peter Musgrave, Mornington.*—I feel pleasure in reporting that the schools of this Township, considering its newness, are very hopeful, the old log houses are gradually disappearing, and neat, substantial structures taking their place. By the aid of the rigid examinations of the County Board, our teachers are by common consent, improving greatly. Little is done as yet in the way of libraries and prize books. The time for such desiderata it is hoped will soon arrive. A very large proportion of the children attend school for a longer or shorter time. The reason of irregular attendance is found in the pressure of rural occupation in summer for the older, and the rough weather, and bad roads, and distance from school in the case of the younger in winter. The cause of non-attendance given is usually indifference of parents, no doubt truly enough. Proximity to school in large schools being impossible except to the favoured few. No advantage is taken of the regulation regarding religious instruction in the schools. The County Board Examinations are conducted almost exclusively by printed questions, and are thorough.

XXXIV. County of Huron.

95. *The Reverend William Barr, Ashfield.*—The majority of the schools under my superintendency are steadily advancing in educational attainments. There are others, however, of which I cannot speak in such flattering terms, for there is little or no progress being made. And now, after the experience of some years in this business, I am of opinion that parents are much at fault in this matter, as well as the incapacity of teachers. There are parents not a few, who seem to have very little interest in causing their children to take advantage of the educational institutions of the country; and nothing will bring such parents to a sense of their duty, but a compulsory measure passed by our Legislature, and incorporated with the existing School Law. And now with respect to teachers—I am of opinion that they should, as a matter of necessity, be required to attend the Normal School of the country; and from this department be furnished with certificates to teach. Thus there would be a guarantee that our teachers were properly qualified for guiding and directing the studies of the youth committed to their care. As matters now exist, a great many young lads leave the Common Schools to appear at our County Boards; and because they can answer the questions given them with tolerable exactness, they are furnished with certificates to teach others, while they themselves are yet destitute of that mental training, and that tact in imparting instruction to others, which are so essential to the efficient discharge of their duties. These, then, are the two causes which, in my opinion, above all others tend to militate against that progress in many of our schools, which is so desirable; and which, as soon as practicable, ought to be remedied by the proper authorities.

96. *Thomas B. Stokes, Esquire, Goderich*—Most of the schools have, during the past year been well attended, and, with *two* exceptions only, are progressing in the various branches very satisfactorily. In reading, grammar, dictation and arithmetic, there is a very *marked* improvement; while in writing, geography, history, &c., &c., the progress is not *so* great, there is, nevertheless, no cause for complaint. The attendance of the half year ending 31st December, 1869, is in excess of that for the corresponding half of 1868; and had it not been for the very severe drawbacks which some of the schools met with

through the sickness, and consequent unavoidable withdrawal of numbers of pupils, the attendance would have much exceeded that of the corresponding half year. The attendance of the whole year, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, is also somewhat larger than that of the previous year. The cause of so large an apparent "non-attendance," I am happy to say, is not wholly, or to any great extent, attributable to "indifference of parents," but principally to the very tender age of the great majority of the "non-attendants," and who, though deprived of the privilege of attending school, receive the initiatory at home from the elder branches of the family. I am sorry to find so few libraries in the township, but I hope to prevail on the trustees of the lacking sections to introduce libraries at an early date. The *Journal of Education* is received, and by most of the trustees and teachers, read, and that with profit. There are no *third* class teachers in this township, and only *one* second—the teachers are for the most part of a superior class.

97. *The Reverend William Price, McKillop.*—There appears to be a general interest of a deeper and more permanent character taken in educational matters in the township, I should judge, than at any former period. Evidently the distribution of prizes exerts a beneficial effect, from the thoroughness indicated by the competing pupils, and absorbing interest taken by all engaged, it was plain that could every school be induced to exert itself in that direction, it would tend greatly to their advantage. We must patiently labour in hope, trusting that the time will soon come, when all will see the propriety and advantage of that course. The *Journal* by many is prized, but surely not beyond its merits; some I know would consider it a calamity should it be stopped. A certain class, both of teachers and trustees, are far too indifferent about it, for their own and the good of others. You will see that there is but one general library in the sections, but in many respects the attendance is more regular, and knowledge more widely diffused. We have no museums, &c. The general religious aspects of the township are pretty fair, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian forming a large part of the population. At present some of the sections are very large, the county being comparatively new, it is impossible for the younger children to attend, and at times the elder do so with great difficulty.

98. *The Reverend Hamilton Gibson, Stanley.*—The schools under my superintendence in this township are still in a progressive and satisfactory state. Ten, out of eleven schools, have first class teachers, who are all efficient, and doing a noble work in their several departments. This gratifying state of things is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the fact that our School Trustees are impressed with the necessity of employing only thoroughly qualified teachers, and the schools here are now reaping the benefit of their wisdom. In the trustees' reports the answer given as to the cause of non-attendance, is the indifference of parents; but the causes of non-attendance are, I think, various: indifference, no doubt, prevails, in some cases, poverty, distance from school, the badness of the roads in some sections, need of assistance at home as soon as the children can be of any service—all these operate as obstacles in the way of regular attendance. A compulsory law, would, I think, be a decided improvement. In six of our schools prizes were given during the past year, and with very beneficial results—a marked improvement, both in the attendance and diligence of the pupils has been observed, and, so far as my knowledge goes, the prize-giving system is gradually gaining ground in the schools. We have only four libraries connected with our schools in the township, the beneficial influence of which must depend very much upon the teachers themselves, who are generally the librarians, but I regret to say, that so far as I can learn, few comparatively of the books are read. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and the examination questions are all printed. As it has been the great object of this County Board for a number of years to elevate the qualifications of teachers, the examinations have been conducted with greater care and strictness at each successive meeting, especially in fundamental and essential branches—for this purpose the questions are all carefully prepared by each examiner, and then submitted at a meeting of the Board for criticism before they can be approved of. I may also add, that none of our schools have yet commenced a school museum of natural history or botany, nor have any of our schools a magic lantern or other scientific amusement for the pupils.

99. *The Reverend J. S. Eakin, B.A., Tuckersmith.*—The regulations in regard to

religious instruction are generally followed, but with what results I can scarcely say. No school in this Township has a museum. No school is provided with a magic lantern. In three sections, the library books are both covered and numbered, in one section they are only numbered.

100. *J. S. Tennant, Esquire, M.D., Wawanosh West.*—The schools in this Township are all in a flourishing condition. The pupils in School Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, seem to appreciate the instruction imparted to them by their respective teachers, three of whom hold first class certificates from the county Board. The trustees in this township, have very justly discarded third class teachers, none but first and second class being employed. The cause of non-attendance, may be attributed to the pupils living a great distance from school; bad roads, value of labour, and in some cases, indifference of parents. The authorized books are generally, almost exclusively used. In one or two cases, teachers have a partiality for some particular book, reading or otherwise, but not sufficient to disturb harmony. The examinations for certificates at the County Board are printed, and the desire with the members of said board, is to raise the standard of education. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received by the trustees, but is little appreciated, the teachers being almost the only persons in the township who read it. It may, therefore, be said to be of little value to the people in the section. The Trustees' Annual Report in many instances, is very imperfectly filled, the answers being very unsatisfactory.

101. *John Eckford, Esquire, Brant.*—Persons are apt to form too favourable an opinion of anything in which they have a special property, but I have taken the utmost pains to ascertain the actually existing state of those schools, comparing them also with others in other counties which I occasionally contrive to visit; and my conviction is, that as a whole, they are in a prosperous condition. Owing to the respectable salaries offered, and the faithfulness of the Board of Public Instruction, we have many excellent instructors, and inferior and incompetent ones who occasionally turn up, soon disappear. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the modes of tuition—the mental training, and the pains taken to impart a thorough knowledge of what is professedly taught. I may remind you of what I think I noticed in a former letter, that the less experienced and skilful teachers continue to profit much by the provision made for visiting other schools. I find that in such cases they generally select the best school. A few weeks ago, I attended the public examination of a school conducted in all its departments with singular ability and success, and was delighted to see ten teachers present, taking a very deep interest in the work. A few words in reply to questions to be answered in this letter. The answers of Trustees to questions regarding the receipt and usefulness of the *Journal of Education*, were unusually full and particular. It is generally received, and in a great majority of cases, highly valued—some speak of it in such terms as prove they but imperfectly appreciate its merits, and a very few attach no value to it. These are the parties whom it does not reach, simply because they do not enquire for it and take it from the post offices. The general sentiment is, that the Department should be encouraged to continue its publication with every possible improvement. The Scriptures are read at the opening of the schools, and in some cases at the close. Prayer and reading the Scriptures, are only omitted in schools where there is a mixture of Protestant and Roman Catholic children. The purely Roman Catholic Schools of which we have a number, are all opened and closed with prayer. Very few of the ministers of religion, visit the schools, but I think all of them with the assistance of members of their congregations, are labouring by Bible classes and Sunday Schools to impart religious instruction. In one way and another much good is done. The libraries where they exist, are valued by many, and are beneficial in the localities. The additions made to them are not great—I find, however, that all the books purchased both for the libraries and for prizes are not from the Department. Some have been obtained elsewhere notwithstanding the 100 per cent additional to purchasers. Sabbath School Libraries are becoming numerous, and much interest is taken in them. A few only are reported, for I only named those given in the returns. It is certain that more than half of those in existence are unnoticed.

102. *Addison Worthington, Esquire, M.D., Howick.*—There is considerable improvement in educational matters during the past year in this Township. The causes of non-attendance are, in most instances, distance from the school house, bad roads, and the

tender age of pupils, making regular attendance on the part of children of the youngest school age, almost an impossibility. The regulations in reference to religious instruction are very well observed—with the exception of four, the schools are opened and closed with prayer. Examinations are conducted entirely *viva voce*, and a growing interest is manifested by the increased attendance of parents. Examinations of candidates at the County Boards are practical and thorough. The questions are prepared and submitted to the Board for revision, if necessary, and then printed for the succeeding examination. No school has, as yet, commenced a collection of any kind, and no magic lantern, or other source of amusement or scientific instruction, is made use of. My report in reference to school libraries is the same as last year's. The condition of the books is good, and the limited influence beneficial. It is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to school libraries—that the people will not secure the advantages presented to them, of acquiring a thorough appreciation of the benefits derivable to themselves and their children. The *Journal of Education* is read, and the effect is uniformly good. Of school houses there are ten log, four frame, and one brick. The brick school house was erected last year in the village of Wroxeter (School Section No. 14), is well furnished, and seated for 120 pupils. More than this number are often present and an addition to the building will soon have to be made, and more teachers employed. A frame school house is going up in the village of Gorrie, School Section No. 7, capable of accomodating 150 pupils, and will be finished in accordance with the latest improvements. These will doubtless be followed soon by others in the Township. The teachers, on the whole, are more efficient this year, and are paying more attention to reading and spelling—branches hitherto quite neglected except in two or three instances. Since the introduction of simplified text-books on grammar, more interest is taken in its study, and in my next report I hope to be able to say more than I can now. The proficiency in geography is all that could be wished. Arithmetic is not as well taught—teachers do not use the black board enough. History, in some sections, is most thoroughly taught, in others scarcely at all. There are but two or three teachers in the Township who understand book-keeping sufficiently to teach it. Vocal music is gaining some ground, and I hope soon to see a revised programme of examinations containing vocal music as one of the qualifications. In visiting the schools I have found it best to address the pupils extemporarily, and have made it a point to do so at nearly every visit, and take opportunity at soirées, picnics, &c., to give public lectures. People will not leave their work to hear a lecture on education. A new Union School Section has been formed by the Reeves and Local Superintendents of the Townships of Howick and Carrick, to take effect on the 25th December next, and there is a feature in the matter worthy of notice, which, I think, calls for legislative interference. Real estate in Carrick is assessed very much higher than in Howick, making property of the same value in Carrick, to pay nearly double the taxes for school purposes as that in Howick. Some method of equalization, I think, should be sought.

XXXV. County of Bruce.

103. *De Witt H. Martyn, Esq., Bruce, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss.*—The remarks which I have to make upon certain questions in the returns will apply to all the Townships under my charge. There are not so many children as formerly, who do not attend any school. The reasons for this non-attendance are various; I give them in the order of their frequency, they are:—Indifference of parents, bad roads, distance from school, and poverty. The regulations with regard to religious instruction are not very generally observed; the results are not often reported, and not always favourably. The programme for the Board of Public Instruction is strictly followed, and the questions are printed. None of the schools in this district have yet commenced a museum of natural history or of botany, nor have any schools, magic lanterns or other scientific amusements. The library books are in all cases very well cared for, they are all covered, labelled and numbered. I am not in a position to speak with regard to the influence exerted by the libraries. Prizes seem in many cases, where judiciously distributed, to have exerted a beneficial influence, but in some cases I fear their influence has been in a contrary direction. The *Journal* appears to be pretty regularly received, but I fear its influence must be set down as nothing.

XXXVI. County of Middlesex.

104. *The Reverend James Donaldson, Adelaide.*—As this is the first year in which I have acted as Local Superintendent, I cannot state the amount of progress made in the eleven schools under my care, as compared with former years. In some of them, however, there has been very marked progress during the past year. Only in three schools are the regulations with regard to stated religious instructions observed. The examinations at the County Board are by written answers from printed questions. These questions are one and the same for the three classes, and students take their places according to the aggregate marks of merit attached to each answer. The Board has arrived during the last year at a higher standard of qualification, and each member has striven to deal fairly and impartially with each candidate. There is no school in this Township that has commenced a school museum for natural history, or which has magic lanterns, or scientific amusements for children. Six of the school sections have libraries in which the books are covered, labelled and numbered. In three of the schools prizes were distributed, but it does not appear to me that the results were beneficial to the real progress of the pupils. There are 96 children reported as not attending school. The reasons given are carelessness of parents, and in one case aristocratic feeling. In the latter case the children receive a home training, which their parents deem to be superior to a common school education. My duties as Local Superintendent have brought me into contact with the national system of Canadian education. I am happy to find that it is the very system for which Scotland has been pleading for the last twenty years, and cannot get. This shows legislation to be in advance of the parent country in these colonies. We have to complain of irregular attendance at school, and (in many cases) want of books—especially copy books, but hope to see this corrected during next year. We shall endeavour also to see that the clergymen of different religious denominations take a deeper interest in the Common Schools of the Township. The care of the young is an important part of our duty as ministers of the Gospel.

105. *The Reverend T. E. Sanders, Biddulph.*—The teachers employed for this year, (1870) I am glad to say, appear superior to those of former years, and I think reforms in scholastic matters are gradually taking place in this Township, which is certainly twenty years behind the present age. I trust yet to see a greater change in this all important matter, but where Trustees and sections are left to themselves, or to the very rare visits of a Township Local Superintendent; indifferentism, and a putting off necessary works will be the consequence; this shows the necessity of appointing competent County Superintendents, and until this is done, not much progress will be made in some Townships, particularly in those composed of the same material as this of Biddulph. I have felt I cannot do what I wish to do as Superintendent of Common Schools, and more particularly during the past year, a host of parochial impediments prevented me from even devoting the required attention to the schools. I felt I was in a wrong position, and I have resigned. There are some questions to be answered in the general remarks. I should say in sections where the school is free, the reason of non-attendance is perfect indifference on the part of parents, and allowing their children to do as they please. In sections where there is a Rate Bill, the 25 cents stand in the way. The regulations as to religious instruction are not carried out at all. I tried in a distant school-house to establish classes to meet on an appointed day at 4 p.m., for religious instruction, but the children appeared so worn out after the six hours of school duties, that I discontinued. The examination papers for County Board Examinations are printed, and most valuable time is saved. The distribution of prizes is gaining ground, and a very valuable stimulant it is. I generally endeavor to attend, and assist in giving prizes to the deserving, and the delight of those who are fortunate enough to obtain a prize is unmistakeable; though in some cases the whole school received. Four schools report not receiving the *Journal*.* I believe Trustees do not take the trouble to enquire at their Post Offices for this useful paper, if so, they prove themselves undeserving.

106. *J. M. Young, Esquire, London.*—I have great pleasure in recording a decided improvement in the schools of this Township since my last report. Trustees and people

* These are 4, 8, 9. R C. S. S. They are regularly mailed to Elginfield, Whalen, Devon, and Elginfield.

alike, seem to be fully alive to the importance of a liberal education ; and a desire for a better class of teachers pervades the community at large. Two substantial brick buildings have been completed within the year, and two, if not more, are in the course of construction. The unsightly, dilapidated log building will soon be a thing of the past, as the handsome, commodious structure of more durable material is rapidly superseding it. In some sections I find it difficult to convince the inhabitants that a new school-house is necessary or practicable, owing to the repugnance, tenants—who form a numerous class—have, to be taxed for that purpose. They contend, with some show of reason, that owners of the soil should be liable for the whole expense of building, as a good school-house greatly tends to enhance the value of property, to the sole benefit of the proprietor. I shall briefly notice the questions not answered in my report. The programme for County Board examinations is generally observed, and the examination questions are printed. No school has commenced a school museum of natural history. There are no magic lanterns, or other scientific amusements for the pupils in any of the schools. The books are covered, labelled and numbered. The distribution of prizes exerts a good influence, as it tends to promote a healthy emulation among the pupils. With regard to the *Journal of Education*, I cannot say that its influence on the schools is beneficial, but Trustees generally report that it is useful to them.

107. *M. Forster, Esquire, Nissouri West.*—When I sent you my last year's report, I looked forward with considerable interest, to the time when the new Common School Bill should be introduced into our Legislature, and fully expected that ere this, a new era would have dawned upon our Common School system, and we have entered upon its important duties, but have lived only to see the original Bill as introduced, curtailed, emasculated, and finally withdrawn. We, no doubt, now possess an excellent school system, and if the spirit of the law were carried out fully, all might enjoy its privileges to advantage, and none need go hungry or thirsty, for lack of intellectual bread and water in this Province. I have endeavoured to deliver public lectures in different parts of the Township, and at the close of each, I gave the liberty to those present to give an expression of opinion with regard to some features of the new School Bill, and found that they were unanimous for free schools, about equally divided on compulsory education, and condemn, or remain indifferent in regard to other portions of the Bill. The lectures were mostly delivered at night, and generally well attended, but never well attended in the day time, excepting on pic-nic occasions. We held a Township union pic-nic at Thorndale on 25th June last, each section of the Township was duly represented, there were about 2,500 persons present. I am not prepared to state what benefit there was derived from it, unless to show what amount of spirit and interest the inhabitants of the Township felt in the great and important subject of education, and if we are to take the numbers present on that occasion for an example, we can report exceedingly favourable ; it was, however, too much of a crowd to be fully successful otherwise. I am happy to state that the demand for a higher class of teachers seems to increase, but there does not seem a willingness in some sections to offer sufficient remuneration, to encourage a thorough class of teachers to offer themselves, or to cause those to remain who are teaching—the consequence is, the change of teacher is not always for the better. There is, however, a most decided improvement in two or three instances. I think another year or two will witness an improvement in the direction of building new school-houses—a necessity that is beginning to attract considerable attention, and being warmly discussed.

108. *R. Macalpine, Esquire, Williams West.*—Owing to my recent appointment, I cannot say much with reference to progress in the schools. The *Journal* is not received in all the sections, and improperly appreciated where it is received. The schools generally are in a backward condition—very little interest is taken in school museums, apparatus, &c. ; but the country is new and as likely to improve as other places similarly situated—as far as my observation has gone—where the *Journal* is carefully read, the greatest interest is taken in the prosperity of the school.

XXXVII. County of Elgin.

109. *A. F. Butler, Esquire, East Riding.*—Although much remains to be done, yet the signs of progress are somewhat encouraging. *School Houses and School Furniture.*—Of the fifty-

nine school houses in this Riding, only eight are positively bad, the remainder being comfortable and commodious, and some of them quite new and superior. Contracts have lately been taken for the erection of three new ones, one of these from a plan published by the Department, is to be completed this season in Aylmer, at a cost, with the site, buildings, &c., of $4,500, and we believe the leaven is working in the sections containing the remaining five. The schools are nearly all well supplied with maps, but very poorly with apparatus, charts, diagrams, &c., for science teaching and object lessons. Teachers also are wanted who know the benefits of these, and how to use them—teachers who are able to emancipate their work from that meaningless routine which only loads the memory, and to place it upon the higher plane of intellectual culture. *Text Books.*—No unauthorized text-books are used, that I am aware of, and indeed, there is little necessity for this now, since the list of those authorized is so extensive and interesting. The Companion to the Readers is well received, the New Readers are fruitful sources of instruction, and of those lately authorized, Peck's Ganot's Popular Physics will be found a boon to the schools when its merits only become better known. *Attendance.*—Out of a school population of 5,563, only 156 are reported as not attending any school, and it is probable that the most of these enjoy school privileges a portion of the time during their period of school age. *Libraries.*—Two Common School libraries only, have been established during the past year, there is reason to hope that the next year will make an improvement in this respect. *School Act and Journal of Education.*—There was, I believe, in this county a general feeling of regret and disappointment, that the proposed changes in the School Act did not find favor in Parliament at its last session, and become law. The *Journal* is regularly received, and by all intelligent and progressive trustees is so read and appreciated, that its improving influence reaches the schools, but we greatly fear such trustees are at present nearer the exception than the rule. Would it not be better the *Journal* should be taken from the office by the teacher in the section? Our schools suffer more from faulty teaching than from all other sources together, and this not so much from individual incapacity, or from a want of knowledge of the text books used, as from incorrect views of the nature of education, together with a general lack of professional knowledge, professional zeal and professional skill. The *Journal of Education*, especially as it has been edited during the past year, is well calculated to meet these wants and strengthen the hands of the faithful teacher; and this view is further prompted by the belief that, as our teachers have more time than trustees for reading it, they would, as a class, be more ready to act upon and disseminate the valuable ideas and suggestions contained in this our only educational periodical.

XXXVIII. County of Kent.

110. *Edmund B. Harrison, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—Non-attendance is still generally ascribed to the "neglect or the indifference of parents," this I am convinced is only true to a limited extent. Distance from school, the want of proper accommodation in our school houses, and necessity on the part of parents, owing to the scarcity of supply in the labour market, requiring the aid of their children, appear to me to be the principal causes. Although we are improving in the erection of school houses, many of the new ones being commodious and comfortable, yet there is much need of some such clause as that contemplated in the late amendments to the School Act. All our schools have been in operation during the current year, and nearly all as free schools. Prayers and reading the Word of God are adopted in many schools, but I am not aware that any religious instruction has been regularly given by clergymen. The Board of Public Instruction has raised the qualifications of teachers as high as it is possible to obtain a sufficient number of teachers to supply the wants of the County. The salaries of the teachers of Common Schools, on the whole, have increased, but there are so many avenues to emolument, that we are constantly losing good teachers, not that teaching is distasteful to them, but because they see no prospect of permanency. The programme for the County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. In those schools in which prizes were awarded, good effects are said to have been produced in encouraging the pupils to greater diligence in preparing their lessons, attending school, &c. It affords me pleasure to state that the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Raleigh has set apart a small sum for prizes to be awarded in a

Township competitive examination. The schools in which monthly examinations, oral and written are held, make very satisfactory progress. The absence of private schools is an evidence of the success of the Common School system. Various answers have been given with respect to the utility of the *Journal of Education*. Many reports say it is useful, some reports have not answered the question, and a few have stated that it is of no use to the Trustee. In many instances when the *Journal* has not been regularly received, parties have asked me how to proceed in order to obtain it. A teacher in one of our largest schools informed me that the "Miscellaneous Friday Readings" were very much appreciated by the children. Should the present *Journal of Education* be discontinued, I do not know from what source a majority of the Trustees could, or would obtain so many seasonable hints on education.

XXXIX. County of Lambton.

111. *The Reverend W. M. Roger, M.A., Sarnia.*—As to cause of non-attendance, the teachers all say, "Neglect and indifference." In general, I think the children are detained by their parents to work at home. The only attempt I know at Religious Instruction among the schools, was on the part of one of the teachers, under the direction of the Section Trustees, teaching the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic catechisms after school hours. It was complained of and stopped by the other Trustees. In the one only school library, I believe the books are properly cared for in accordance with the prescribed regulations, and its influence in the neighborhood is good so far as I have opportunity of judging. The same may be said of the *Journal of Education* and of the prizes distributed at examinations. The only regret is that these are not more common. It must be remembered, however, that the Township is still struggling with the difficulties incident to an imperfectly cleared country. A different state of things will doubtless prevail when the youth now living, sent out of our schools, come to inherit the results of their parents labors.

XL. County of Essex.

112. *Alexander Craig, Esquire, Tilbury West.*—The schools in this Township during the past year have been doing well with the exception of two, Section No. 2 could not find a teacher for the first four months, although they advertised for one; Section No. 6 was almost closed for the last six months, caused by a disease among the children, but notwithstanding all these difficulties the average was considerably above the previous year. The schools are all free as usual. The Trustees are doing their very best to avail themselves of good efficient teachers and school houses. The Trustees of Section No. 3 are erecting one, and the Trustees of Section No. 5 have built a large frame school house valued at $1,200. The cause of education is rapidly advancing in this neighborhood, and a lively interest is felt in our school system, and it is just beginning to be fully appreciated. My opinion is, that large school sections are actually nurseries of non-attendants, owing to the distance at which pupils live from the school house, bad roads and other obstacles beyond our people's control. We have two school sections too large to be convenient either for teacher or pupils. No. 1 has 158 on the register, and 67 not attending any school. The non-attendants in the sections that have been divided have almost disappeared. The teachers have conducted their schools to the best of their ability. The average annual salary paid to teachers was $384. All the School Sections have maps, with the exception of the new ones, and they expect to obtain them before long. The schools in general are opened and closed with prayer, and in some the Scriptures are read daily. We have a Sabbath School Library which has done much good. The Templars have a library for their own use. We have one School Section library open to the public, the books are in good condition, and the regulations are strictly carried out. The books were not so extensively used at the first opening of the library as they ought to have been, but readers are increasing. The revised programme for the County Board examinations is strictly observed, and the questions are printed. Prizes have been distributed in most of the School Sections, and have had a marked beneficial effect where judiciously given. The *Journal of Education* is very important, justly esteemed and carefully read by Trustees, Teachers and others.

113. *Daniel B. Odette, Esquire, Anderdon.*—Most of the schools in this Township,

have been kept open for the best part of the year, and were liberally supported by taxes on all properties, but I am sorry to say, that by the negligence of parents and guardians, eighty-eight children are deprived of school privileges. In schools Nos. 2, 5 and 6, both French and English are taught, and in the other schools, English only is taught. The schools Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, are well provided wi h maps, but the others (probably through the negligence of the trustees), have none. The general regulations respecting religious instruction, are followed to some extent, and w th good results. There is no libra y in this Township. I regret very much that prizes were not distributed in any of the schools, though many times I represented to the Trustees, what great advantages would occur to the children from the distribution of prizes.

114. *Henry Botsford, Esquire, Malden.*—The state of the schools in this Township, is on the whole satisfactory. Owing to the higher standard of qualification required by the County Board at present, than was required a few years ago, many candidates who applied for certificates, did not pass, and some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the year in procuring teachers. The revised programme of County Board examinations, is observed and the questions are printed. The number of children who do not attend any school, is greater in some sections than in others—the causes of non-attendance, are indifference of parents, want of clothes, as reported by the Trustees of one section, and distance from the school house. Most of the non-attendants are either under seven, or over fourteen years of age—the older being useful on the farm are kept at home to work, and where the distance is great, the younger are unable to attend. Most of the Trustees report that the *Journal of Education* is not regularly received, but this is owing to carelessness on the part of the Trustees themselves who do not call at the post office for it ; where received regularly, the influence it exerts is reported to be good. It is to be regretted that the proposed new School Bill did not pass the Legislature at its last session, for no doubt many of its provisions would be highly beneficial, and were much needed. I hope that your next effort to introduce a more efficient School Law, may be crowned with the success which it deserves.

115. *Victor Ouellette, Esquire, Rochester*—The cause of the children's non-attendance in schools, is in most instances attributable to bad roads and long distances from schools, all the sections except one, are altogether too large and too far apart, but I am happy to say that the ratepayers are finding out the inconvenience of the present position of affairs, and are petitioning the Township Council for altering and forming new School Sections ; to give justice to all concerned, there should be three new sections formed in this Township, and I have no doubt that the Township Council will, this year, form at least two new School Sections. As to the general regulations in regard to stated religious instruction, they are followed up and with good results, and to the approval of the great majority of this Township. Respecting the County Board examinations, I beg to say that the programme was strictly observed by the Board, and all questions submitted to the teachers were printed. As to the distribution of prizes to pupils, I am happy to say that every School Section has taken my advice to that effect, and by so doing, caused great results. The *Journal of Education* does not appear to be regularly received by the Trustees, and I cannot account for the same.*

XLI.—District of Algoma.

116. *Messrs. James Bennett and J. W. Plummer, Trustees at Bruce and Wellington Mines.*—You will observe on examining the returns, that the total number of pupils attending the schools during the year, amounted to 286, and we are glad to be able to say, that the progress made by them in the various branches of education during the year, was very satisfactory. We would particularly call your attention to our annual financial account, which shews a decrease of the debt on the schools last year, of $309.08—the debt being in 1868, $372 74, and now reduced to $63.66. We are glad to be able to say, that the West Canada Mining Company, and the Huron Copper Bay Mining Company, gave us nearly two hundred dollars, and the liberal grant of the Government of $250, on acconnt of the year 1869, have been the means of reducing the debt. We hope next year with

* It is regularly mailed. Complaint should be made by letter to the Department, giving the number and post office of the sections not receiving it.

the assistance of the Government and our other resources, to have a small balance on hand. You will observe that there are no outstanding debts—all bills and salaries being paid on demand by one of the Trustees as in former years.

XLII.—The Cities.

117. *Samuel Woods, Esquire, M.A., Kingston.*—In submitting the Annual Report for 1869, I find a very gratifying increase in all the subjects of greater importance in our Common Schools. During the year, we have had the names of 2358 pupils on our roll, and an average attendance of 1263. This average is a much greater per centage than any of our other cities can show. By an examination of our Financial Statement, it will be seen that we have spent $9,465 for school purposes. From this we find that our pupils during the year, have cost us $4.00 each, on the aggregate attendance, and $7 50 on the average attendance. I would respectfully draw your attention to the large increase this year in the classes studying arithmetic (97), grammar (149), history (220), algebra (102), and Canadian geography (629.) This very large increase arises, I am persuaded, from causes which I am about to relate. In February of this year (1869), the Board after mature deliberation, determined to collect all the more advanced boys into one class, and establish a regular system of grading. This has always existed to some extent, but now no pupil is allowed to enter a higher class, unless he has first passed an examination before the Superintendent, to test his ability for promotion. As a consequence, all our schools are working upon a uniform system, and an emulation is created among the junior teachers, to prepare as many as possible for the advanced classes; and among the senior teachers to send up as many as possible to the high school. When the pupils arrive at the requisite standard, instead of being, as formerly, instructed by their old masters, they pass among new class-mates and under a new teacher, where a wholesome rivalry is shown to keep up the good name of their respective schools. Pupils are required, in order to enter this school, to read fluently and understandingly; parse and analyse any sentence in prose; work as far as equations in algebra; understand fully mensuration of superficies; be able to work questions in arithmetic up to, and including interest; be well acquainted with Euclid Bk i, 1–20, and have a pretty strict knowledge of the outlines of history and geography. You can thus see that we aim at rather a high standard for Common Schools, and when our pupils have had two or three years of additional work, they are prepared to assume a position of at least a fair ground in primary education. Many of them doubtless will then enter our Grammar School through free scholarships, established by the liberality of a few of our wealthy citizens. After our Board had seen the effect of such a system among the boys, and found it exceed even their most ardent expectations, they decided upon the same plan for the girls, and in September a High School class for girls, was opened: to enter which the same examination is required, Euclid excepted. The plan has been under trial for the remainder of the year, and its effects are so gratifying, that a Superintendent of a neighbouring town, has paid us two visits to see its practical working, with a view to its introduction. I have every confidence in it, and feel assured that, by its adoption, the Board has made a great step in advance of our old system. We have had no changes in our teachers during the past year, we feel that when we get a good one, *he is cheap at any price*, and, with the utmost care in selecting, we rarely fail in securing one to our liking. I can add no word to my remarks of previous years upon the subject of non-attendance. I will not blame the parents; for they would send, if they could only face the shame of seeing their ragged offspring mix among better clad children. I cannot blame the school houses, for they are models of neatness and order. The more the attention of intelligent men is drawn to the subject, the more they see that our Common Schools are drifting away from the class it is most desirable to reach. The schools are doing a noble work; but for the street arab, the child of the lowest, their doors are hermetically sealed. Not but they *can* go, if they desire it, but they *will not*; for in such an atmosphere, and with such surroundings, they feel they are *not at home*. The man who can devise a plan to meet the exigencies of this class, will merit the gratitude of all right minded lovers of their country's weal. Our County Board is still alive to its great responsibility, and is becoming rather obnoxious to a great many candidates for a place in the noble profession. At our last meeting, "the slaughter of the *innocents*," was immense.

We have an abundant supply of applicants, and are not limited by a lack of teachers holding certificates; we therefore exercise our undoubted prerogative of dealing with unqualified pretenders in the most summary manner. Our questions are printed, and the answers in writing. Our libraries continue to enjoy a very lively existence, and the books are eagerly sought after. They exercise a good influence, by keeping alive among our youth a desire for something better than the trashy novels which tempt the mind, affording an inordinate excitement for a time, which is only satisfied by a repetition of the dose. Let us hope that the day is far hence when the youth of Canada will leave "the well of English undefiled," to quaff pernicious draughts of the fountain of the Minerva press. My remarks on prizes in previous years, will apply equally to the present. Our only prize is the consciousness of duty well performed, by regularity of attendance and uniformly kind and courteous conduct, with due care in the preparation and recitation of lessons. Such as merit this distinction, receive a certificate, as highly prized as the guerdons of the ambition of older aspirants. Still, when the heartburnings, and ill feelings in a school, arising too often, *not from the giving of prizes*, but from the undue care in awarding them, are considered, it is perhaps as well that we exclude them. Finally we can look back upon the past year with feelings of thankfulness to God, for his preserving care of our little flocks, and for the measure of success which has attended our efforts. What the future may bring forth, we know not; but we feel that a good foundation has been laid, and hope that the superstructure will not disgrace our good city. We are doing our little to build up the well-being of our young nation—for only amid intelligence and education, can the liberty of free men be acquired, and their rights maintained.

118. *W. Cousens, Esquire, Ottawa.*—Our schools are improving, especially in the east end of the city, where a central school has been established for over a year past—it is a great improvement on the ward system. I give you (below), a comparison of the average daily attendance—shewing the difference as between the attendance at the central, and also at such of the ward schools, yet occupied, during the past year. I take the first quarter of the year.

January.

Ward School—No. on the Roll,	576	—average attendance,	393	—68 per cent.
Central School—No.	"	"	573	"	"	487	—86 "

February.

Ward School—No.	"	"	626	"	"	367	—58 "
Central School—No.	"	"	580	"	"	459	—79 "

March.

Ward School—No.	"	"	658	"	"	403	—61 "
Central School—No.	"	"	631	"	"	474	—75 "

The total number of all ages entered on the Rolls for 1869, was 2,075; in 1868, the number was 1,803, shewing an increase in favour of 1869, of 272, or about 15 per cent. The average daily attendance for 1869, was 890; for 1868, 806—shewing an increase in favour of 1869, of 84, or 10 per cent. I hope we shall by this time next year, be in a position to shew you a large increase, as we have now (during this month), closed all our ward schools, and have two central schools—one for the east, and the other for the west end of the city, in operation. We have also one primary school each in those sections, as feeders to the central school. It must be very gratifying to all those who wish well to the cause of education, to know, that notwithstanding the buildings just erected for schools in this city have cost a large sum of money, and will add considerably to the school rate, there is no grumbling on the part of ratepayers. All seem proud of being in possession of such excellent institutions, and that our city will not in this respect, stand inferior to any city of the province. The central school in the western half of the city, was built in 1869, and is a two story stone building, measuring 90 by 60 feet, and will cost, when completed, with all necessary furniture, about $19,000—site $4,000, together amounting to $23,000. The central school east, has cost $16,000. One primary school $2,000. In all, our schools will have cost us about $41,000. In answer to the 84th question in our Report, I am happy to have to say, that by a resolution of the Board, the Bible is used as a class book in all our schools.

119. *Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees, London.*—The class-room

accommodation, though still deficient, has been much improved by the erection of a large school house, intermediate between the system of primaries designed for the juvenile classes, and those of a more advanced grade in our central school. This handsome structure, erected and furnished at a cost of nearly $2,000, was opened for the reception of pupils in the beginning of February last, and was at once filled with 208 scholars. The number of pupils enrolled on the books during the year, has been 280, and the average daily 210. It becomes quite evident that another such building would be required immediately, were we in a condition to do justice to the ratepayers resident in the south part of the city. That the number of scholars entered in the primaries Nos. 1, 3 and 5, is 1,508—the average monthly 828, and the average daily 667; while in Nos. 2, 6 and 7, under corresponding headings, we find only 1,023, 591 and 482 respectively. It will therefore devolve upon the Board, at an early day, to make suitable provision for the reception and teaching of the constantly increasing numbers seeking admission into our schools.

The average salary for the male teachers is $640 per annum, and for the female $240. To permit our best qualified teachers to abandon their profession year by year, on account of the small remuneration their services command, is surely a great drawback upon the prosperity of the country. That system of economy must be unsound, by which we now educate at a great expense, in our Provincial Normal School, parties designed to supply the public schools of the Province, with a better class of teachers; and after having trained them for the duties of their profession at the cost of the whole community, to force them, through want of profitable employment, to seek some new field of labour for that talent of which we stand so much in need. The fact, that out of some 5,000 teachers of both sexes employed in the schools of Ontario, there are little more than 600 who hold a Provincial Normal School certificate of any grade, furnishes matter for serious thought and no little regret. What a small part of the teachers who have been trained in this institution within the last twenty years will these 600 represent! And yet of the male teachers who have sought a more remunerative career, most might have been retained in the profession, had the country only been guided by sound views of political economy, and by a spirit of patriotism.

The advance in the price of almost every commodity required in a household, is likely to be of a permanent kind—and therefore teachers should be paid in proportion to this increase in the cost of supporting a family. It will ultimately be the most profitable way for the people of any place, where they desire to see their schools in a flourishing and efficient state, to render their teachers comfortable and contented, so that they may retain their services, avoid frequent changes, and the certainty in these changes, of occasionally engaging teachers who cannot give satisfaction to the Board or the public.

The subject of shortening the time during which the teacher is requested to toil, day by day, has recently received some attention at the hands of the Board. However much people may differ about the length of time during which the more advanced divisions may be confined to the class-room, with their minds engaged in severe study; there can be only one opinion as to the impropriety of keeping the young children, with whom our primaries are mostly filled up, confined in a class-room from 9 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon. This can only result in injuring the health of both teachers and pupils.*

These class-rooms are too much crowded to be healthy, and the ventilation in some of them, is not so perfect as the laws of health require. As many of our best teachers have suffered from this cause during the year just closed, we invite consideration to this subject, both on account of the health of the children and that of the teachers. We are of opinion, that shorter hours would result in better health, a stronger physical constitution, and equal progress in their studies. That system of education must be deficient in the element of harmony, that bestows a cultivated mind, at the expense of an enfeebled frame or impaired health.

There are six primary schools scattered through the city, situated upon healthy sites, where they are near as possible to the homes of the young children who attend them.

* It is quite competent for the Board of Trustees to shorten the school hours. The official regulation declares that the school hours *shall not exceed six;* but they may be three, four, or five, at the discretion of the Board. In Germany and elsewhere, the school hours are getting much shorter—and in some schools part of the day is devoted to the preparatory lesson for the next day, and the pupils are taught *how to study.*—[Ed. Dept.]

The subjects taught in these, are reading and spelling to the end of the second book of lessons, arithmetic through the simple rules, writing on paper commenced, and the mere outlines of English grammar and geography. The scholars are examined periodically for promotion to the intermediate. As yet there is only one school of this grade, which has been in operation during the present year. It consists of two departments, one for boys and another for girls, and the course is slightly in advance of that of the primaries.

The course embraces reading and spelling, with definitions, in the third book of lessons ; writing; the compound rules of arithmetic ; with the elements of grammar and geography. The last is the central school, to which the pupils are promoted from the intermediate, upon a careful examination in every subject. This institution contains six well graduated divisions for boys, and five for girls. The course consists of reading and spelling, with definitions ; English grammar ; English composition ; history—embracing English, Canadian and Ancient ; drawing, writing and book-keeping ; geography, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, natural philosophy and chemistry. To enable the teachers to explain the subjects taught in their respective divisions, a large and valuable assortment of maps, charts, globes, philosophical and chemical apparatus has been provided, the experiments performed with which, are highly interesting and instructive to the students. Into these three grades of schools the pupils are admitted free. The only direct cost to the parent is the price of the books required for classification. The schools are supplied from two sources—the one, an annual grant from the Government ; the other a direct tax upon all the ratable property of the municipality. Every man's property is assessed for the support of these schools, and every man's right to participate in the advantages they bestow, is equal and indefeasible. All pay in proportion to their means, and the children of all meet in our class-rooms on a footing of perfect equality. The idea, therefore, that these are pauper schools is exceedingly erroneous, and such as entertain this opinion ought to discharge their minds of it at once. Our school system may be looked upon as a kind of joint stock affair, from which the less wealthy draw a little more than their share of the direct gain, and the more wealthy receive a full equivalent, though in a less direct form. Every man will admit that property situated in the midst of an intelligent, moral and industrious community, will be enhanced in value. In our estimate of human life, education and self-respect cannot be separated ; and the latter is one of the surest guarantees for an industrious, respectable and useful career.

In addition to the provisions made for giving a sound liberal education in the English branches, there are united with these a Classical and French department in connection with the central school. In the former the course is such as is prescribed by law to qualify students who desire it, to matriculate in any of our Provincial colleges. The Head Master of the Grammar School, the Rev. B. Bayley, A.B., is a thorough scholar, a diligent, conscientious and pains-taking teacher, who has always evinced a deep interest in the progress and welfare of his scholars. The French Department is under the charge of Mr. C. R. Lee, A.B., and is not limited to the course necessary for matriculation, but may be extended to any length to suit the wants of the students, or the pleasure of their parents. These are the only classes in which a fee is charged ; and even here it is merely nominal—being only $1 50 per term of three months in the Grammar School, and 75 cts. per term in the French classes.

We are happy to be able to report, for the information of our constituents, that the Grammar School has, for the last year, been a self-sustaining institution, notwithstanding the very low fee charged. It has not cost the people of London anything in the way of taxation. A few figures from our financial statement in the appendix, will establish this fact.

The Classical Master reports as follows respecting the Grammar School department : "The total number of pupils on the Roll during the year 1869, amounted to 78, all of whom were learning Latin, and 15 studying Greek. Our average attendance during the first half year was over 40 ; but in consequence, mainly, of our school being closed during the Exhibition week and civic holiday, as well as other accidental circumstances which at times diminished the numbers in our school, it has decreased to less than 36. The subjects studied, have been portions of Homer, Xenophon, Lucian, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Ovid, Cæsar, together with Harkness' Reader, and Elementary Greek and Latin Books."

TABLE shewing the Annual Increase of Attendance at the City Schools, the amount of Municipal Assessment annually levied for School purposes, and the cost, per Pupil, for Education in each year.

YEAR.	Municipal Assessment and Government Grant.	Amount at disposal of Board each year, from 1857 to 1869, inclusive.	Attendance.			No. of Teachers employed.	Cost per annum of each Pupil for Education on the basis of Teachers' Salaries.		Cost per ann. of each pupil for Education, based on whole Expenditure, exclusive of permanent improvements.		REMARKS.
			Number Registered	Average Daily.	Average Monthly.		On Average Daily.	On Average Monthly.	On Average Daily.	On Average Monthly.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1857	10000 00 1440 00	11440 00	2737	995	1244	16	7 29	5 83	8 46	6 73	Ward School No. 5 opened and a third Teacher appointed.
1858	9991 98 1440 00	11431 98	2459	1104	1337	17	6 22	5 13	7 66	6 32	
1859	8000 00 1383 00	9383 00	2336	1207	1461	20	6 18	5 11	7 42	6 11	Ward School No. 2 opened and a Classical Assistant appointed in the Central.
1860	8000 00 1346 00	9346 00	2301	1210	1443	20	5 49	4 60	7 17	6 01	
1861	8000 00 1148 00	9148 00	2527	1250	1537	21	5 57	4 53	6 38	5 18	A third Teacher in No. 3.
1862	8000 00 1160 00	9160 00	2661	1298	1656	22	5 39	4 22	6 53	5 11	Ward School No. 6 opened.
1863	8000 00 1175 00	9175 00	2825	1373	1692	22	5 23	4 25	6 22	5 04	
1864	8000 00 1112 00	9112 00	2972	1471	1782	22	4 89	4 03	5 68	4 68	
1865	9000 00 1217 00	10217 00	3218	1571	1930	24	4 65	3 89	5 28	4 30	New School in Ward No. 5 opened. One Teacher taken from No. 1.
1866	8000 00 1271 00	9271 00	3237	1634	1990	25	4 45	3 66	5 76	4 73	Third Teacher restored in No. 1.
1867	9000 00 1357 04	10357 00	3372	1690	2058	25	4 40	3 12	5 63	4 63	
1868	10000 00 1405 00	11405 00	3586	1790	2153	25	4 20	3 49	5 47	4 55	Intermediate built on Central School Grounds.
1869	11000 00 1376 00	12376 00	3713	1853	2261	26	4 19	3 43	5 30	4 37	

120. *The Reverend James Porter, Local Superintendent, Toronto.*—The attendance at the schools would, I doubt not, have been still larger had it been possible to accommodate all the younger children, for whose admission application has been made. The impossibility of affording such accommodation, without increased outlay for school-rooms and the payment of teachers, presents the principal practical difficulty with which Common School administration in this city has now to contend. Nor is this difficulty confined to Toronto. It exists in larger cities, on a larger scale.

The accommodation at present provided for these Junior Divisions is unquestionably, in several instances lamentably, insufficient. All the newer rooms, indeed, which have been built for their especial use, are large enough for the accommodation of a reasonable number of children; namely, those in Louisa Street, erected in 1859; those in Elizabeth Street, opened in January, 1868; and those in Palace Street opened in September, 1869; but greatly increased accommodation in this respect is urgently needed. Many of these schools have several hundreds more in attendance than they can in any proper sense accommodate. Should all be provided with room, with proper reference to the laws of health and the best opportunities of instruction; should the space allotted to each pupil be equal to that which is given in some other cities, it is evident that we should have many more school edifices, and that this would only supply the present demand, without any reference to the increased attendance from year to year.

The largest average attendance in our schools during 1869, was in April and September, being in each month 3,298. The average of these two months in the Junior Divisions was 1,563 pupils, and, in the Intermediate and Senior Divisions added together, 1,735; so that the pupils in our Junior Divisions if not, as in New York, more than one-half of the whole number in our schools, constitute a very large proportion of that number.

The accommodation at present provided for these Junior Divisions is unquestionably, in several instances, lamentably insufficient.

It was chiefly, though not altogether for this reason, that the half-day system was recommended to the Board, and adopted only last summer, as a temporary expedient, until more ample and suitable accommodation can be provided for the many children who cannot be crowded at one time into our existing school-rooms. This system provides for the attendance at school, of one-half of the pupils in our Junior Divisions in the forenoon, and of the other half in the afternoon. My own observation, and the general testimony of those of our teachers who have been directed to adopt it, have confirmed me in the conviction, previously entertained on the representations of others, that on both sanitary and educational grounds, it has worked beneficially both to pupils and teachers. When the numbers and the work are dealt with on the half day system, the pupils are comparatively fresh and active; the interruptions necessary for the preservation of order and discipline are much less frequent, children do not acquire the habit of apparently enforced vacancy of mind, or that of mere mischievous activity: school is, in a word, a reality and not a pretence; a place for profitable employment, and not one, to a great extent, of mere confinement.

The proper alternative for the half-day system, I respectfully submit, is the provision of increased accommodation in connection with several of our schools for the junior pupils now attending, or whose parents desire that they shall attend the public schools; shorter hours of school attendance, not to exceed two in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, in the case of the youngest pupils; and the employment of more junior teachers.

Fifty little children are, theoretically, considered to be enough for the care of one teacher in our Provincial Model School. Fifty-six pupils are regarded as enough in the Common Schools of the city of Boston. Seventy-five in average attendance, who represent from ninety to a hundred on the register, is the number which, in the exercise of the discretion confided to me by the Board in carrying out the half-day system, I determined as that beyond which the system is urgently required, for the relief of both pupils and teachers in a Junior Division.

The consequence of such a limitation would be, that the names of many children now on our registers would have to be erased, and parents and ratepayers would have just cause to complain of the want of that instruction for their children, which they are taxed to provide. The growth of our city in population, in business, in wealth and gen-

eral prosperity, seems both to require and to warrant an increased expenditure for Common School purposes. The Board has already, in its wisdom, purchased two other school-sites,—one in the Ward of St. James and another in the Ward of Saint Andrew; and there is every reason to hope that the supply of school facilities will overtake and keep pace with the demand.

The three usual examinations were held in the course of the year; namely, the Combined Examination of Pupils, selected from each Division of each Department of the several schools; and the Summer and Winter Examinations of all the schools.

The Combined Examination took place, by order of the Board on the recommendation of the Committee on School Management, at the Victoria Street School House, on Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th of June. The examiners were Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., Head Master of the Toronto Grammar School, and the Rev. John M. King, M.A. As on former similar occasions, the pupils examined were three individuals from each Division of each Department, male and female, of the several schools, selected by their respective teachers for their general proficiency, combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent.

As the County Grammar School is now—under the operation of the Grammar School Law—the Grammar School of the City of Toronto; the affairs of which are administered by the City Council through Trustees whom the Council appoints: the Mayor, on behalf of the Council, was pleased to accept as beneficiaries of the City, seven of the senior pupils of the City Common Schools, who were recommended by the Examiners to receive the special distinction of Grammar School Scholarships, and were nominated accordingly by the Board of Common School Trustees.

Of the three ex-scholars and the ten scholars who remained in the Grammar School till the close of the past year, all but one obtained distinction at the Examination.

It is appropriate to mention here, that a former scholar, Alfred Baker, lately closed an honourable career in the University of Toronto, by gaining the highest distinction offered to undergraduates, viz., a Gold Medal.

On December 15th, the Local Superintendent reported to the Board that he had recently assisted the Rev. Dr. Richardson, in the distribution of the bounty of the late Mr. Jesse Ketchum, in the several City schools which lie on the east of Yonge Street. The value of the books distributed was $125 79c.

In continuance of their kindness during several years, the Rev. Messrs. Boddy and Baldwin have, at the Park and Victoria Street Schools respectively, supplied religious instruction weekly, throughout the year 1869, to the children of parents of their own communion.

I beg to conclude this Report by recording my conviction that the year just ended, has been one of real, though unostentatious progress in the great work of Elementary Education in this City; by means especially of our Common Schools.

XLIII. The Towns.

121. *The Reverend George Bell, Clifton.*—No very definite cause for non-attendance can be given. There is, no doubt, indifference and carelessness in some cases: some parents do not wish to send children until they are seven or eight years old. The school house is not used by any denomination for religious instruction. Nearly all the children attend a Sunday School. The revised programme is used by the County Board (Welland), and the questions are printed. The library belongs to the municipality. The school continues in a highly prosperous and satisfactory state. The public examinations, as well as the every-day appearance of the school in all its departments, show that it is well organized, well taught, orderly, and efficient.

122. *The Reverend Robert Torrance, Guelph.*—The school population we return as 1,340, although my impression is that it is greater, but as no school census has been taken for a number of years, I have computed from the total *general* population. During the year, the South and East Ward Schools were removed from the buildings in which formerly they had been taught, and the West Ward Primary School and the Senior Primary, all to one building which the Board has leased. I find great reluctance manifested by the

teachers of Private Schools to give me any information. They look upon it as an unwarrantable prying into their standing, by an institution that is hostile to them.

123. *George Dormer, Esquire, B.A., Separate School, Lindsay.*—Two years ago the children attending the school assembled in an old decayed log house, which has now disappeared, and in its stead there is erected a handsome two-story brick building, capable of accommodating two hundred pupils, in every respect admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was intended, and an ornament to the town itself. The health and comfort of the children have been particularly cared for in the system of heating and ventilating adopted. "Ruttan's" heaters and ventilators are used, and have been found most valuable and at the same time economical, requiring only about one half the quantity of fuel used in the ordinary stove. The school is well supplied with maps, globes, and other apparatus, obtained from the Department, and also with desks of a very substantial and convenient kind, purchased from Messrs. Jacques & Hay, of Toronto. The Trustees are at present engaged in fencing and planking the grounds surrounding the school. Three teachers and a monitor are employed, and when I mention that all the teachers hold Normal School Certificates it will be needless to refer to their efficiency or to the system of instruction. The school is conducted on the "free principle." The sacred Scriptures are read, and the school opens and closes with prayer. Excellent prizes have been obtained from the Department, and their distribution has been found productive of good results. The average attendance is nearly double what it was two years ago, and the school house has already been found too small. To remedy this, and to meet a want felt for a school in which the higher branches of education should be taught, a branch school has been established, at present presided over by an accomplished lady teacher, in which French, music, drawing, &c., are taught in connection with the ordinary course. It is conducted in a hall or large room in a brick building situated in the centre of the town, owned by Thomas Keenan, Esquire, an enterprising and public spirited man, who generously granted a lease of the room to the Trustees for a period of four years without rent. Parents sending children to this branch school, voluntarily contribute to its support beyond the rate on their property. It has proven so successful that several Protestants have availed themselves of the advantages it offers, and one-third of the pupils are Protestant, who are not, of course, required to join in any religious exercises. The nucleus of a school library has been formed, by a choice selection of about two hundred and seventy-two volumes, obtained from, and made by the Department, and it is the intention of the Trustees to add to this library every year. They desire me to express to you their thanks for the excellent selection of books you made for them, and to say that they have reason to believe that they have received good value for their money, and they are quite satisfied the terms offered by the Department of one hundred per cent. on the remittance have been fairly and *bona fide* carried out. A motion to this effect has been recorded in their books. I am happy to be able to say that the Board is composed of intelligent, energetic, and practical men, who have "put their shoulders to the wheel," and have, in the course of less than two years, accomplished a great work, the beneficial results of which are already felt and will be of a lasting nature. They, as well as the Superintendent, are deeply indebted to the Reverend Mr. Stafford, the parish priest, for his able assistance and guidance. Indeed, the success of the undertaking is mainly due to his practical mind and zeal in the cause of education. The work done was not, of course, effected without the "sinews of war," and being unable to invoke the aid of the Municipal Council in the same manner as Common School Trustees, an appeal was made to the public who liberally responded to the call. When the proposed fence is completed about five thousand dollars will have been expended, exclusive of salaries to teachers, which amount to one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The school is out of debt, and a handsome balance of six hundred dollars is on hand for further improvements. The *Journal of Education* is received and read by the Trustees and teachers. Before closing this Report I beg to record my expression of regret that your proposed Amendments to the School Law were not passed by the Legislature, believing, as I do, that they would have been of great benefit to the schools of the country, for reasons which I could not give without extending the report to too great a length.

124. *Thomas Henderson, Esquire, Paris.*—The prosperity of the Paris schools is steadily increasing. The attendance has been perceptibly advancing during the past three

years. A considerable number of pupils from the surrounding country are under instruction in various departments. The fact that, during the past two years, the salaries of all the teachers have been liberally increased, may be taken as an indication of growing interest in education, and of satisfaction with our excellent staff of teachers. A school library is established, and conducted according to law. It is open to the public, but, owing to the existence of a very excellent library, belonging to the Mechanics' Institute, is not made use of to the extent it perhaps otherwise would be. Pupils receive, as rewards for diligence and good conduct, certificates of promotion to a higher division in the school. They receive as punishment, when necessary, written impositions, and more rarely corporal punishment.

125. *Alexander Bartlett, Esquire, Secretary Board of School Trustees, Windsor.*—I think I may report that our schools are progressing, and that more care and attention is being paid to schools in the community, than at any former period of the history of the Common Schools of this town. The Common School tax is cheerfully paid, and many even urge us to a greater expenditure. If we could only procure from the Dominion Government a release of the four acre park in the centre of the town, on which temporary barracks are at present erected, the Board would at once erect a large and commodious central school, which would greatly facilitate the advancement of the educational interests of the town. Our Grammar School, which is united with the Common School, is doing well this year, and should its success continue, we will have to procure an assistant teacher. I think there is more real work being done in the Grammar School at the present time, than has ever been since its organization. It is true that there may only be one or two, or it may be half a dozen, of the scholars that will ever follow any of the learned professions; yet I consider the mental training some of them are now receiving, will be very advantageous to them in whatever branch of business or avocation they may choose ultimately to engage. It was a matter of regret to many of us that the Grammar and Common School Bills were withdrawn: for many of the provisions of the Common School Bill are much needed in this County, and the Grammar School Bill was just the thing we wanted, as many parents are averse to their children learning the classics, yet want them to enjoy a much higher education than the Common School affords. Our Board of Public Instruction for the County, as I stated in a former report, is a mere farce, in so far as the majority of its members know anything about examining teachers, and they are often a great stumbling-block in the way of doing impartial justice to persons being examined. A Township Superintendent may not be able to construct, or even spell out a sentence in English, but his vote at the County Board is as good as a man with a university education. I took the trouble in January, at the meeting of the County Council, to represent the matter to that body, and suggested the appointment of one or two competent persons as Superintendents for the whole County. Whether my suggestions will have any practical effect, I am unable to say: but some of the members thoroughly coincided with my views, and promised to take the matter into consideration next year.

XLIV.—The Villages.

126. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, Fergus.*—The schools continued under the same teachers during 1869, a fact which, in my opinion, speaks very highly for their ability and persevering attention for a good many years to the same routine of work in the schools here. An assistant has likewise been employed in the Primary department, which has permitted of more advancement on the part of the older pupils of that school than could have been effected otherwise. The Board of Trustees have planted shade trees round the school enclosure, and are considerate in the way of any requisite improvement. The library is, for the most part, taken advantage of by the scholars, and the books that are read have been read over and over so often, that I hope application may soon be made for an additional supply of improving and interesting works. The male teacher, or head master, has a general oversight of the three schools, and the other teachers are permitted to refer to him on the occurrence of any difficulty (with scholars) which they are put to trouble with. Another private school has been carried on since September, besides that reported last year. Altogether, the Common Schools here, are I believe, in a very satisfactory con

dition; and such as to prove creditable in their results to the teachers, and highly beneficial to the scholars who are kept steadily at them.

127. *James P. Phin, Esquire, Hespeler.*—Non-attendance of children at school, is chiefly owing to the fact that they are employed in the factories. The regulations laid down with respect to religious instruction are not observed—for the reason of the existence of a large Roman Catholic element, among whom it would engender bad feelings. The revised programme for County Board examinations is used, and the questions are printed. There is no Library in connection with the school. Prizes have not been distributed in the school during the year. With regard to the condition of the school at present, I would observe that it is most satisfactory. There has been much progress made during the year, and the teachers have been remarkably industrious.

128. *The Reverend Chr. F. Spring, New Hamburg.—Non-Attendance of Children at School.*—In reference to this we have nothing to complain, for all our children attend school, even those who are the offspring of the poorest parents. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, because the pupils belong to too many different denominations; but the Lutheran children get their religious instruction by their minister in the church every Saturday forenoon. Except that, the other denominations have religious instruction in their Sunday Schools. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and the examination questions are printed. In the municipality of New Hamburg we have no library, but I will urge the Trustees to establish one. A well selected library cannot fail to have a good influence upon the pupils. The distributions of prizes have exerted a very good influence.

129. *The Reverend W. M. Roger, M.A., Petrolia.*—The cause of non-attendance on the part of so many children of school age in this village, is in many cases the carelessness of the parents, and sometimes their cupidity in requiring work of their children when they should be and might be at school. Another reason is the fluctuating character of the population here; many having recently come to the place, or expecting soon to go, feel quite unsettled and, under the circumstances, indisposed to go to the expense of a set of school books, and the trouble of sending their children for the short time they may remain. Nothing but a *compulsory law* will reach these various classes. As to religious instruction nothing is done at the school beyond the reading of Scripture, and prayer at the opening and closing. The various denominations seem quite satisfied with the opportunities afforded for this purpose, at home and in the Sabbath School. We have no School or other Public Library here as yet. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received, and I believe read with interest and profit. Some $60 or $ 70 worth of prizes were distributed, competitively for the most part, in the school at the Christmas examinations. The effect I believe to be eminently good, encouraging and stimulating the scholars, and rendering the associations of school life pleasant and profitable.

130. *The Reverend Francis W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.*—I am happy to report a continued progress in our Village Schools. A large number of books were distributed at the Christmas examination, owing in a great measure to the exertions of our excellent teacher, Dr. Agnew, in obtaining subscriptions for that purpose. A very large attendance at the school examinations, and at the distribution of prizes in our Town Hall, marked the increasing interest taken in the cause of education. The addition to our school house has proved a great benefit, and the Trustees have the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success, in the healthy condition of both male and female departments. There has been no change of teachers, which tends much to the best interests of the school. The usual regulations are attended to in the general management.

131. *N. McKinnon, Esquire, Wardsville.*—The people of Wardsville take considerable interest in the school, and are desirous of seeing it efficiently conducted. There is a Board of Trustees composed mainly, if not entirely, of intelligent, active and public-spirited men; and under their supervision the school is prosperous. I am not able to give any definite account of the cause of non-attendance. I am not aware that any specific causes exist here but the indifference of parents. The regulations in regard to religious instruction, that afford an opportunity for clergymen, are not followed. A portion of Scripture is read daily, and prayer is offered up, and the pupils are made to commit the ten commandments to memory, and to repeat them once in one or two weeks. There is no other

provision made for religious instruction. The revised programme for County Board examinations is observed, and at last examination the questions were in print, and as long as the Board shall consist of its present members, I have no doubt the questions will be printed, and other measures also will be adopted to raise the standard of education in this vicinity. There is no library, and no prizes were given last year; I have therefore nothing to say on the influence of either. I regret that there is no library. I have spoken about it on different occasions, but no steps have, as yet, been taken to secure one.

APPENDIX E.—Apportionment of the Grammar School Fund for the first half of 1870.

Grammar School.	County.	Average Attendance first half of 1870.	Apportionment, at the rate of $8 per pupil.	Grammar School.	County.	Average Attendance first half of 1870.	Apportionment, at the rate of $8 per pupil.	Grammar School.	County.	Average Attendance first half of 1870.	Apportionment, at the rate of $8 per pupil.
			$ c.				$ c.				$ c.
Arnprior	Renfrew	29	160 00	Iroquois	Dundas	52	416 00	Port Hope	Durham	56	448 00
Barrie	Simcoe	37	296 00	Kemptville	Grenville	29	232 00	Port Perry	Ontario	37	296 00
Beamsville	Lincoln	13	104 00	Kincardine	Bruce	19	152 00	Port Rowan	Norfolk	27	216 00
Belleville	Hastings	49	392 00	Kingston	City	76	608 00	Prescott	Grenville	40	320 00
Berlin	Waterloo	26	208 00	Lindsay	Victoria	31	248 00	Renfrew	Renfrew	21	168 00
Bowmanville	Durham	53	424 00	London	City	36	288 00	Richmond	Carleton	13	104 00
Bradford	Simcoe	18	144 00	L'Orignal	Prescott	24	192 00	Richmond Hill	York	31	248 00
Brampton	Peel	32	256 00	Manilla	Ontario	33	264 00	Sarnia	Lambton	18	144 00
Brantford	Brant	30	240 00	Markham	York	35	280 00	Scotland	Brant	21	168 00
Brighton	Northumberland	20	160 00	Metcalfe	Carleton	12	96 00	Simcoe	Norfolk	44	352 00
Brockville	Leeds	22	176 00	Milton	Halton	13	104 00	Smith's Falls	Lanark	30	240 00
Caledonia	Haldimand	28	224 00	Morrisburgh	Dundas	20	160 00	Smithville	Lincoln	22	176 00
Carleton Place	Lanark	14	112 00	Mount Pleasant	Brant	25	200 00	Stirling	Hastings	18	144 00
Cayuga	Haldimand	17	136 00	Napanee	Lennox	62	496 00	Stratford	Perth	33	264 00
Chatham	Kent	35	280 00	Newburgh	Addington	34	272 00	Strathroy	Middlesex	25	200 00
Clinton	Huron	27	216 00	Newcastle	Durham	38	304 00	Streetsville	Peel	33	264 00
Cobourg	Northumberland	74	592 00	Newmarket	York	26	208 00	St. Catharines	Lincoln	73	584 00
Colborne	do	56	448 00	Niagara	Lincoln	21	168 00	St. Mary's	Perth	33	264 00
Collingwood	Simcoe	24	192 00	Norwood	Peterborough	30	240 00	St. Thomas	Elgin	15	120 00
Cornwall	Stormont	20	160 00	Oakville	Halton	11	88 00	Thorold	Welland	36	288 00
Drummondville	Welland	34	272 00	Oakwood	Victoria	18	144 00	Toronto	City	69	552 00
Dundas	Wentworth	71	568 00	Omemee	do	51	408 00	Trenton	Hastings	29	232 00
Dunnville	Haldimand	39	312 00	Orangeville	Wellington	20	160 00	Uxbridge	Ontario	42	336 00
Elora	Wellington	18	144 00	Osborne	Russell	13	104 00	Vankleekhill	Prescott	28	224 00
Farmersville	Leeds	41	328 00	Oshawa	Ontario	67	536 00	Vienna	Elgin	26	208 00
Fergus	Wellington	14	112 00	Ottawa	City	70	560 00	Wardsville	Middlesex	34	272 00
Fonthill	Welland	42	336 00	Owen Sound	Grey	37	296 00	Waterdown	Wentworth	20	160 00
Galt	Waterloo	104	832 00	Pakenham	Lanark	19	152 00	Welland	Welland	19	152 00
Gananoque	Leeds	22	176 00	Paris	Brant	41	328 00	Weston	York	35	280 00
Goderich	Huron	31	248 00	Pembroke	Renfrew	20	160 00	Whitby	Ontario	82	656 00
Grimsby	Lincoln	31	248 00	Perth	Lanark	60	480 00	Williamstown	Glengarry	27	216 00
Guelph	Wellington	36	288 00	Peterborough	Peterborough	101	808 00	Windsor	Essex	34	272 00
Hamilton	City	101	808 00	Picton	Prince Edward	25	200 00	Woodstock	Oxford	36	288 00
Ingersoll	Oxford	28	224 00	Port Dover	Norfolk	17	136 00				

APPENDIX F.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT, TO COMMON SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO, FOR 1870.

Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township in Ontario.

The basis of apportionment to the several Municipalities for this year is the School population as reported by the Local Superintendents for 1869, as revised on comparison with previous returns. The total amount available for apportionment is the same as last year, but the large increase of population in some Townships has necessitated an increased grant, while the more stationary localities receive less.

Where Roman Catholic Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided between the Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of Schools during last year, as reported and certified by the Trustees.

The grants will be paid by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer on the certificate of the Chief Superintendent. These certificates will be issued on or about 30th June, in favour of those Municipalities which have sent in, duly audited school accounts and Local Superintendents' reports to this office.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased, in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 30th May, 1870.

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1870.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Charlottenburgh	$598 00	
do for Separate Schools	$97 00	
Kenyon	547 00	
Lancaster	388 00	
do for Separate Schools	$44 00	
Lochiel	455 00	
do for Separate Schools	$110 00	
	$251 00	$1988 00

Total for County, $2,239 00.

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	$565 00
Finch	299 00
Osnabruck	662 00
Roxborough	346 00
	$1872 00

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Township.	Apportionment.
Matilda	$572 00
Mountain	432 00
Williamsburgh	536 00
Winchester	547 00
	$2087 00

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred	$169 00	
Caledonia	119 00	
Hawkesbury, East	308 00	
do for Separate Schools	$139 00	
do West	248 00	
Longueuil	191 00	
Plantagenet, North	267 00	
do for Separate Schools	$17 00	
do South	140 00	
	$156 00	$1442 00

Total for County, $1,598 00.

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Township.	Apportionment.
Cambridge	$50 00
Clarence	266 00
Cumberland	331 00
Russell	238 00
	$885 00

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy	$342 00	
Gloucester	454 00	
do for Separate Schools	$28 00	
Goulburn	356 00	
Gower, North	302 00	
Huntley	320 00	
March	169 00	
Marlborough	272 00	
do for Separate Schools	$23 00	
Nepean	401 00	
do for Separate Schcol	$39 00	
Osgoode	438 00	
do for Separate School	$34 00	
Torbolton	97 00	
	$124 00	$3151 00

Total for County, $3,275 00.

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta	$576 00	
Edwardsburgh	601 00	
do for Separate School	$29 00	
Gower, South	140 00	
Oxford on Rideau	497 00	
do for Separate Schools	$14 00	
Wolford	288 00	
	$43 00	$2102 00

Total for County, $2,145 00.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	$522 00	
Crosby, North	263 00	
Crosby, South	260 00	
Elizabethtown	612 00	
Elmsley, South	175 00	
Escott, Front	169 00	
Kitley	353 00	
do for Separate Schools	$7 00	
Leeds and Landsdowne, Front	380 00	
do do Rear	270 00	
Yonge, Front	216 00	
Yonge and Escott, Rear	225 00	
do for Separate Schools	$5 00	
	$12 00	$3445 00

Total for County, $3,457 00.

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst	$349 00	
Beckwith	299 00	
Burgess, North	162 00	
Dalhousie	189 00	
do for Separate School	$13 00	
Darling	97 00	
Drummond	288 00	

COUNTY OF LANARK—*(Continued).*

Elmsley, North	$148 00	
Lanark	252 00	
Lavant	32 00	
Montague	374 00	
Pakenham	288 00	
Ramsay	518 00	
Sherbrooke, North	47 00	
do South	72 00	
	$13 00	$3115 00

Total for County, $3,128.

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston	$274 00	
Algoma	76 00	
Alice	108 00	
Bagot and Blithfield	151 00	
Brougham	47 00	
Bromley	158 00	
Brudenell, Raglan, and Radcliffe	108 00	
Grattan	138 00	
do for Separate Schools	$53 00	
Griffith	18 00	
Horton	160 00	
McNab	295 00	
Matawatchan	14 00	
Pembroke	56 00	
do for Separate Schools	$27 00	
Petewawa, Buchanan, and McKay	47 00	
Rolph and Wylie	40 00	
Ross	194 00	
Sebastopol	65 00	
Stafford	108 00	
Westmeath	349 00	
Wilberforce	245 00	
	$80 00	$2651 00

Total for County, $2,731.

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie	$36 00	
Bedford	118 00	
do for Separate School	$32 00	
Clarendon	14 00	
Hinchinbroke	83 00	
Kennebec	112 00	
Kingston	435 00	
do for Separate School	$25 00	
Loughborough	288 00	
Miller	11 00	
Olden	63 00	
Oso	65 00	
Palmerston	43 00	
Pittsburgh	454 00	
Portland	302 00	
Storrington	367 00	
Wolfe Island	325 00	
do for Separate Schools	$82 00	
	$139 00	$2721 00

Total for County, $2,860.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island	$115 00	
Anglesea and Kaladar	104 00	

COUNTY OF ADDINGTON—*(Continued).*

Township.	Apportionment.		
Camden, East		$678 00	
do for Separate School	$20 00		
Denbigh and Abinger		40 00	
Ernestown		457 00	
Sheffield		275 00	
do for Separate School	$53 00		
	$73 00	$1669 00	

Total for County, $1,742.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown	$76 00
Fredericksburgh, North	176 00
do South	162 00
Richmond	436 00
	$850 00

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh	$351 00
Athol	200 00
Hallowell	364 00
Hillier	223 00
Marysburgh	443 00
Sophiasburgh	284 00
	$1835 00

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Elzevir		$135 00	
do for Separate Schools	$9 00		
Hungerford		523 00	
do for Separate School	$10 00		
Huntingdon		353 00	
Madoc		464 00	
Marmora and Lake		180 00	
Rawdon		446 00	
Sidney		529 00	
Thurlow		486 00	
Tudor		58 00	
Tyendinaga		824 00	
do for Separate Schools	$15 00		
	$34 00	$3998 00	

Total for County, $4,032.

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick		$140 00	
Brighton		425 00	
do for Separate Schools	$21 00		
Cramahe		450 00	
Haldimand		695 00	
do for Separate Schools	$32 00		
Hamilton		648 00	
Monaghan, South		162 00	
Murray		408 00	
Percy		397 00	
do for Separate School	$31 00		
Seymour		489 00	
do for Separate School	$8 00		
	$92 00	$3374 00	

Total for County, $3,966.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Township.	Apportionment.
Cartwright	$342 00
Cavan	783 00
Clarke	677 00
Darlington	702 00
Hope	605 00
Manvers	497 00
	$3406 00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel		$360 00	
do for Separate Schools	$25 00		
Belmont and Methuen		166 00	
Burleigh		76 00	
Cardiff			
Chandos		12 00	
Douro		364 00	
Dummer		248 00	
Dysart		36 00	
Ennismore		144 00	
Galway		94 00	
Harvey		43 00	
Minden		83 00	
Monaghan, North		137 00	
Otonabee		413 00	
do for Separate School	$27 00		
Smith		367 00	
Snowdon		50 00	
Stanhope		10 00	
	$52 00	$2603 00	

Total for County, $2,655.

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Anson	$40 00
Bexley	47 00
Carden	101 00
Draper, Stephenson, Ryde, and Oakley	43 00
Eldon	299 00
Emily	493 00
Fenelon	378 00
Laxton and Digby	83 00
Lutterworth	22 00
Macaulay	22 00
Mariposa	684 00
Ops	439 00
Somerville	86 00
Verulam	274 00
	$3011 00

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Brock		$590 00	
Mara and Rama		309 00	
do for Separate School	$11 00		
Pickering		896 00	
Reach		792 00	
Scott		338 00	
Scugog Island		83 00	
Thorah		205 00	
Uxbridge		554 00	
Whitby, East		378 00	
do West		331 00	
	$11 00	$4476 00	

Total for County, $4,487.

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Township.		Apportionment.	
Etobicoke			$338 00
do	for Separate School	$15 00	
Georgina			216 00
Gwillimbury, East			421 00
do	North		245 00
King			904 00
Markham			868 00
Scarborough			504 00
Vaughan			868 00
Whitchurch			612 00
York			862 00
do	for Separate Schools	$157 00	
		$172 00	$5838 00

Total for County, $6,010.

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion			$497 00
Caledon			601 00
Chinguacousy			677 00
Gore of Toronto			131 00
do	for Separate School	$17 00	
Toronto			677 00
		$17 00	$2583 00

Total for County, $2,600.

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala			$320 00
Essa			490 00
Flos			180 00
Gwillimbury, West			337 00
Innisfil			663 00
do	for Separate School	$7 00	
Medonte			300 00
Mono			511 00
Monck			44 00
Morrison			61 00
Muskoka			25 00
Mulmur			338 00
Nottawasaga			608 00
Orillia and Matchedash			134 00
do	for Separate School	$17 00	
Oro			472 00
Sunnidale			162 00
Tay			112 00
Tiny			245 00
Tecumseth			472 00
Tossorontio			191 00
Vespra			179 00
do	for Separate Schools	$12 00	
		$36 00	$5874 00

Total for County, $5,910.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Esquesing		$659 00
Nassagaweya		335 00
Nelson		468 00
Trafalgar		529 00
		$1991 00

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster		$478 00
Barton		266 00
Beverley		666 00

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH—*(Continued).*

Township.		Apportionment.	
Binbrooke			$216 00
Flamborough, East			428 00
do	for Separate School	$22 00	
do	West		402 00
do	for Separate School	$30 00	
Glanford			245 00
Saltfleet			299 00
		$52 00	$3000 00

Total for County, $3,052.

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford	$662 00
Burford	756 00
Dumfries, South	367 00
Oakland	130 00
Onondaga	209 00
	$2124 00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor			$223 00
Clinton			277 00
Gainsborough			331 00
Grantham			406 00
do	for Separate School	$37 00	
Grimsby			306 00
Louth			209 00
Niagara			227 00
		$37 00	$1979 00

Total for County, $2,016.

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie			$274 00
Crowland			155 00
Humberstone			286 00
do	for Separate School	$56 00	
Pelham			266 00
Stamford			266 00
do	for Separate School	$40 00	
Thorold			252 00
Wainfleet			284 00
Willoughby			111 00
do	for Separate School	$9 00	
		$105 00	$1894 00

Total for County, $1,999.

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Canborough			$133 00
Cayuga, North			216 00
do	South		115 00
Dunn			119 00
Moulton and Sherbrooke			209 00
Oneida			297 00
do	for Separate School	$27 00	
Rainham			234 00
Seneca			403 00
Walpole			646 00
do	for Separate School	$13 00	
		$40 00	$2372 00

Total for County, $2,412.

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township.	Apportionment.		
Charlotteville	$425 00		
Houghton	263 00		
Middleton	378 00		
Townsend	666 00		
Walsingham	547 00		
Windham	502 00		
do for Separate School	$27 00		
Woodhouse	428 00		
		$27 00	$3209 00

Total for County, $3,236.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blanford	$220 00		
Blenheim	792 00		
Dereham	655 00		
Nissouri, East	508 00		
Norwich, North	371 00		
do South	288 00		
Oxford, North	184 00		
do East	284 00		
do West	324 00		
Zorra, East	540 00		
do West	382 00		
			$4548 00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North	$410 00		
Waterloo	943 00		
Wellesley	624 00		
do for Separate Schools	$92 00		
Wilmot	571 00		
do for Separate Schools	$59 00		
Woolwich	648 00		
		$151 00	$3196 00

Total for County, $3,347.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth	$216 00		
Arthur	302 00		
do for Separate Schools	$152 00		
Eramosa	439 00		
Erin	659 00		
Garafraxa, East	328 00		
do West	335 00		
Guelph	302 00		
Luther	180 00		
Maryborough	540 00		
Minto	472 00		
Nichol	288 00		
do for Separate School	$22 00		
Peel	631 00		
do for Separate School	$107 00		
Pilkington	253 00		
do for Separate School	$31 00		
Puslinch	583 00		
		$312 00	$5528 00

Total for County, $5,840.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia	$426 00		
do for Separate School	$13 00		

COUNTY OF GREY—*(Continued).*

Township.	Apportionment.		
Bentinck	$587 00		
Collingwood	374 00		
Derby	234 00		
Egremont	418 00		
Euphrasia	302 00		
Glenelg	408 00		
do for Separate School	$82 00		
Holland	383 00		
do for Separate School	$31 00		
Keppel, Sarawak, and Brooke	187 00		
Melancthon	224 00		
do for Separate School	$21 00		
Normanby	552 00		
do for Separate School	$31 00		
Osprey	396 00		
Proton	210 00		
do for Separate School	$35 00		
St. Vincent	551 00		
Sullivan	264 00		
do for Separate School	$6 00		
Sydenham	440 00		
do for Separate School	$21 00		
		$240 00	$5956 00

Total for County, $6,196.

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard	$450 00		
Downie	418 00		
do for Separate School	$54 00		
Easthope, North	338 00		
do South	284 00		
Ellice	281 00		
do for Separate School	$11 00		
Elma	378 00		
Fullarton	353 00		
Hibbert	436 00		
Logan	302 00		
Mornington	468 00		
do for Separate School	$14 00		
Wallace	414 00		
		$79 00	$4122 00

Total for County, $4,201.

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Ashfield	$420 00		
Colborne	252 00		
Goderich	443 00		
Grey	461 00		
Hay	529 00		
Howick	529 00		
Hullett	432 00		
do for Separate School	$22 00		
McKillop	490 00		
Morris	414 00		
Stanley	454 00		
Stephen	403 00		
do for Separate School	$11 00		
Tuckersmith	493 00		
Turnberry	338 00		
Usborne	497 00		
Wawanosh, East	320 00		
do West	251 00		
do for Separate School	$19 00		
		$52 00	$6796 00

Total for County, $6,843.

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Township.	Apportionment.
Albemarie and Amabel	$112 00
Arran	490 00
Brant	605 00
Bruce	378 00
Carrick	576 00
do for Separate School...$29 00	
Culross	414 00
Elderslie	346 00
Greenock	276 00
do for Separate School...$26 00	
Huron	378 00
Kincardine	490 00
Kinloss	338 00
Saugeen	274 00
	$55 00 $4677 00

Total for County, $4,732.

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide	$356 00
Biddulph	455 00
do for Separate School...$42 00	
Caradoc	529 00
Delaware	202 00
Dorchester, North	544 00
Ekfrid	324 00
Lobo	364 00
London	1127 00
McGillivray	571 00
do for Separate School...$16 00	
Metcalfe	274 00
Mosa	378 00
Nissouri, West	414 00
Westminster	604 00
do for Separate School...$16 00	
Williams, East	292 00
do West	299 00
do for Separate School...$86 00	
	$160 00 $6733 00

Total for County, $6,893.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Aldborough	$302 00
Bayham	515 00
Dorchester, South	234 00
Dunwich	400 00
Malahide	569 00
Southwold	605 00
Yarmouth	634 00
	$3259 00

40. COUNTY OF KENT

Township.	Apportionment.
Camden and Gore	$367 00
Chatham and Gore	407 00
Dover, East and West	288 00
Harwich	541 00
do for Separate Schools...$24 00	
Howard	470 00
do for Separate School...$20 00	
Orford	295 00
Raleigh	375 00
do for Separate School...$111 00	
Romney	76 00
Tilbury, East	169 00
Zone	104 00
	$155 00 $3092 00

Total for County, $3,247.

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Bosanquet	$490 00
Brooke	288 00
Dawn	112 00
Enniskillen	148 00
Euphemia	252 00
Moore	432 00
do for Separate School...$22 00	
Plymptor	529 00
Sarnia	302 00
Sombra	211 00
do for Separate School...$34 00	
Warwick	439 00
	$56 00 $3203 00

Total for County, $3,259.

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon	$130 00
do for Separate School...$36 00	
Colchester	277 00
Gosfield	310 00
Maidstone	209 00
Malden	180 00
Mersea	324 00
Rochester	194 00
Sandwich, East	302 00
do West	234 00
Tilbury, West	212 00
	$36 00 $2372 00

Total for County, $2,408.

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES FOR 1870.

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hamilton	1585 00	405 00	1990 00
Kingston	943 00	363 00	1306 00
London	1268 00	229 00	1497 00
Ottawa	759 00	789 00	1548 00
Toronto	2748 00	1702 00	4450 00
	7303 00	3488 00	10791 00
TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh	135 00	92 00	227 00
Barrie	162 00	65 00	227 00
Belleville	456 00	210 00	666 00
Berlin	244 00	33 00	277 00
Bothwell	130 00		130 00
Bowmanville	270 00		270 00
Brantford	620 00	100 00	720 00
Brockville	303 00	93 00	396 00
Chatham	445 00		445 00
Clifton	95 00	49 00	144 00
Cobourg	322 00	108 00	430 00
Collingwood	198 00		198 00
Cornwall	191 00		191 00
Dundas	203 00	89 00	292 00
Galt	360 00		360 00
Goderich	350 00		350 00
Guelph	420 00	156 00	576 00
Ingersoll	271 00	60 00	331 00
Lindsay	183 00	123 00	306 00
Milton	97 00		97 00
Napanee	193 00	30 00	223 00
Niagara	119 00	61 00	180 00
Oakville	113 00	56 00	169 00
Owen Sound	306 00		306 00
Paris	211 00	54 00	265 00
Perth	175 00	66 00	241 00
Peterborough	276 00	139 00	415 00
Picton	155 00	65 00	220 00
Port Hope	400 00		400 00
Prescott	123 00	107 00	230 00
Sandwich	144 00		144 00
Sarnia	234 00		234 00
St. Catharines	438 00	312 00	750 00
St. Mary's	282 00	58 00	340 00
St. Thomas	180 00		180 00
Simcoe	155 00	15 00	170 00
Stratford	273 00	67 00	340 00
Whitby	234 00	61 00	295 00
Windsor	350 00		350 00
Woodstock	396 00		396 00
	10212 00	2269 00	12481 00

VILLAGES.	Common School.	R. C. Separate School.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Arnprior	140 00		140 00
Ashburnham	120 00		120 00
Aurora	129 00		129 00
Bath	60 00		60 00
Bradford	120 00		120 00
Brampton	176 00		176 00
Brighton	122 00		122 00
Caledonia	108 00		108 00
Cayuga	86 00		86 00
Chippawa	112 00	21 00	133 00
Clinton	176 00		176 00
Colborne	86 00		86 00
Dunnville	160 00		160 00
Elora	161 00	33 00	194 00
Embro	68 00		68 00
Fergus	139 00	19 00	158 00
Fort Erie	97 00		97 00
Gananoque	170 00		170 00
Garden Island	60 00		60 00
Georgetown	162 00		162 00
Hawkesbury	115 00		115 00
Hespeler	122 00		122 00
Holland Landing	75 00		75 00
Iroquois	72 00		72 00
Kemptville	126 00		126 00
Kincardine	180 00		180 00
Lanark	82 00		82 00
Listowel	126 00		126 00
Merrickville	104 00		104 00
Mitchell	190 00		190 00
Morrisburgh	122 00		122 00
Mount Forest	131 00	13 00	144 00
Newburgh	95 00		95 00
Newcastle	80 00		80 00
New Edinburgh	50 00		50 00
New Hamburg	115 00		115 00
Newmarket	127 00	38 00	165 00
Oil Springs	129 00		129 00
Orangeville	90 00		90 00
Orillia	133 00		133 00
Oshawa	226 00	49 00	275 00
Pembroke	55 00	35 00	90 00
Petrolia	151 00		151 00
Portsmouth	86 00	36 00	122 00
Port Colborne	72 00		72 00
Port Dalhousie	122 00		122 00
Preston	110 00	30 00	140 00
Renfrew	61 00		61 00
Richmond	54 00		54 00
Seaforth	140 00		140 00
Smith's Falls	78 00	32 00	110 00
Southampton	97 00		97 00
Stirling	82 00		82 00
Strathroy	180 00		180 00
Streetsville	72 00		72 00
Thorold	151 00	50 00	201 00
Trenton	131 00	77 00	208 00
Vienna	86 00		86 00
Wardsville	72 00		72 00
Waterloo	165 00		165 00
Welland	111 00		111 00
Wellington	54 00		54 00
Yorkville	180 00		180 00
	7252 00	433 00	7685 00

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, 1870.

COUNTIES.	Common School.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1. Glengarry	1988 00	251 00	2239 00	23. Simcoe	5874 00	36 00	5910 00
2. Stormont	1872 00	.....	1872 00	24. Halton	1991 00	.....	1991 00
3. Dundas	2087 00	.....	2087 00	25. Wentworth	3000 00	52 00	3052 00
4. Prescott	1442 00	156 00	1598 00	26. Brant	2124 00	.....	2124 00
5. Russell	885 00	.....	885 00	27. Lincoln	1979 00	37 00	2016 00
6. Carleton	3151 00	124 00	3275 00	28. Welland	1894 00	105 00	1999 00
7. Grenville	2102 00	43 00	2145 00	29. Haldimand	2372 00	40 00	2412 00
8. Leeds	3445 00	12 00	3457 00	30. Norfolk	3209 00	27 00	3236 00
9. Lanark	3115 00	13 00	3128 00	31. Oxford	4548 00	.....	4548 00
10. Renfrew	2651 00	80 00	2731 00	32. Waterloo	3196 00	151 00	3347 00
11. Frontenac	2721 00	139 00	2860 00	33. Wellington	5528 00	312 00	5840 00
12. Addington	1669 00	73 00	1742 00	34. Grey	5956 00	240 00	6196 00
13. Lennox	850 00	.....	850 00	35. Perth	4122 00	79 00	4201 00
14. Prince Edward.	1865 00	.....	1865 00	36. Huron	6796 00	52 00	6848 00
15. Hastings	3998 00	34 00	4032 00	37. Bruce	4677 00	55 00	4732 00
16. Northumberl'd	3874 00	92 00	3966 00	28. Middlesex	6733 00	161 00	6893 00
17. Durham	3406 00	.....	3406 00	39. Elgin	3259 00	.....	3259 00
18. Peterborough	2603 00	52 00	2655 00	40. Kent	3092 00	155 00	3247 00
19. Victoria	3011 00	.....	3011 00	41. Lambton	3203 00	56 00	3259 00
20. Ontario	4476 00	11 00	4487 00	42. Essex	2372 00	36 00	2408 00
21. York	5838 00	172 00	6010 00	District of Algoma.	300 00	.....	300 00
22. Peel	2583 00	17 00	2600 00				
					135857 00	2862 00	138719 00

GRAND TOTALS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Counties and Districts	135857 00	2862 00	138719 00
Cities	7303 00	3488 00	10791 00
Towns	10212 00	2269 00	12481 00
Villages	7252 00	433 00	7685 00
Reserved for new schools and townships imperfectly reported	324 00	.....	324 00
	160948 00	9052 00	170000 00

APPENDIX G.

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."—LORD ELGIN *at the Provincial Exhibition, Sept.*, 1854.

"Had I the power, I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—HORACE MANN.

A.—PROVISIONS OF THE LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO.*

The following are the general provisions of the law relating to the establishment of public school libraries. They have been inserted for the information and guidance of all parties concerned or interested in the promotion of libraries in townships and school sections in Ontario.

1. City and Town Municipal Councils

The *sixtieth* section of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada, provides that the Municipal Council of each city, town or village in Upper Canada is hereby

* For Library Regulations, see "Library Manual."

invested, within its limits, with the same powers, and shall be subject to the same obligations as are the municipal councils of each county and township, [in regard to libraries, as follows] :—

2. County Municipal Councils.

The *fifty-second* section enacts that each county council shall raise by assessment, such sums of money as it may judge expedient for the establishment and maintenance of a county common school library.

3. Township Municipal Councils.

The *thirty-fourth* section enacts that township councils may levy such sums as they judge expedient for purchasing books for a township library, under such regulations as may be provided in that behalf.

4, Trustees of Rural School Sections.

The *twenty-seventh* section of the Consolidated Common School Act, makes it the duty of trustees * * * (19) to appoint a Librarian, and to take such steps authorized by law as they may judge expedient, for the establishment, safe keeping, and proper management of a school library in their section, whenever provision has been made and carried into effect for the establishment of school libraries.

5. Boards of School Trustees in Cities, Towns and Villages.

The *seventy-ninth* section of the same Act, provides that "It shall be the duty of the Board of School Trustees of every city, town and village respectively * *

(7) To do whatever they may judge expedient * * for establishing and maintaining school libraries.

(11) To prepare from time to time and lay before the municipal council of the city, town or village, an estimate of the sums which they think requisite * * (e) For the establishment and maintenance of school libraries.*

(15) * * * to appoint a librarian to take charge of school library or libraries when established.

6. School Visitors.

The *one hundred and second* section enacts that school visitors may devise such means as they deem expedient for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge.

7. Boards of Public Instruction.

The *second* clause of the *ninety-eighth* section empowers county boards of public instruction to adopt all lawful means in their power, as they may judge expedient, to promote the establishment of school libraries and to diffuse useful knowledge in the county or circuit.

8. Local Superintendents.

The *twelfth* clause of the *ninety-eighth* section, sub clause *(f)*, enacts that it shall be the duty of each local superintendent to prepare and transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education an annual report which shall state the number of libraries under his superintendence; their extent, and how established and supported.

9. Public Bodies which can Establish School Libraries..

From the foregoing extracts from the school law, it will be seen that the following municipalities and school corporations are authorized to provide means for the establishment and support of public school libraries in Upper Canada.

1. County, city, town, township, and village councils.
2. Boards of school trustees in cities, towns, and villages.
3. Trustees of rural school sections.

* The Board may also raise this money themselves by a direct tax.

10. Duties of School Authorities in regard to School Libraries.

It will also be seen from the above, that it is the official duty and privilege of local superintendents, school visitors, and boards of public instruction, to aid, with their council and advice, in the general establishment of Public School libraries throughout the country.

Where trustees neglect to comply with the library regulations in maintaining the library provided for their section by the municipality, the local superintendent is authorized to withhold the apportionment of the school fund from their section until the regulations are complied with. They likewise subject themselves to the additional penalties, by the *twenty-third* and *thirty-first* sections of the Consolidated Common School Act of Upper Canada. The property of every public library is exempt from taxation. *One hundred per cent.* is allowed by the Chief Superintendent on all sums over *five dollars* remitted to the Department for library books, maps, apparatus, and prize books.

B.—Steps taken by the Education Department for Ontario to supply the Public Schools with cheap and useful Books, Maps, and Apparatus, etc.

In 1850 and 1851, the Chief Superintendent of Education went to England and the United States, and made special and advantageous arrangements with publishers there to furnish the Department with such books, etc., as might be required, at the lowest rates. These arrangements have been revised from time to time. The last revision was made in 1867, when the Deputy Superintendent was authorized to proceed to England to confer with the leading publishers personally on the subject. From his Report to the Chief Superintendent on the result of his mission, we make the following extracts. He says: "Upon enquiry, I found that none of our old publishers were disposed to offer better terms than I had been enabled to make with them some years ago. The new publishers, too, were as little disposed as the old ones to offer more than the usual trade terms to exporters. With several of the publishers I had some little difficulty, when I first called, to induce them to modify their terms. They alleged that they had already given us their best export terms for cash. After sundry conferences and explanations, they were at length induced, with two or three exceptions, to agree to an additional discount for cash of $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 per cent. (as the case might be) over and above their former rates of discount to the Department. Five per cent. was the average additional discount which I was thus enabled to secure for the Department, together with the advantage, in most cases, as heretofore, of the odd books, viz. :—7 as $6\frac{1}{2}$, 13 as 12, or 25 as 24. This additional discount will be quite sufficient to pay the customs duty which has recently been imposed upon books coming into the Province, and thus enable the Department to supply the schools with a very greatly increased variety of books at the old rates, viz. :—on an average currency for sterling prices (*i.e.*, 20 cents for the shilling sterling)."

These arrangements for the purchase of books, &c,, having been explained to the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the matter, together with the terms on which the books are supplied to the schools, the Committee reported to the House upon the facts as follows :—

"Your Committee have also made a thorough investigation of the Depository department, and find that the existing arrangements for purchasing stock *are satisfactory, and well fitted for securing the same on the most favourable terms. The mode of disposing of the books is equally satisfactory.*"

C.—Regulations of the Department for Selecting Library and Prize Books for the Schools.

In his *Special Report* in 1858, the Chief Superintendent thus refers to the regulations for selecting Library and Prize Books for the Schools :—

"If anything could add force to the official documents referred to [detailing the establishment of our library system], it would be the personal testimony of the Earl of Elgin, who was Governor-General of Canada during the whole period of the establish-

ment and maturing of the Normal and Library branches of the school system, who familiarized himself with its working and aided on every possible occasion in its development. On one occasion, his Lordship happily termed the Normal School 'the seed-plot of the whole system;' on another occasion, with no less force than heart, he designated 'Township and County Libraries as the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province.' On his resigning the Government of Canada, Lord Elgin prepared and presented to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies an elaborate report of his Canadian administration.

LORD ELGIN'S OPINION OF THEM

In that report, dated December, 1854, he devotes several pages to a comprehensive view of our school system, including a minute account of the system of public libraries, and the general machinery and administration of the school law and its results. * * * After adverting to the comparative state of education in Upper Canada in the years from 1847 to 1853 inclusive, Lord Elgin proceeds as follows:

"In the former of these years the Normal School, which may be considered the foundation of the system, was instituted, and at the close of the latter, the first volume issued from the Educational Department to the public school libraries, which are its crown and completion. If it may be affirmed of reciprocity with the United States, that it introduces an era in the commercial history of the Province; so may it, I think, be said of the latter measure, that it introduces a new era in its educational and intellectual history. The subject is so important that I must beg leave to say a few words upon it before proceeding to other matters. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, I may observe that the term school libraries does not imply that the libraries in question are specially designed for the benefit of common school pupils. They are, in point of fact, public libraries intended for the use of the general population; and they are entitled school libraries, because their establishment has been provided for in the School Act, and their management confided to the school authorities.

"Public school libraries then, similar to those which are now being introduced into Canada, have been in operation for several years in some States of the neighbouring Union, and many of the most valuable features of the Canadian system have been borrowed from them. In most of the States, however, which have appropriated funds for library purposes, the selection of books has been left to the trustees appointed by the different districts, many of whom are ill qualified for the task, and the *consequence has been that the travelling pedlers, who offer the most showy books at the lowest prices, have had the principal share in furnishing the libraries. In introducing the system into Canada, precautions have been taken which, I trust, will have the effect of obviating this great evil.*

"In the School Act of 1850, which first set apart a sum of money for the establishment and support of school libraries, it is declared to be the duty of the Chief Superintendent of Education to apportion the sum granted for this purpose by the legislature under the following condition: 'That no aid should be given towards the establishment and support of any school library, unless an equal amount be contributed or expended from local sources for the same object;' and the Council of Public Instruction is required to examine, and at its discretion to recommend or disapprove of text books for the use of schools, or books for school libraries. 'Provided that no portion of the legislative school grant shall be applied in aid of any school in which any book is used that has been disapproved of by the Council, and public notice given of such disapproval.'

"The Council of Public Instruction, in the discharge of the responsibility thus imposed upon it, has adopted, among the general regulations for the establishment and management of public school libraries in Upper Canada, the following rule:—'In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any public school library established under these regulations, which is not included in the catalogue of public school library books prepared according to law;' and the principles by which it has been guided in performing the task of selecting books for these libraries, are stated in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:

"'The Council regards it as imperative that no work of a licentious, vicious, or

immoral tendency, and no works hostile to the Christian religion, should be admitted into the libraries.*

"'2. Nor is it in the opinion of this Council, compatible with the objects of the public school libraries, to introduce into them controversial works on theology, or works of denominational controversy; although it would not be desirable to exclude all historical and other works in which such topics are referred to and discussed, and it is desirable to include a selection of suitable works on the evidences of natural and revealed religion.

"'3. In regard to works on ecclesiastical history, the Council agree on a selection of the most approved works on each side.

"'4. With these exceptions and within these limitations, it is the opinion of the Council that as wide a selection as possible should be made of useful and entertaining books of permanent value, adapted to popular reading in the various departments of human knowledge; leaving each municipality to consult its own taste, and exercise its own discretion in selecting such books from the general catalogue.

["'5. A want having been felt by Local Superintendents, and other local school authorities, of a judicious selection of standard works of fiction for the public libraries, it has been represented to the Council of Public Instruction that such a selection would, to a great extent, supersede the use of pernicious literature in the country, and would conduce to the elevation of literary taste, while the strong desire that is felt for light literature for the leisure hour could thus be innocently gratified. The Council acceded to the wish thus expressed in 1868, and have authorized a selection of works of fiction to be placed on the catalogue.]

"'6. The including of any books in the general catalogue is not to be understood as the expression of any opinion by the Council in regard to any sentiments inculcated or combated in such books; but merely as an acquiescence on the part of the Council in the purchase of such by any municipality, should it think proper to do so.

"'7. The general catalogue of books for public school libraries may be modified and enlarged from year to year as circumstances may suggest, and as suitable new works of value may appear.'

"The catalogue above referred to, and of which I enclose a copy, affords ample proof of the intelligence and liberal spirit in which the principles above stated have been carried out by the Council of Public Instruction. The Chief Superintendent observes, that in the case of the libraries established up to the present time, the local authorities have, in a large number of instances, assigned the task of selecting books to the Chief Superintendent; that in some they have, by a committee of one or more of themselves, chosen all the books desired by them, and that in others they have selected them to the amount of their own appropriation, requesting the Chief Superintendent to choose the remainder to amount of the apportionment of the library grant. The Chief Superintendent recommends the last as a preferable mode. The total number of volumes issued from the Educational Department to public libraries in Upper Canada, from November, 1853, when the issue commenced, to the end of August last, was 62,866. [And to the end of 1869, 237,648—or, including those sent out as prizes, &c., &c., 691,561, or nearly 700,000 volumes—nearly ten times the number sent out in Lord Elgin's time.]"

D.—Remarks on the Foregoing by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

In addition to the recognition of these principles, the Chief Superintendent has deemed it essential, in a national system of school libraries, to provide for the accomplishment of the following objects:

1. The prevention of the expenditure of any part of the library fund in the purchase and circulation of books having a tendency to subvert public morals, or vitiate the public taste.

2. The protection of any local parties from imposition, by interested itinerant book vendors, in regard to both the prices and the character of books introduced into their libraries.

* The first and part of the second of these paragraphs have been adopted verbatim in the new School Law and Regulations of New Brunswick relating to public libraries.

3. The placing of the remotest municipalities upon an equal footing with those adjoining the metropolis, in regard to the terms and facilities of procuring books, with the single exception of their transmission—which is now becoming safe and easy to all parts of Ontario.

4. The selection, procuring, and rendering equally acceptable to all the school municipalities of the land, of a large variety of attractive and instructive reading books, and that upon the most economical and advantageous terms.

5. The removal of restrictions upon local exertion, either as to the sums raised, or the manner of raising them, whether in a school section, or township or county, and the encouragement of such exertions, by proportioning in all cases the amount of public aid to the amount raised by local effort.

E.—Regulations for the Supply of Library and Prize books, Maps and Apparatus to the Public Schools.

These regulations are as follows:—

"1. The Chief Superintendent will add one hundred per cent. to any sum or sums, not less than five dollars, transmitted to the Department by the Municipal and School Corporations, on behalf of Grammar and Common Schools; and forward Public Library Books, Prize Books, Maps, Apparatus, Charts, and Diagrams, to the value of the amount thus augmented, upon receiving a list of the articles required. In all cases, it will be necessary for any person, acting on behalf of the Municipal or Trustee Corporation, to enclose or present a written authority to do so, verified by the corporate seal of the Corporation. A selection of Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books, &c., to be sent, can always be made by the Department, when so desired.

"2. Catalogues and forms of Application will be furnished to School authorities on their application.

"3. If Library and Prize Books be ordered, in addition to Maps and Apparatus, it will be necessary for the Trustees to send not less than five dollars additional for each class of books, &c., with the proper forms of application for each class.

"4. The one hundred per cent. will not be allowed on any sum less than five dollars, for each of the three classes of articles, viz.: (1) maps, and apparatus, (2) library and (3) prize books. Text books cannot be furnished on the terms mentioned above: they must be paid for at the net catalogue prices.

"5. In cases where the Books ordered are not in stock, the Department selects and sends others of a like character, subject, however, to the approval of the trustees, &c. If any errors be discovered, they should be notified at once, and the invoice returned, in order that the errors may be rectified. Should additional books be required, directions should be given as to the mode of their transmission.

"6. In order to prevent the introduction of improper books into the Libraries, it is required that no book shall be admitted into any Public School Library established under these regulations which is not included in the authorized list of Public School Library Books.

"7. In transmitting an order for any of the articles on sale at the Depository, it should be accompanied with a remittance—and directions should also be given as to the parties to whom the parcel should be sent. When the article ordered is not in stock, the nearest selection to it is made, subject, however, to the approval of Trustees, &c. Nearly all the Apparatus sent out is of Canadian Manufacture. In making out orders the titles of Books need not be given, the number and page on catalogue are all that is necessary."

F.—Four Kinds of Libraries which may be Established under the Departmental Regulations.

"The Public School Libraries are becoming the crown and glory of the institutions of the Province."—*Lord Elgin.*

"Had I the power, I would scatter Libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his seed."—*Horace Mann.*

Under the regulations of the Department, each County Council can establish *four*

classes of libraries in their Municipality as follows: City, Town, Village, and Township Councils can establish the first three classes, and school trustees either of the first or third classes.

1. An ordinary *Common School Library* in each school house for the use of the children and ratepayers.

2. A *General Public Lending Library*, available to all the ratepayers of the Municipality.

3. A *Professional Library* of books on teaching, school organization, language and kindred subjects, available to teachers alone.

4. A Library in any *Public Institution*, under control of the Municipality, for the use of the inmates, or in the *County Jail*, for the use of the prisoners.

We cannot too strongly urge upon School Trustees the importance and even necessity of providing, (especially during the autumn and winter months,) suitable reading books for the pupils in their school, either as prizes or in libraries. Having given the pupils a taste for reading and general knowledge, they should provide some agreeable and practical means of gratifying it.

G.—Professional Books Supplied to Local Superintendents and Teachers.

1. In this catalogue are given the net prices at which the books and school requisites enumerated therein may be obtained by the Public Educational Institutions of Ontario, from the Depository in connection with the Department. In each case, cash must accompany the order sent.

2. Text-books must be paid for at the full catalogue price. Colleges, private and Sunday schools, will be supplied with any of the articles mentioned in the catalogue at the prices stated. Local Superintendents and teachers will also be supplied, on the same terms, with such educational works as relate to the duties of their profession.

H.—Sunday School Books and Requisites

Application having been frequently made to the Department for the supply from its Depository of Sunday School Library and Prize Books, Maps and other requisites, it is deemed advisable to insert the following information on the subject.

1. The Department has no authority to grant the one hundred per cent. upon any remittance for Library or Prize Books, Maps or Requisites, except on such as are received from Municipal or Public School Corporations in Ontario. Books, Maps and other Requisites suitable for Sunday Schools, or for Library or other similar Associations, can, however, on receipt of the necessary amount, be supplied from the Depository at the net prices, that is about twenty-five or thirty per cent. less than the usual current retail prices.

2. The admirable books published in England by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and by the London Religious Tract Society, are furnished from the Societies' catalogues at currency for sterling prices (*i.e.* a shilling sterling book is furnished for twenty cents Canadian currency, and so on in proportion). These two catalogues will, as far as possible, be furnished to parties applying for them. Books suitable for Sunday Schools are received from the other large religious societies, Presbyterian and Methodist, and from the various extensive publishers in Britain and the United States, but the list will be too extensive to publish separately.

3. On receiving the necessary instructions, a suitable selection can be made at the Department, subject to the approval of the parties sending the order. Any books, maps, &c., not desired, which may be sent from the Depository, will be exchanged for others, if returned promptly and in good order.

I.—Routine in the Department in regard to the Depository.

From the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, and from the Memo-

randum of the Deputy Superintendent laid before the House of Assembly in 1869, with the Chief Superintendent's Return on the subject, we select the following passages relative to the routine observed in the management of the Depository.

1. The Committee of the House of Assembly report as follows :—

"Your Committee find that the system adopted by the Department is of so thorough and complete a character, that no funds can by any possibility be received without being checked by proper officers, whose several duties require them to make entries in various books, through which every item can readily be traced.

"They find that all moneys received by the Department are regularly deposited to the credit of the Government, with the exception of moneys intended to be disbursed in the purchase of articles outside of the institution [Trustees' School seals merely], and that all expenditures are made by cheque, properly countersigned by the different hands of the department to which they respectively belong.

"They find that a perfect system of registration of every communication received by the department is maintained, by means of which, the several officers to whose department the communication has reference, are immediately apprized of the contents, and answers are promptly returned to the same.

"Your Committee find that the amount yearly received by the Department from the Municipalities for books, maps, &c., is very considerable, amounting in 1868, to $\$29,004\frac{20}{100}$, which sum is paid directly into the Public Treasury, and should be regarded as an offset against the amount granted to the Department."

2. The memorandum of the Deputy Superintendent states that all orders for England or the United States for books and requisites are prepared by him for approval by the Chief Superintendent. Requisitions for articles to be manufactured in the City are supervised by him for approval by the Chief, before having them submitted to tender by the Clerk of Libraries. [Requisitions to the Stationery Office, and all orders for printing to the Queen's Printer from the Department and Normal School, are made in the same manner.]

All contracts, agreements, bills and invoices, are examined, and payment recommended by the Deputy. Bills for articles despatched are compared with the sales paper, and approved by him before being sent off by post.

The selling prices of all library and prize books, and all other school requisites received from England and elsewhere, are, under the general scale approved by the Chief Superintendent, determined by the Deputy for the Clerk of Libraries, before their being marked and put away in their places.

The selection of books for local school libraries and prizes, after revisal by the Clerk of Libraries, is examined and approved by the Deputy Superintendent before despatch. The object of this additional supervision is to see that the style, character, and number of the books selected are in accordance with the order and wishes of the Municipal Council, or Grammar, Common, or Separate School Trustees sending the remittance. This care is the more necessary in cases—now becoming more numerous every year—when parties leave the selection of library and prize books entirely to the Department. In such cases, regard is had to the condition of the school, the number and ages of the scholars, the character of the neighbourhood, whether old or new settlement, and the attainments of the pupils, the nature of the population, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, or mixed nationality—whether Irish, Scotch, or German, &c., or any other peculiarity suggested by the parties sending the order, or incident to the case.

NOTE.—Great care is taken to prevent the occurrence of mistakes in the Depository, and hitherto with very gratifying success. As a matter of routine, each clerk having anything to do with an order affixes his initials to it, indicating that part of it for which he is responsible. Thus, in case of complaint, which rarely occurs, any neglect or omission is readily traced. In a year's transactions, involving the sending out about $35,000 worth of material to the schools, not more than from six to eight such cases occur. When they do, the cause is fully inquired into, and every explanation given. In most instances, it has been found that the fault or oversight has been with the parties themselves.

J.—Principal Articles of Canadian Manufacture.

The Canadian School Apparatus embraces, among other things, Planetariums, Tellurians, Lunarians, Celestial Spheres, Numeral Frames, Geometrical Forms and Solids, &c. Also, a great variety of Object Lessons, Diagrams, Charts and Sheets. Magic Lanterns, with suitable slides, from $2.40 to $1.20 with objects, Telescopes, Barometers, Chemical Laboratories, beautiful Geological Cabinets, and various other Philosophical Apparatus in great variety. Catalogues and printed Forms of Application may be had at the Depository.

General School Room Maps, Raised Maps, Map Cases, Rotary Map Stands, Globes, and Elementary School Apparatus relating to Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Pneumatics, Electricity, Electro-Magnetism, Optics, Chemistry, &c., &c., may be obtained by schools at the Depository of the Education Department, Toronto.

APPENDIX H.

List of Authorized Text Books.

(Sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the Grammar Schools of Ontario).

Note.—In the following list some books are *prescribed* under the authority of the fifteenth section of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and others are *recommended*. The use of the books *recommended* is discretionary with the Board of Trustees. The Council has decided that the books on English subjects authorized for Grammar Schools may also be used in Common Schools.

I. LATIN.

Text Books Prescribed:

Harkness's New Series. viz.:

1. An Introductory Latin Book. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.
2. A Latin Reader, intended as a Companion to the Author's Latin Grammar. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.
3. A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

If preferred, the following may be used instead of the above series:

Arnold's First and Second Latin Books and Practical Grammar, revised and corrected. By J. A. Spencer, D.D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Latin Language. By William Smith, LL.D.

Latin Dictionary Recommended: (See note above.)

A Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D., *or*,

The Young Scholar's Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary. By Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A.

II. GREEK.

Text Books Prescribed:

A First Greek Book, comprising an Outline of Grammar and an Introductory Reader. By Albert Harkness, Ph. D.

A Smaller Grammar of the Greek Language, abridged from the larger Grammar of Dr. George Curtis.

Greek Lexicon Recommended: (See note above.)

Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon.

III. ANCIENT HISTORY, CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND ANTIQUITIES.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

A Manual of Ancient History. By Dr. Leonhard Schmitz.
First Steps in Classical Geography. By Prof. James Pillans.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES, &C., RECOMMENDED: (See preceding note.)

A Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography. By Wm. Smith, LL.D.
A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By Wm. Smith, LL.D., *or*,
A Classical Dictionary. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.
A Manual of Roman Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.
A Manual of Greek Antiquities. By Charles Anthon, LL.D.

IV. FRENCH.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Grammar of French Grammars. By Dr. V. De Fivas, M.A.
An Introduction to the French Language. By De Fivas.
History of Charles XIII. of Sweden. By Voltaire.
Horace: A Tragedy. By Corneille.
A Complete Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Gabriel Surenne. Spiers' New Abridged Edition.

V. ENGLISH.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

The Canadian National Series of Reading Books. (Authorized edition.)
The Spelling Book, a Companion to the Reader. (Authorized edition.)
Miller's Analytical and Practical English Grammar. (Authorized edition.)
An English Grammar for Junior Classes. By H. W. Davies, B.D. (Authorized edition.)
A History of English Literature, in a Series of Biographical Sketches. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

VI. ARITHMETIC AND MATHEMATICS.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

National Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. By J. H. Sangster, M.A., M.D. (Authorized edition.)
Elementary Arithmetic for Canadian Schools. By the Rev. Barnard Smith, M.A., and Archibald McMurchy, M.A.
Elements of Algebra. Todhunter's or Sangster's.
Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Potts' or Todhunter's.

VII. MODERN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED:

Lovell's General Geography. (Authorized edition.) By J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Easy Lessons in General Geography. By ditto. (Authorized edition.)
A School History of the British Empire. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.
A History of Canada and of the other British Provinces of North America. By J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
Outlines of General History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

TEXT BOOK RECOMMENDED:

The Great Events of History. By William Francis Collier, LL.D.

VIII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

TEXT BOOKS PRESCRIBED (See preceding note.)

Introductory Course of Natural Philosophy. Edited from Ganot's Popular Physics, by W. G. Peck, M.A.

How Plants Grow : a Simple Introduction to Botany, with Popular Flora. By Asa Gray, M.D.

Hooker's Smaller Treatise on Physiology.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED : (See preceding note.)

A Comprehensive System of Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry. By Thomas R. Johnson.

Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry. Published by Authority. Pocket Edition (for Squad and Company Drill).

The Modern Gymnast. By Charles Spencer.

A Manual of Vocal Music. By John Hullah.

Three-Part Songs. By H. F. Sefton. (Authorized edition.)

National Mensuration.

Scripture Lessons—Old and New Testaments. (National.)

Lessons on the Truth of Christianity. (National.)

The following books, approved by the whole Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for Quebec, are also sanctioned for use by French pupils, in Common Schools of this Province in which there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils:

Cours d'Arithmetique Commerciale. (Senecal, Montreal.)
Abrege de la Geographie Moderne. (Société d'Education du Quebec.)
La Geographie Moderne de M. Holmes, M.A.
Grammaire pratique de la Langue Anglaise. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.)
Traite Elementaire d'Arithmetique. Par F. X. Toussaint. .
Le Premier Livre de L'Enfance (de Poitevin),
Cours de Versions Anglaises. Par P. Saddler. (Paris.)
Grammaire Française Elementaire. Par F. P. B.
For German Schools, Klotz's German Grammar is sanctioned.

APPENDIX I.

THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM FOR ONTARIO.

1. *Rules for the Admission of Visitors to the Educational Museum, Toronto.*

I. The Museum is open daily for Exhibition, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

II. All persons are freely admitted, upon registering their names in the Visitors' Book at the Education Office.

III. Sticks and Umbrellas to be left in the Visitors' Room.

2. *Character and Objects of the Museum.*

1. This Educational Museum is founded after the example of what is being done by the Imperial Government as a part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of training the minds, and forming the taste and character of the people. It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of Models of Agricultural and other implements, of

specimens of the Natural History of the Country, Caste of Antique and Modern Statues and Busts, &c., selected from the principal Museums of Europe, including busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History ; also copies of some of the works of the great Masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian Schools of Painting. These objects of Art are *labelled*, for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, and a descriptive historical catalogue of them can be purchased at the Museum. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that, "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and to afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people ;" and the opinion is at the same time strongly expressed, that as "people of taste going to Italy, constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desirable, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means for travelling abroad should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the celebrated works of Raffaelle and other great masters ; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result of a small annual sum, which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario share of the School Grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote arts, science, and literature by means of models, objects and publications, collected in a museum in connection with this department.

3. *Principal Contents of the Museum.*

2. The Museum contains a large selection of objects of art, models, &c., arranged under the following heads, as detailed in the Reports of 1856 and 1857, pages 246 and 106 :—

I. Sculpture:
1. Greek and Roman Antiques.
2. Modern French and English.
3. Assyrian.
4. Egyptian.
5. Architectural.

II. Paintings :
1. Italian School.
2. Flemish School.
3. Dutch School.
4. Miscellaneous Dutch and Flemish.
5. German School.
6. French School.
7. Spanish School.

III. Engravings.
1. On Steel and Copper.
2. Lithographs.
3. Chromo-Lithographs.

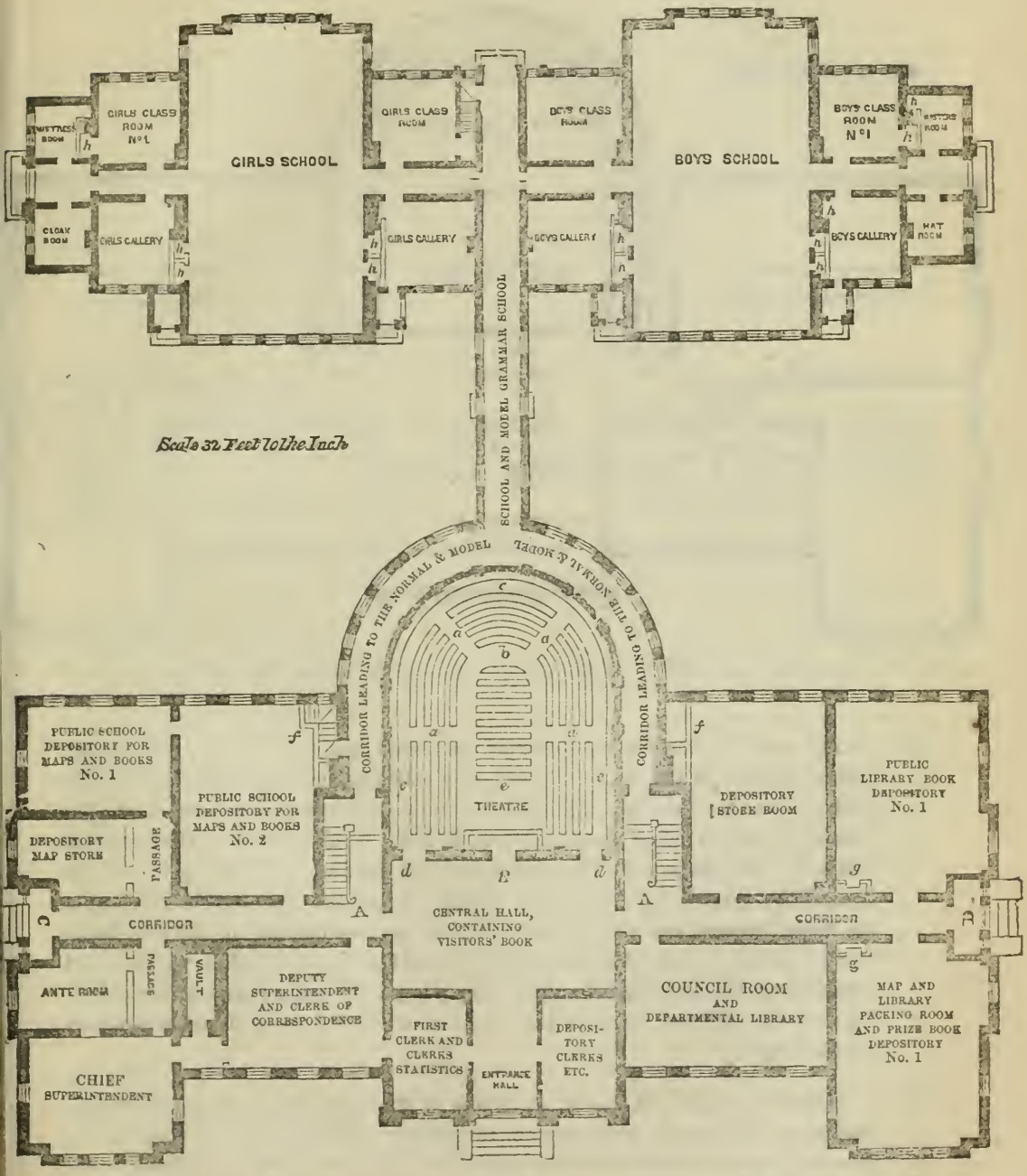
IV. Works Illustrating the History of Art, &c. :
1. In French and Italian.
2. In English.

V. Other Objects of Interest :

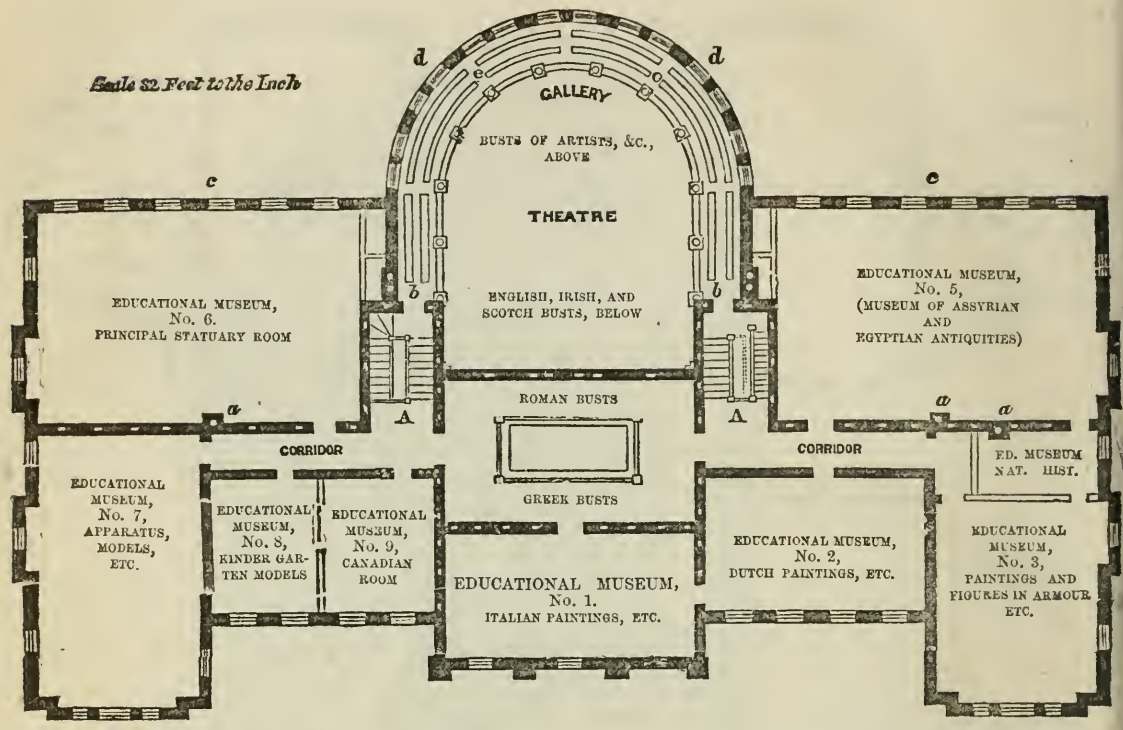
1. Illustrations of Mediæval History, Figures in Armour, Weapons, &c.
2. Maps and Plans in Relief.
3. Specimens of Natural History.
4. Geological Specimens.
5. Models of Agricultural Implements.
6. Philosophical Models and School Apparatus.
7. Photographs, Copies of Porcelain and Rock Crystal Ware, Decorative Plate, Bronzes, &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR ONTARIO, VICTORIA SQUARE.

The Education Offices are on the First Floor to the left; the Museum Rooms up Stairs; the Normal School (not shown) is in a new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street, and the Model Schools between the Education Offices and the Normal School.



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 1.


Scale 32 Feet to the Inch
GALLERY
BUSTS OF ARTISTS, &c., ABOVE
THEATRE
ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SCOTCH BUSTS, BELOW
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 6. PRINCIPAL STATUARY ROOM
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 5, (MUSEUM OF ASSYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES)
ROMAN BUSTS
GREEK BUSTS
CORRIDOR
CORRIDOR
ED. MUSEUM NAT. HIST.
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 7, APPARATUS, MODELS, ETC.
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 8, KINDER GARTEN MODELS
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 9, CANADIAN ROOM
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 1. ITALIAN PAINTINGS, ETC.
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 2, DUTCH PAINTINGS, ETC.
EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, No. 3, PAINTINGS AND FIGURES IN ARMOUR ETC.

PLAN OF EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.—FIRST FLOOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2.

[*Key to References on Plan No.* 1.—North of the central hall is the theatre, with the lecturer's entrance in the centre, *B;* and side entrances, east and west, *d, d,* for the public. Here the aisles are marked *a, b, c,* with seats arranged between them ; the lecturer's platform being placed between *B* and *e.* This portion of the theatre is designed to accommodate 470 persons, and the galleries 150, making in all 620. Around the theatre, and beneath its gallery, are east and west corridors leading to the Model Schools, and the Normal School in the new building in the rear, facing Gerrard Street. *A, A,* staircases leading to the first floor ; *C* and *D,* west and east entrances to the Department and the Depository ; *f f* and *g g* are ventilators leading from the different rooms to the cupola at the top of the building, where they are discharged.]

[*Key to References on Plan No.* 2.—*A, A,* lobbies at the head of the principal staircases leading to the east and west corridors respectively—off which are the rooms of the Museum ; *a, a, a,* ventilators connecting with those from below ; *b, b,* doors on the first landing, leading to the east and west galleries of the theatre ; *c, c,* northern tier of windows of the principal statuary room and School of Art ; *d, d,* northern tier of windows of the theatre gallery ; *e, e,* aisles and seats of the theatre gallery.]

APPENDIX J.

Communications with the Education Department.

As many parties in correspondence with the Education Department do not comply with the postage law in the pre-payment of their letters (thereby increasing the postage charge by nearly fifty per cent.), the effect has been to swell unduly this item of the contingencies of the department. It may be that this omission arises from the impression that the official correspondence of the Educational branch of the public service, like that of the Dominion Executive Departments, goes free. But this is an entire mistake, as it is necessary to pre-pay all letters to the *Provincial* Departments. It will be necessary, therefore, that all correspondence with this department be pre-paid (as it is on letters, &c., going from the department), and that thinner paper be used in all cases. Several letters that might occupy but one page have been received written on large thick paper, and embracing four pages. Foolscap paper should be used where practicable; and only such portion of it sent as may be written on. All other portions have to be cut off when the letter is filed in the department.

Pre-payment of Postage on Books and Parcels.

2. According to the postage law, the postage on all books, parcels, printed circulars, &c., sent through the post, must be pre-paid by the sender at the rate of one cent per ounce. Local superintendents and teachers ordering books from the Educational Depository, will, therefore, please send such an additional sum for the payment of this postage at the rate specified, as may be necessary.

Regulations in regard to Grammar, Common and Separate School Returns.

5. All official returns to the Chief Superintendent, or a Local Superintendent, which are made upon the printed blank forms furnished by the Education department, *should be pre-paid one cent, and open at each end*, so as to entitle them to pass through the post as printed papers. No letters should be enclosed with such returns.

Appeals and Miscellaneous Communications to the Education Department for Ontario.

4. *Appeals to the Chief Superintendent of Education.*—All parties concerned in the operations of the Grammar and Common School Laws, have the right of appeal to the Chief Superintendent of Education; and he is authorized to decide such questions as are not otherwise provided for by law. But for the ends of justice,—to prevent delay and save expense, it will be necessary for any person thus appealing:—1. To furnish the party against whom the appeal may be made with a correct copy of his communication to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such party may have an opportunity of transmitting any explanation or answer deemed expedient. 2. To state expressly in the appeal that the opposite party has been thus notified; as it must not be supposed that the Chief Superintendent will decide, or form an opinion on any point affecting different parties without hearing both sides—whatever delay may at any time be occasioned in order to secure such a hearing. Application for advice in Township Common School matters, should, in all cases, be *first* made to the Local Superintendent having jurisdiction in the Municipality.

5. *The Journal of Education* having been constituted by the Governor in Council, the official medium of communicating all departmental intelligence and information, parties should refer to its pages on matter relating to the apportionment, regulations, blank reports, Depository, Normal School, &c.

6. *Communications generally.*—The parties concerned are left to their own discretion as to the forms of all communications relating to schools for which specific instructions are not furnished by the Department; but they are requested to use large sized or foolscap paper, and to keep copies of their letters. In *all* communications, however, the Number of the School Section, and the Name of the Township and Post Office with the Official Title of the writer, should be given; and also the Number and Dates of any previous correspondence on the same subject.

7. *Communications with the Government relating to Schools* should be made through the Education Department, Toronto, as all such communications not so made are referred to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be brought before the Lieutenant-Governor through the proper department—which occasions unnecessary delay and expense.

8. *Communications relating to the Journal of Education; to the Educational Depository; to Public Libraries; or to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, School Accounts, Poor Schools, &c,* should be written on *separate sheets* from letters of appeal, or on legal questions, in order that they may be separated and classified in the Department,

Documents furnished Annually by the Education Department to the School Officers of Ontario.

The following are furnished gratuitously by the Education Department of Ontario to various school officers, viz.:—

1. *The Journal of Education for Ontario* is sent monthly to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections; to the Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees; to the Local Superintendents; to the Trustees of each of the Separate Schools, and to each County Clerk and Treasurer, Exchanges, &c, &c. Total 5,400 copies.

The *Journal* has been constituted the official medium of communicating all Departmental intelligence. It is regularly sent by the publishers, about the first of each month, to the official address of the parties above enumerated. Should they fail in any case to receive it, immediate notification of the fact should be sent to the Education Office. Missing numbers can generally be supplied. To the public the price is $1 per annum—payable in advance. Back volumes, since 1848 (the first year of its existence) can be furnished on the same terms.

2. *The School Registers*, for recording the attendance, recitations, and deportment or pupils, are furnished to each of the Grammar and Common Schools, and to the Separate Schools in Ontario. Total about 5,000 copies. The registers are sent annually to the County Clerks, for gratuitous distribution, through the Local Superintendents.

3. *The Trustees' Half-Yearly Reports* are sent every six months, through the Local Superintendents, to the Trustees of each school section. Those for the Grammar Schools, and Roman Catholic separate Schools, are sent direct from the Department. Total sent out annually, 10,000.

4. *The Trustees' Blank Annual Reports* are annually sent through the Local Superintendents, to each of the Trustee Corporations in the rural school sections. Total about 4,500 copies.

5. *The Blank Annual Reports*, from which the General Annual Report of the Department is compiled, is sent to the Local Superintendents and Boards of Common School Trustees, and Boards of Grammar School Trustees. Total number sent out annually, 600 copies.

6. *Auditors', Treasurers', and Sub-Treasurers' Returns* are sent to about 500 of these officers to be filled up and returned.

7. *The Chief Superintendent's Annual Report* to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, printed by order of the House of Assembly, is also sent to each of the rural Trustee Corporations: to Boards of Common School Trustees in Cities, Towns, and Villages; to Boards of Grammar School Trustees: to Boards of Public Instruction; to Local Superintendents; and to Separate School Trustees, besides copies to other parties. Total number sent out annually, about 4,500 copies.

8. *Various Forms.*—Forms are also sent, from time to time, to Superannuated Teachers, Trustees (for Maps, Prizes, &c.), Normal School Students, &c., about 800 copies.

Letters Received and Sent Out by the Department.

During the Years	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Number of letters received	2996	4015	4920	5338	5739	6294	6431
Average number per week.....	57	77	95	102	110	121	124
Number of letters sent out.....	1430	1936	2581	3764	3966	3542	4627
Average number per week.....	27	37	50	72	77	68	88

1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
6468	7121	7215	6495	6365	6655	7263	8373	8243	8409	8422
125	137	138	126	122	128	139	161	159	161	162
5823	6015	5656	4955	5054	5415	5833	5186	5581	5802	5743
112	116	108	95	97	104	112	100	107	111	110

Recapitulation.—Total number of copies prepared, or printed, and sent out annually from the Education Department for Ontario:

	Copies.
1. Journal of Education	5,400
2. School Registers	5,000
3. Trustees' Blank Half-Yearly Reports	10,000
4. Trustees' Blank Annual Reports..	4,500
5. Local Superintendents' Blank Annual Reports.....	600
6. Auditors' and Treasurers' Blank Returns.....	500
7. Chief Superintendent's Report..	4,500
8. Various Forms, about.....	800
9. Letters, &c., sent out and received	14,200
10. Circulars, about.....	800
Grand Total per year...	46,300

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1869-70.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1870.

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THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

FOR ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
Toronto, November, 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency my Third Annual Report on the Asylums, Prisons, Hospitals, and other charitable and penal institutions in the Province of Ontario, submitted in conformity with the requirements of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868."

The past year has witnessed many changes in, and additions to, this important branch of the public service, among which may be mentioned the closing of the Branch Asylums at Malden and Orillia, and the opening of the New Insane Asylum at London, to which institution the former inmates of Malden and Orillia have been removed; the completion and occupation of the east and west wings of the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, affording additional space for two hundred patients; the abandonment of the Branch Asylum in University Park, Toronto, by the transfer of the inmates to the parent institution; the opening and complete organization of the "Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb" at Belleville; the preparation of plans, selection of a site, and commencement of the erection of an Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford; the entire completion of work-shops, and the partial construction of increased dormitory space for one hundred inmates at the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene; together with new structures, alterations and additions to the Common Gaols of the Province.

While the rapid development of the resources of the Province, and the increase of

population have brought in their train an increased demand upon our charitable institutions, which has been promptly met by the liberality of the Legislature, I regret to say that it has also added very materially to the criminal population, the Prison Returns for 1869-70, indicating an increase of over twelve per cent. in the Commitments to the Common Gaols over that of the corresponding period of 1868-69.

Now that the condition of our mental and physical defectives has been greatly improved and ameliorated by the establishment of so many noble charities in the Province, it is to be hoped that an effort will soon be made to found a Prison system, having for its aim not only the punishment of criminals, but as far as possible, the introduction into its administration of sound wholesome reformatory and restraining influences, combined with a well devised plan of utilizing the labour of criminals.

Annexed to the remarks on each separate class of institutions will be found the statistical tables and financial statements connected with their movements.

The Appendix contains the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of the several Insane Asylums, and of the Warden, Chaplains and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

The expenditures incurred by Government in the maintenance of the Institutions herewith reported upon, for the year ending 1st October, are as follows:—

For the Insane	$143,258 03
Penetanguishene Reformatory	22,232 86
Appropriation for Deaf and Dumb Institute, for 3 months	5,000 00
Common Gaols	102,320 02*
Government aid to Hospitals	28,400 00
Aid to Charitable Institutions	14,110 00
	$315,320 91

* About half of this amount paid by Counties.

COMMON GAOLS.

Gaol Movements.

It will be seen by the statistical tables annexed to the General Report on Common Gaols, that there has been an increase in the number of commitments over that of the previous year, by 724 prisoners, or about 12 per cent. advance on the aggregate of 1868–'69, viz. :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
No. committed for the year ending 1st Oct., 1869.....	3893	1762	5655
do do do 1st Oct., 1870.....	4534	1845	6379
Increase.....	641	83	724

The Gaols at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Whitby, are the largest contributors to this result : the two last-named having doubled their Gaol populations. It is, however, satisfactory to note that, while the increase in male prisoners is over 16 per cent., that of females is not quite 5. Juvenile offenders, under sixteen years of age, included in the above totals, stand at 427 this year, against 376 for the last, or a little under 10 per cent. increase. The re-committals for the third and fourth time and upwards, indicate the existence of about the usual number of hardened offenders and vagrants, who are always "at home" in the Gaols during the winter, and very frequent visitors during summer. The falling off, numerically, of this class from 1142 in 1868–69, to 1056 in 1869–70, cannot be accounted for by an examination of the mortuary list, or, I regret to say, in the reformation of any considerable portion of this number, but is simply attributable to their having been "*sent down*" for longer periods ; so that they do not appear so often on the Gaol registers. Under the heading of "Nationalities," the ratio of increase in 1869–70, in "Natives of Canada," is 11 per cent. ; Ireland, 9 ; England, 31 ; Scotland, 15 ; United States and other countries, 10.

The number of prisoners returned as being under confinement on the 30th September—viz. : 435—must not be taken as the average daily population of our Gaols for the past year ; as at that date the numbers are lower than at any other period ; but the mean between that number and the "greatest number of prisoners in Gaol at one time," viz. : 866—will give about a correct average, say from 600 to 700.

The proceedings of the "Interim Sessions Courts," as given in the supplementary statisticts, have operated very favorably in relieving many of the Gaols from being overcrowded, by the almost immediate discharge of persons not found guilty of the offence for which they were sent to Gaol, and the removal of many to the Dominion Penitentiary and Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene. A condensed summary of the proceedings of these Courts may be given as follows :

Total number of prisoners who have elected to be tried at the Interim Sessions Courts.....		644
Acquitted.....	175	
Sent to Penitentiary	74	
" Reformatory	35	
Returned to Gaol under sentence.....	360	
	—	644

Prison Labour.

The actual revenue derived from the labour of 6,379 prisoners committed to the thirty-seven Common Gaols during the past year, amounts to $1,598.04, or 25 cents for the earnings of each prisoner during custody; and even this insignificant amount is confined to receipts from only four Gaols. Bearing in mind that upwards of 1,000 prisoners, or over fifteen per cent. of the total commitments, were mechanics and artizans, no more sweeping condemnation can be passed upon our present Prison system than simply to state this fact; but in order to show more conclusively its utter worthlessness in the utilization of prison labour, and the pressing necessity that exists for a complete change in the system, before any improvement can be looked for, it is important to show the number of days' labour that is thus lost to the industry and material resources of the Province, and worse than lost, inasmuch as prisoners have now to be maintained in idleness. To ascertain this, we must deduct from the average daily Gaol population a certain percentage for prisoners not liable to be placed at hard labour. From a careful examination, I find that this class is not quite equal to 25 per cent. of the gross commitments, which will give the following result:

Daily Gaol population	650
Less 25 per cent. for prisoners not liable to hard labour	162
Average daily Gaol population liable to be placed at hard labour	488

Taking 300 working days in the year, it becomes apparent that the avails of 146,400 days of Prison labour are annually lost to the country. The value of this labour can only be determined by the known results of Prison industries in countries that have fully tested the industrial system, and by honest and energetic administration; but in order that it may be reduced to a money value, it can, with the greatest safety, be estimated as follows:

150 women,	45,000 days,	at 20cts	$9,000 00
338 men,	101,400 "	at 40cts	40,560 00
488	146,400		$49,560 00

In order that this vast amount of labour annually forfeited to the Province, through the commission of crime may be turned to account by the Country whose laws the criminal has transgressed, it is vitally important that all sentenced prisoners of a certain class should be congregated in

Central or Intermediate Prisons

possessing all the means and appliances to successfully carry on mechanical pursuits, for it is now placed beyond a doubt, that this kind of prison administration is utterly impracticable under our present common Gaol system, and while the scheme proposed, strikes at the very root of that system, its introduction is the more imperative owing to the complete failure of the present method in meeting the requirements of the law. Although not imbued with sickly sentimentalism respecting criminals, and a decided opponent of prison luxuries or laxity of discipline, I cannot help thinking that the scheme so often proposed by Grand Juries, with a view to over-coming prison idleness, of resuscitating the vicious and exploded "Chain Gang system" by placing prisoners at work on public highways, exposed to the taunts and jeers of their more fortunate comrades in crime, the sympathy of honest men, and the gaze of all, is utterly unworthy of the spirit of this enlightened age.

Without doubt there are some occupants of our Gaols, who richly deserve that this species of punishment should be meted out to them. To them degradation has no limit and little effect, but it should never be lost sight of that, there is another class who but for the unfortunate circumstances that surrounded them at some period in their lives if not at

all times since their childhood, would have been honest members of society, and for whom there is still hope, although they have entered the corridors of a prison. Place them with a convict gang upon the streets, and all hope of reformation is gone.

The strongest argument that can be advanced in favor of the establishment of central prisons or Houses of Correction at central points, is given in the columns of Gaol statistics under the heading of "habits of prisoners," shewing that of the 6379 prisoners committed to the several Gaols of the Province during the past year, 4080 were intemperate in their habits. From this great evil springs vagrancy, petty larceny and very often more serious offences, but more frequently it goes hand in hand with its twin brother "disorderly conduct." The form of sentence in these cases has now become stereotyped, "dollars or 10 to 60 days with *hard labour* in the common Gaol." The moral delinquent enters the Gaol, consorts with hardened offenders, sees crime in every phase, and forms the acquaintance of criminals. The time of incarceration expires and he is set free, but the unfortunate *mania* speedily overtakes him and he is again brought before the Court, and the sentence is repeated, perhaps with a few days or weeks added to it, until the man or women becomes almost a constant inmate of the Gaol, a curse to society when at liberty, and a constant charge and drain upon the resources of the Province at all times, and will continue to be until the law, looking upon this class of men and women as being morally insane, places them under restraint in a well ordered House of Correction for terms varying from two months up to two years, where, being removed for long periods from constant and unrestrained association with vicious society, their debilitated constitutions built up and restored under a good sanitary regimen, wholesome food, and a well conducted and temperate life, taught habits of industry by employment in mechanical pursuits, the strong probability is that many of this class would return to the world with a knowledge of some trade or branch of industry, to become honest and industrious men and women. The best feature of an institution of this description, in a moral point of view is, that its establishment would supply another link in the chain of public charities, the absence of which is seriously felt, and more particularly with the class under consideration, inasmuch as it would combine in its administration all the characteristics of an Inebriate Asylum, with many of its good results, by the removal of the very worst victims of intemperance from the temptations that they are constantly exposed to, while at liberty.

The opponents of this class of prisons base their opposition upon the ground that inasmuch as a great deal of money has been already spent in the erection of Common Gaols throughout the Province, it is inexpedient to make further grants for this purpose, but they say, if the establishment of this kind of prisons is actually necessary, enlarge the Dominion Penitentiaries. They also give as a reason for opposing the scheme, that the expense of removing prisoners from the Gaols to the Central Prisons, after receiving sentence, would be too great.

In reply to these objections, while it must be admitted that a prison system of the kind recommended would have been better received and more popular, if it had been adopted before so many expensive Gaols had been erected throughout the Province, still I must repeat the statements made in my last report, that as County Gaols are a necessity—although merely for the custody of prisoners before trial, and the detention of others—little or nothing has been done to the Gaols that was not required even for the purposes last named. The proposition to enlarge the Dominion Penitentiary for the class of prisoners now sent to the Common Gaols, should never be entertained, if for no other reason than the necessity and importance, in all well devised prison systems, of keeping separate, hardened criminal convicts, sentenced for two years to life periods, from those guilty of minor offences and whose sentence does not exceed two years. With respect to the last named objection, the expense of removing prisoners from the Gaols to the Central Prison, it is by no means as serious as it would at first appear. It is a well-known fact, borne out by an analysis of the statistical tables attached to this Report, that crime and criminals have a tendency towards centralization. If we take the Cities of Toronto and Hamilton, and the County towns adjacent to the Provincial Metropolis, say St. Catharines, Guelph, Brampton, Whitby, Cobourg, Peterborough and Lindsay, we find an aggregate Gaol population for the last year of 3,281, or over half of the entire Gaol commitments for that period. Should a Central Prison be established at Toronto, the

average railroad fare of the sentenced prisoners from all the points named, would not exceed one dollar per capita as far as the prisoners themselves are concerned. The expenses of Keepers attendant upon their conveyance, need not necessarily be more than actual travelling expenses.

In support of my arguments, that a Prison of this kind could be made nearly, if not altogether, self-sustaining, I submitted in my last Report the balance sheet of the House of Correction, Detroit, for a period of seven years, showing a profit in the working of the Institution over all expenses of $55,968.12. To this testimony I now beg to add the result of Prison labour at the Albany Penitentiary, which it will be observed, receives prisoners of a similar kind to those now committed to the Common Gaols of Ontario, both in respect to the class of prisoners, their occupation and calling, and the periods of sentence. There were 801 prisoners sentenced to that establishment for the year 1868, under the following terms of sentence:—

For terms of one month up to six months	572
For six months	98
For terms of eight months to one year	24
For one year, or until bailed	26
For terms of one year, and not exceeding two years	39
For terms from two years to three years	31
For terms from five to eight years	8
For terms of ten years, and not exceeding thirteen years	3
	801

The financial results of 19 years' operations in this Prison is given in the annexed table, with an average population during that period of 297.

		Income.	Expenditure.
For the year	1849	$ 5,135 90	$8,896 83
Do	1850	9,810 51	10,261 42
Do	1851	12,151 99	11,138 92
Do	1852	16,595 71	14,285 65
Do	1853	18,117 18	15,038 12
Do	1854	16,300 42	14,755 20
Do	1855	18,174 25	15,587 72
Do	1856	18,345 98	15,167 94
Do	1857	21,098 25	18,945 49
Do	1858	8,466 85	18,434 36
Do	1859	18,119 06	13,562 45
Do	1860	18,387 90	14,316 71
Do	1861	15,343 33	14,295 26
Do	1862	18,176 30	14,661 17
Do	1863	42,048 82	24,524 60
Do	1864	53,926 44	33,552 99
Do	1865	67,648 32	46,268 28
Do	1866	76,975 32	52,562 83
Do	1867	70,919 11	49,573 07
Do	1868	52,025 20	41,789 97
		$577,746 84	$447,618 98

It will thus be seen that the income derived from prison labour in the Albany Penitentiary for nineteen years exceeded the expenditure for the same period by the sum of $130,127.86. No doubt the instances thus given are exceptional, and that the extraordinary results exhibited are due in a great measure to the administrative ability of the Wardens of these institutions, but many instances can be given to prove that in place of criminals being a burden upon the Province, they can, under proper administration, be made to sustain themselves.

Gaol Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Common Gaols for the past year in respect to officials' salaries, food, fuel, clothing, medical attendance, &c., including ordinary repairs, was $102,320, or an average cost for each prisoner committed of $16.03, or deducting the

salaries of officials which service costs $50,274, the average cost for food, fuel and clothing would be $8.15 per prisoner.

Making every allowance for the fact that an increased number of prisoners reduces the cost of maintenance per capita, there is still a singular want of uniformity in Gaol expenditure. For example, 138 prisoners in Whitby Gao is returned as costing $3,050, whereas the same number only costs $1,926.50 at Belleville, and $2,038.34 at Brockville; 342 prisoners in the London Gaol cost $5,816.22, while at Brantford, the expenditure for 338 is only $3,300.35, and for 393 at Ottawa $4,475.25. At Barrie, the cost of maintaining 86 prisoners is $3,607.07, which service for the same number of prisoners at Goderich is only $2,201.04, and at Kingston, with very nearly three times the number, viz., 250, only $3,678.76.

The salaries of Gaolers range from $300 to $1,000 per annum, with free quarters, and in one instance $1,600 per annum is paid, but in many cases the same volume of work is performed by a Gaoler for $400 a year, for which another receives $800. In some of the Gaols turnkeys are not paid the wages of common labourers, while in others they are overpaid.

In some Counties the Councils, or a committee of the same, control the management and purchase the supplies, in others it is vested in the Magistracy, and in a few, the work is left to the Sheriff.

In fact, the whole administration of Gaol affairs throughout the Province is devoid of *system*, owing to the division and variety of authority having control, and hence the confusion and want of uniformity in expenditures, which will continue to exist as long as direct authority and supervision is not vested in the Government, who alone should be responsible to the people for the effective management of this branch of the service.

Construction and Repairs.

During the past year, many structural improvements have taken place in the Gaols referred to in previous reports, as being unsafe and defective.

At *Owen Sound*, a prison kitchen, store-room, and turnkeys' quarters have been provided, the yard walls completed, and alterations and additions made to the Gaoler's house. The requirements of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act having been complied with in these respects, the new Gaol was formally accepted.

A drain from the Gaol at *Sault Ste. Marie* has been constructed at an expense of $1250.00, which, with other internal improvements, render the building now safe and healthy.

After several meetings with the County Council at *Sandwich*, at which I pointed out the difficulty of making such alterations and additions to the present building as would be acceptable under the Statute, the Council at last submitted plans for a new Gaol, and the remodelling of the old one for the domestic purposes of the Prison. The architect having incorporated in the plans a few requisite alterations, they were finally approved of. Satisfactory progress is now being made with the work. Provision is made for thirty cells in the new structure, which, with the alterations to the old Gaol, will cost about $20,000.

The Gaol at *Cornwall* is well advanced and will be ready for occupation on the 1st December next. Making allowances for the difficulty that always attends the remodelling of an old building to suit the demands of modern construction, the accommodation and arrangements of the Cornwall Gaol will be ample and convenient, combining all the domestic requirements in respect to kitchen, store room, and officers' quarters. The additions and alterations, when completed, will cost about $10,000.

The plans referred to in my last report for the reconstruction of the north wing of the *Welland Gaol* were submitted to the County Council of Welland and approved of, but as the contract entered into for the performance of the work did not embrace the necessary accommodation for domestic purposes, I notified the chairman of the building committee that the Prison could not be accepted unless these deficiencies were provided for. I also pointed out defects in the iron-work and yard walls that it would be necessary to remedy, in order to make the Gaol safe and convenient.

The internal defects of the *Guelph Gaol* have been remedied by the entire removal of

the oak partitions, and the substitution of cut stone jambs, brick walls, and arched ceilings. The yard space has also been divided by the erection of a wall, so as to admit of a classification of the prisoners.

Some improvements have been made to the *Cayuga Gaol*, including a new heating furnace. I pointed out other deficiencies in the building and yards, which will require the action of the Gaol Committee.

The County Council of the County of Perth having persistently neglected to furnish proper Gaol accommodation at *Stratford*, notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances addressed to them by the late Board of Inspectors, the Judges of Assize Courts, Grand Juries, and by myself, at every inspection of the Gaol during the past three years, it became necessary to enforce the provisions of "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," by the issue, on the application of the Honourable the Attorney-General, of a Writ of *Mandamus* out of the Court of Queen's Bench, to compel the County to provide the accommodation required under the Act. On the reception of the Writ by the Warden, he requested me to meet the Council, when I again minutely detailed the defects of the Gaol, and pointed out the difficulty of overcoming them by alterations and additions to the present building, owing to the bad state of the walls, the confined internal accommodation, and the very limited yard space. For these reasons I strongly recommended the erection of a new Prison. To accomplish this a By-law is to be submitted for the consideration of the Council on the 20th December, providing for the expenditure of $20,000 in the erection of a new Gaol.

Having fully reported upon the wretched condition of the Hamilton Gaol, and the want of sufficient space for the number of prisoners usually confined therein, and the neglect of the County Council to appoint a special Committee to confer with me upon the matter, a *Mandamus*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, was served upon the Council, instructing that body to carry out the provisions of the law in this respect. In accordance with the terms of the Writ, a meeting took place between the Council and myself on the 25th October, which resulted in the adoption by the Council of the following resolution, viz. :—

"That a Committee be appointed with power to consult or appoint an Architect to "provide plans and estimates for the improvement of the present Gaol to meet the re- "quirements of Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Prisons; also, to provide plans, specifi- "cations, and estimates for the cost of fitting the present Gaol for County purposes alone; "also, for a new Gaol, containing 100 cells; and the aforesaid plans and specifications be "prepared and laid before this Council at its December Session. And the said Committee "be requested to submit to this Council, at said December Session, what the City of "Hamilton is willing to contribute as their share of the expenses of a new Gaol."

The unsafe condition of the *Lindsay Gaol*, through defective internal construction, was again brought under the notice of the Victoria County Council, at a meeting convened for that purpose. This Council claims that before proceeding with the construction of the new Gaol the plans were submitted to the late Board of Prison Inspectors, and fully approved by them, and on the completion of the building a member of the Board made an inspection of the structure and formally accepted it. For this reason the members of the County Council were of opinion that they should not be asked to make the repairs, and refused to proceed with them.

Although the papers submitted to me partially confirmed these statements, it was very evident that the Gaol could not be allowed to remain in its unsafe state, and a Writ of *Mandamus* issued at the instance of the Honourable the Attorney General for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act. No action has yet been taken in the matter.

SEPARATE REPORTS

ON THE

STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

County of Simcoe.

This Gaol was visited on the 6th May, and again on the 9th October. On both occasions there were 16 prisoners under confinement, the greater number being vagrants and paupers. Some of the former class were committed in a very informal manner. Although the "Act of 1869, respecting Vagrants," provides that imprisonment shall be for a stated time, and not to exceed two months, commitments are made for indefinite periods, or "until duly delivered by course of law," which in some instances here means when the last penalty of nature is paid. A death occurred on the day of my last visit—an old man of 90, who had been a resident of the Gaol for over five years. The three idiots referred to in my last report are still in Gaol, as well as the woman with two children. I pointed out the necessity of removing the children from the Gaol to some charitable institution.

Every cell, corridor and day room in the Prison was inspected, together with the yards, and I found the whole to be very clean and well kept.

The practice of allowing the bedding to remain in the cells when not occupied by prisoners, was condemned.

Two insane persons were committed to Gaol during the year, both of whom were removed to Rockwood Asylum under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 86; and the cost of maintaining the Gaol was $3,607 07. or an average cost of $41 94 per prisoner.

Berlin Gaol.

County of Waterloo.

This Gaol was inspected on the 15th January and 9th September. Every part of it at both visits was in a thorough state of cleanliness and good order.

At the time of my first visitation, there were 6 prisoners confined, and 5 at the last, all of them either waiting trial or under sentence for crime. The absence of paupers and vagrants from this Gaol, is one of its best features. This class of persons are very properly sent to the County Poor House, where they are very comfortably kept for about a dollar a week, which sum includes salaries of officials, clothing, and everything required to maintain the Poor House. Through a breach of the prison regulations, a prisoner was allowed to go outside the yard walls for a pail of water, when he effected his escape; this being the first escape, I warned the Gaol officials that a recurrence of this neglect would not be overlooked. The cost of maintaining 63 prisoners in this Gaol for the past year, including salaries of officials, was $1,843 55, or not quite $30 each.

Brampton Gaol.

County of Peel.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th January, and again on the 9th September. At both inspections every part of the Gaol was in order and perfectly clean, and the yards neatly kept.

There were 8 prisoners under confinement at my visit on the 14th January, two of them being lunatics, one of these a man possessed of property, was removed to the Provincial Asylum, as a paying patient, the other a woman, was sent to Rockwood.

I recommended a few alterations, with a view to rendering the Gaol more secure, which were promptly attended to.

At my visit on the 9th September, there were 5 prisoners in confinement, all males. One of them was committed as a lunatic, but being a quiet, harmless chronic case, his removal was not recommended. I found the prisoners at work terracing the grounds in front of the Court House. I warned the Sheriff of the risk attending this mode of employing prisoners, and that he would be held responsible.

Brockville Gaol.

United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 26th March, at which time there were 10 prisoners in custody, and again on the 1st November when there were 11 in confinement; all men. Nine of this number were locked up in a small day room, 9 feet by 20, heated by a large stove to over 90 degrees, the atmosphere being disagreeably close and unpleasant.

This is the only day room provided for males in the prison, so that no blame is attached to the Gaol officials. There are other serious defects in the prison which have been brought to the notice of the Council time and again, but as no action has been taken to remedy this, I forwarded to the Clerk of the Council a copy of my last Report, as required by section 15 of the Act, setting forth all the deficiencies of the prison, and requesting that a Special Committee of the Council be appointed to meet me.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 132. Cost of maintaining the Gaol, $2,038.84.

Belleville Gaol.

County of Hastings.

I made two inspections of this Gaol during the year—on the 22nd January and the 1st October. At the first I found 12 prisoners in confinement. No less than 9 of this number were committed under the Act respecting vagrants. At the second visit there were 17 in gaol, 13 males and 4 females, one a lunatic, who was immediately removed to the Provincial Asylum. All the male prisoners were in one corridor without any regard to classification, although there was one corridor entirely vacant, and another only occupied by the lunatic above referred to. They were all completely idle, although the corridor in which they were confined was sadly in want of scrubbing. Laughing, talking, and joking was going on when I entered, and the whole affair, but for the iron bars, was as unlike a prison as it is possible to imagine. In fact, Gaol discipline is unknown here. Sometimes the prisoners are locked up during the day for hours without being visited by the Gaol officials.

So long as the present mode of appointing and paying gaolers and turnkeys is persisted in I do not look for any improvement in the management of the Belleville Gaol. $300 a year is the gaoler's salary, or not the compensation given to a common labourer.

The female side of the prison was very clean and well kept.

I again called the attention of the Council to the state of the prison kitchen which is so dark and badly ventilated that it cannot be used without lamps, in consequence of which, cooking is frequently done on the corridor stoves. I pointed out how this could be remedied at a trifling expense.

There were 136 prisoners sent to this Gaol during the year.

Cost of maintenance, including salaries, $1,926.50.

Brantford Gaol.

County of Brant.

This Gaol was inspected on the 18th January, and also on the 22nd September. At both visits the cells, day rooms, and corridors, beds and bedding, were examined, and the whole found in excellent order and exceedingly clean.

One of the prison yards is still used for stables, haylofts, and such purposes.

There were 21 prisoners in confinement on the 18th January, 13 males and 8 females. A female committed as a vagrant gave evidence of insanity. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to report upon her case. One prisoner was under punishment in the dark cell. As no record has been kept of punishments awarded to prisoners, I directed the gaoler to open a book for that purpose.

At my last visit I found 22 prisoners in gaol, 15 men and 7 women, some of them waiting trial for the most serious offences known to the law; of the men 7 were Indians, all committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The classification of the prisoners was very imperfect, although there is plenty of room to effect this. The want of a dark punishment cell for disorderly women is very much felt. Three lunatics have been removed from this Gaol to Rockwood Asylum during the year.

Number of prisoners, 338.

Cost of maintenance, $3,300.35; $1,450 of this amount being for officials' salaries.

Cobourg Gaol.

United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

I inspected this Gaol on the 6th January and 19th October. At both these visits I found every department of the prison neat and well ordered, with a sufficient supply of bedding. The ventilation and light in the west male corridor is somewhat obstructed by the erection of a verandah and steps in the rear. The want of quarters for the turnkey within the Gaol precincts, which was brought under the notice of the Council in my last report, has been overcome by the erection of a small brick house in the working yard, having immediate connection with the Gaol. The defective condition of the water-closets has also been thoroughly remedied.

At my first inspection there were in Gaol 14 prisoners, 8 males and 6 females, and at my last 13 prisoners, 8 males and 5 females. Of the 12 lunatics committed during the year, 5 were sent to Rockwood, 1 to the Provincial, 2 were discharged from custody. The other cases did not appear to be proper subjects for removal to an Asylum, being quite harmless and easily managed, and incurable.

I called the attention of the authorities to the mode of procuring the Prison rations, for which a contractor is paid, 15 cents per prisoner daily, for the food alone which is cooked in Gaol. The actual daily cost of a prisoner's rations should not exceed 10 cents. I recommend that the Gaoler be authorized to purchase the supplies as required.

One hundred and forty-four prisoners passed through the Gaol during the past year. Cost of maintaining them, including officials' salaries, $3,092.95. No revenue derived from Gaol labour.

Chatham Gaol.

County of Kent.

There were 7 prisoners under confinement in this Gaol at my first inspection, on the 10th February.

I visited it again on the 24th September, and found 10 in custody, all men. Three of them were coloured, and one an Indian. One man committed as a lunatic was so far restored to his right mind that I asked the Gaol Surgeon to report upon his case, with a view to his discharge. Another insane man, although evidently a case that would derive benefit from asylum treatment, had not undergone a medical examination, as the Sheriff had been advised that there were no beds vacant in the Asylums. I pointed out the

necessity of immediately reporting to the Provincial Secretary the reception of lunatics, accompanied by the necessary papers, as the deaths and discharges in Asylums often leave beds for urgent cases.

Every part of the Gaol and its surroundings, at both visits, was in the highest order, and the general management of Gaol affairs is second to none in the Province.

One hundred prisoners were committed during the year.

Total cost of maintaining the Prison, $2,347.10.

Cayuga Gaol.

County of Haldimand.

I inspected this Gaol on the 6th November.

Every cell and corridor was scrupulously clean and neat, but on account of repairs to the roof and furnaces going on, the yards were not as orderly as usual. I again directed the attention of the authorities to the unsafe and dilapidated condition of the board fence surrounding the yard, the want of a prison kitchen, and the objectionable lath and plaster partition walls in the Gaol.

Of the five prisoners under confinement at the time of my visit, two were committed as insane, one of them from the effects of drunkenness, and the other of a recurrent character, both of them were nearly restored to their right mind, so that their removal to an Asylum was unnecessary.

The Gaoler receives 25 cents a day for the diet of each prisoner. I notified the authorities that the rules in this respect must be complied with, or the Government would after the 1st of January, only allow the actual cost of diet for the criminal prisoners.

Cornwall Gaol.

United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

This Gaol was visited on the 30th March, on which occasion there were only two prisoners under confinement, one a lunatic, whose removal to Rockwood immediately took place. No less than seven lunatics have been removed from this Gaol to Rockwood Asylum during the past year. Investigation was made into the escape of two prisoners on the 17th October, 1869. Owing to the illness of the Sheriff, the investigation could not be closed; but it is clear that the escapes were effected through the extreme ingenuity of the prisoners, and not to carelessness on the part of the officials. The prisoners were recaptured.

Visited this Gaol again on the 29th October. No prisoners in Gaol. Made a minute examination of the alterations and additions in progress, and pointed out some defects that would require to be remedied in order to make the Gaol safe.

Goderich Gaol.

County of Huron.

Inspected this Gaol on the 16th January, on which occasion there were eight prisoners—five males and three females in confinement; and again on the 15th October, when I found four—all men. There were no lunatics in confinement at either visit, although five have been committed during the year, three having been removed to Rockwood Asylum, one taken out by her friends, and one discharged.

This Gaol is well kept, being at all times thoroughly clean and in good order.

I have frequently called the attention of the Council to the facilities afforded prisoners to escape by the sharp angles in the yard walls, the miserable kind of locks on the corridor and cell doors, also to the bad state of some of the water closets; but no heed is paid to the remonstrance, although the cost of remedying the defects would be trifling.

Number of prisoners committed to the Gaol during the year, 84.

Total Gaol expenditure, $2,201.04.

Hamilton Gaol.

County of Wentworth.

Inspection was made of this prison on two occasions during the year, the 22nd April and 27th September. At both visits there were the same number of prisoners in custody, viz., 64—32 males and 32 females in April, and 35 males and 29 females in September.

There are only thirty cells in the Gaol, and some insane and sick prisoners require separate accommodation. From two to three prisoners occupy each cell, and in the female corridor, which has only ten cells, I found six females in one, the dimensions of which being only fourteen feet long by nine wide. During the year there have been as many as 78 prisoners under confinement. How they are then disposed of it is difficult to say. No separate room is provided for hospital purposes, although there are always a great number of prisoners under medical treatment.

In some of the cells occupied by this class of prisoners the air was exceedingly offensive, and in nearly every cell the atmosphere was very close and disagreeable, which must have a very injurious effect upon the health of the prisoners. The solid oak cell doors in use at my last visit have been replaced by iron gates, which has improved both the heating and ventilation a little; but on account of the corridors extending through the centre of the Gaol with the cells on each side, the means of communication between prisoners is made easier, and the duties of officials in exercising supervision and enforcing discipline increased.

The custody of insane and dangerous persons is necessarily attended with a great deal of trouble and danger. One of them at my last visit, had to be guarded night and day. Six of this class were committed during the year, of whom four were sent to Rockwood Asylum, and two to the Provincial.

The County authorities furnish no means of employing the prisoners at hard labour, but the County Council sanctioned an arrangement, whereby the Gaoler or his own account is allowed to utilize the labour of prisoners in cutting wood. During the past three years about 2500 cords of wood has been cut by the prisoners and sold in the City. The profit on the operations, as shewn by the returns does not exceed $300.

This mode of employing the prison labour is very objectionable and entirely at variance with all prison rules and discipline. No official should have a pecuniary interest in the administration of Gaol affairs, except in the payment of a stated salary. Mr. Sheriff Thomas brought the subject under the consideration of the County Council, with a view to terminating the present system and inaugurating a better.

The salary paid to the Gaoler, $500 a year, is not at all commensurate with the arduous and responsible duties he has to perform.

The Gaol at both visits was very orderly, particularly the female portion, and as clean and well managed as its overcrowded and defective state will admit of. It is to be hoped that the County of Wentworth will not allow another year to pass without providing proper accomodation for its prisoners. From the results of my conference with the County Council, I have every reason to believe that a new structure will be proceeded with in the spring.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 810.

Entire Gaol expenditure $8,046.59 or nearly $10 for every prisoner passing through the Gaol.

Kingston Gaol.

County of Frontenac.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st March and again on the 27th October.

I found it on both occasions a model of cleanliness, and except at my last visit when white washing was going on, in thorough order.

The yards as well as the domestic portions of the prison were well and neatly kept.

At my inspection on the 31st March, there were 34 prisoners in custody, 19 males and 15 females. This is considerably in advance of the number usually found in this Gaol, although the largest proportion were vagrants, the male prisoners were employed in

cutting wood; but the females were quite idle. A poor-house would have been a fitter place of residence for nearly half the number found in Gaol.

At my last visit in October, there were 6 men and 10 women in confinement. Two of the women were committed as lunatics, but to all appearances they were not proper subjects for Asylum treatment. Seventeen of this class of prisoners have been received in the Kingston Gaol during the year, twelve of whom were transferred to Rockwood Asylum. One died in Gaol and two were discharged.

The County Council has been repeatedly required to provide Gaol clothing for the prisoners without effect.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 250.

Gaol expenditure, $3,678.76.

Daily cost of rations per head, $9\frac{87}{100}$ cents.

Guelph Gaol.

County of Wellington.

This Gaol was visited and inspected on the 9th September, there being then 9 prisoners—7 men and 2 women under confinement. The men were engaged in cutting wood.

Complaints were made of the insufficiency of the dietary, but on examination I found that the rations were served in conformity with the regulations.

There were two insane—a man and woman—in custody, both very quiet and harmless, the man having been in Gaol for over two years. Three lunatics have been removed to an Asylum during the year.

The defects in the internal arrangement and construction of this Gaol, referred to in my report of last year, were being remedied during my visit by the entire removal of the oak partitions, and the substitution of cut stone. The work, as far as it had advanced, was very strong and substantial. I pointed out a few alterations that would be desirable, which, I am informed, have been approved of. The Gaol was decently clean, although the progress of the repairs would not permit thorough cleanliness and order.

Number of prisoners committed during the year, 136.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol, $2,386.75.

Lindsay Gaol.

County of Victoria.

Accompanied by the Government Architect and Engineer, Mr. Tully, I inspected this Gaol on the 14th April, on which occasion I did not find the Gaol in as clean or orderly a condition as could be desired.

I pointed out to the Government Architect the defects of construction minutely referred to in my last report, and submitted plans of alterations, which were approved of. A meeting between the County Council and myself will shortly take place, when it is to be hoped the alterations will at once be proceeded with, as the building in its present state is very unsafe.

There were seven prisoners in confinement, one of whom was insane, her removal to Rockwood was recommended and took place. The male prisoners were employed in cutting wood.

No Surgeon's or punishment book has been kept in the past. Requested that these books be opened.

Forty-eight prisoners received during the year. Cost of Gaol maintainence for same period, $1,186.26.

London Gaol.

County of Middlesex.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 7th February and on the 26th September. At both visits the cells, corridors and domestic departments of the prison were found

in fair order, and perhaps as clean as the very defective state of the Gaol will permit. The female portion of the Gaol is well managed, and at all times is in excellent order.

The Matron uses every exertion to keep the female prisoners employed. The lower rear wards for males are very badly ventilated and lighted, the cells in one of them being quite unfit for use.

The supply of water is altogether insufficient for the Gaol requirements, and has to be drawn from the river.

The rear drain from the buildings is choked up, and the building generally is in a very dilapidated state. Extensive alterations and additions must be made to it in order that the provisions of the "Prison Inspection Act" may be complied with.

I again called the attention of the authorities to the number of small buildings erected in the working yard, and requested that they be at once removed. At my last visit it had more the appearance of a farm yard than that for a prison.

At my first inspection there were 35 prisoners in confinement—25 males and 10 females; at the last, 18 males and 9 females. Twenty-two insane persons were received during the year, a great number of whom were removed to Malden Asylum. A prisoner sentenced to the Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself upon his cell door with a roller towel.

An investigation into certain charges preferred against the Gaoler by a former prisoner, was made on the 26th September, and my report thereon, together with evidence, forwarded to the Government.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 342.

Total Gaol expenditure, $5,816.22.

The daily cost of prisoners rations is not given.

L'Orignal Gaol.

United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st October, and have again as on the two previous occasions to report the Gaol entirely clear of prisoners. On account of the very limited number of commitments to this Gaol, the rules in respect to the employment of a turnkey, are not enforced.

The defect in the roof, pointed out at my previous visit has been repaired.

Only 12 prisoners received during the year, two of whom were insane. Cost of Gaol, $673.81

Napanee Gaol.

United Counties of Lennox and Addington

I inspected this Gaol on the 5th January and on the 19th October.

There were at my first visit 7 prisoners, 4 males and 3 females in Gaol. Two of this number were insane, 1 of whom was removed to Rockwood Asylum, the other I was informed had been sent from Rochester, in the State of New York, expressly to get asylum accommodation in this Province. For this reason her removal was not recommended at the time, but at the request of the Warden, who had made enquiries respecting her, and found that the information I had received was incorrect, her removal was recommended at my last visit.

I held an investigation into certain scandals in circulation respecting a female prisoner, the matter having been referred to by the County Judge in his charge to the Jury. The evidence taken and my report thereon was sent to Government. In order to avoid charges of the nature investigated, I recommended the immediate appointment of a matron to take charge of the female prisoners, in accordance with the regulations.

At my visit there were 5 prisoners in confinement, 4 males and 1 female.

Total number of prisoners during the year, 55.

Gaol expenditure, $1,255.84.

OTTAWA GAOL.

County of Carleton.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 28th February and on the 30th October.

At both visits I found every part of the prison, together with the domestic departments and the working and airing yards, in the best possible order and thoroughly neat and clean, and the bedding sufficient and good.

In conformity with the recommendations contained in my last report, a change was made in the mode of obtaining the prison dietary, which up to 1868, was given to a contractor, at a cost of 25 cents per day for each prisoner's rations, but which was afterwards reduced to 19 cents, and then to 16 cents in 1869. Exact compliance with the regulations in this respect resulted in reducing the cost to 8 cents per day, through which a large saving both to the County and Government will be effected.

The water supply is still as precarious as ever, although the cost of procuring it has been considerably reduced; as the property lately acquired for Gaol purposes, contains a good spring, this drawback will be overcome.

At my visit in October, I brought under the notice of the Council Gaol Committee, the desirability of continuing the fence in course of erection around the new yard, in a line with the old one, and not on the street line as commenced. By this means not only will the appearance of the Gaol property be much improved by ornamentation in front, but communication with the prisoners from outside will be rendered more difficult.

There were only 15 prisoners under confinement at my first inspection, which is considerably under the daily average of this Gaol.

This number at my October inspection had increased to 27, 17 men and 10 women. Four of this number were committed as lunatics, although only one of them appeared to be a proper subject for an insane Asylum. Twelve insane persons have been committed during the year. Nearly all were removed to Rockwood Asylum.

At the date of my inspection, the male prisoners were engaged in breaking stones, and the females in picking oakum.

Total number of prisoners received, 393.

Prison expenditure, including salaries, $4,475.25.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

(*County of Grey.*)

Inspected this Gaol on the 12th October.

The prison kitchen, store room, and turnkey's quarters, &c., which were recommended at my last visit, having been provided, the Gaol was formally accepted. I, however, called the attention of the Building Committee to the insufficient cell accommodation, owing to the number of dark cells in the Gaol, some of which it may be necessary to convert into day cells at a future day.

The water supply is not satisfactory.

The Gaol kitchen being completed, I requested the authorities to comply with the dietary regulations. The Gaoler is now paid 22 cents a day for the rations of each prisoner.

There were 9 prisoners in Gaol on the day of my visit, 5 males and 4 females. Three of this number were committed as insane—2 women and 1 man; one of these women is quite idiotic, the other being an urgent case, was recommended for removal at my previous visit to this Gaol in June, 1869, and the warrant for her transfer to Rockwood mailed to the Sheriff on the 12th June, 1869. The case was reported to the Provincial Secretary, recommending her removal.

Number of prisoners committed to Gaol during the year, 79.

Cost $2,825.81.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

(*County of Peterborough.*)

I inspected this Gaol on the 13th April, 1870.

There were then 8 prisoners in custody—6 males and 2 females; of these, three were

committed as insane, one was recommended for removal to Rockwood, one was not a proper subject, being idiotic; and the other, a woman, became insane on her way to Pennsylvania. I recommended the authorities to send her to her friends in the States, failing that; her removal to Rockwood would be recommended. The case of a young lad, under sentence for arson, whose term had expired, was brought under the consideration of the Government with a recommendation that he be removed to Penetanguishene Reformatory, as the mania to fire property was so strong upon him, that it did not appear safe to set him at liberty. His removal to Penetanguishene took place.

Pointed out a few defects that required to be remedied.

The gaol was in a very clean and orderly condition.

Number of prisoners received during the year, 93. Gaol expenditure $1,691.47.

Picton Gaol.

(County of Prince Edward.)

Inspected this Gaol on the 4th April and again on the 22nd October.

On both occasions the Gaol and yards were thoroughly clean and well kept.

At the last inspection I found a quantity of ammunition, the property of the 16th Battalion, stored in one of the cells. This practice is not confined to Picton, and is attended with some risk. Its removal was recommended.

There were 3 prisoners in confinement at my first visit. Two of them were insane. One of this number, a woman, was immediately removed to Rockwood; the other, a man, was a recurrent case of insanity, but as he appeared to be nearly restored, his discharge was recommended. There was only one inmate in the Gaol at my last inspection. One prisoner received the Royal pardon on medical grounds.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 38.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year ending 1st October, $764.93.

Perth Gaol.

(County of Lanark.)

This Gaol was visited on the 27th March.

There were then nine prisoner in confinement. Five were committed for vagrancy, 1 insanity, 2 want of sureties, and 1 for drunkenness.

The removal of the insane prisoner to Rockwood Asylum was recommended. Two deaths have taken place in this Gaol during the year, both old men sent to the Gaol to be taken care of.

I again called the attention of the Council to the insufficiency of the water supply and the infraction of the dietary regulations. The neglect to keep a record of punishment awarded, and of the number of prisoners under the Gaol Surgeon's treatment was pointed out.

Every part of the Gaol was in thorough order, and scrupulously clean and neat.

Fifty-two prisoners received during the year.

Cost of Gaol maintenance, $1,829.38.

Simcoe Gaol.

County of Norfolk.

This Gaol was visited on the 5th November.

The lower corridors were not then as clean and orderly as they should be. There was also evidence of bad ventilation. The upper corridors are much healthier, but as their use entails a little more trouble they were not occupied, although the classification of prisoners was imperfect.

I requested the Sheriff to correct this in future.

One of the prison yards had a piggery and hen house in it. Their removal was ordered.

At the date of my visit there were 8 prisoners in confinement, all males. A prisoner charged with murder, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity, had on the leg chains, having attempted to make his escape. The gaoler was requested to remove them and to keep a close watch upon the prisoner to prevent a recurrence of the circumstance.

The infraction of the dietary, through which a contractor receives 16 cents for each prisoner's rations, was brought under the notice of the authorities with a recommendation that on the expiration of the contract the method laid down in the regulations be adopted.

St. Catharines Gaol.

County of Lincoln.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd April and 24th October.

At the first visit this Gaol was both clean and well ordered, but at the second, the male department was quite the reverse. Although there were a number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour with nothing for them to do, the corridors and the iron and woodwork were much in want of scrubbing and cleaning.

I held an investigation into the escape of prisoners from the Gaol. The evidence in one case indicated the existence of a great deal of carelessness and want of supervision over prisoners, and, in the other, an evasion of the law in taking prisoners beyond the Gaol limits. The circumstances were fully reported to Government. Complaint was also made, by some prisoners, of the prison fare. On examination I found that although the quantity was sufficient, the mode of serving it was objectionable.

There were 12 prisoners in confinement at my April inspection, and 19 in June, 14 men and 5 women.

On both occasions all the urgent cases of lunacy were recommended for removal. In some instances quite harmless imbeciles were committed as dangerous lunatics.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year ending 1st October, was $2,505.14, and the number of prisoners received, 158.

Sarnia Gaol.

County of Lambton.

I visited this Gaol on the 31st August, and found every part of it in the highest order, and thoroughly clean.

Notwithstanding my repeated remonstrances, the authorities still continue the very objectionable system of allowing the Gaoler to furnish the rations, for which he receives double the amount this service would cost if provided in accordance with the regulations. Recommended the erection of a prison kitchen, and immediate compliance with the rules in this respect.

A library was purchased for the Gaol by the County Council, in December last.

There were 7 prisoners (all males) in custody, on the day of my visit, one waiting trial for murder, 1 forgery, and the remainder larceny.

Examined the Prison books, which were found to be correctly kept.

One hundred and twenty-six prisoners received during the year.

Cost of Gaol maintenance, $2,056.10.

Stratford Gaol.

County of Perth.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 15th January and on the 24th June.

Found 11 prisoners in confinemnt at my first visit, and 13 at my second. An idiot girl, who had been in Gaol for the past three years, died on the day previous to my last visit. There are still 4 of this class of defectives in confinement. Five insane persons have been removed to the Asylum during the year.

The Gaol was very clean and orderly on both occasions.

The County Council having neglected to provide Gaol accommodation of the character required under the provisions of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868," and as there was no evidence of a desire on their part to proceed with the work within a reasonable period, it became my duty on the 23rd of May to recommend for the consideration of the Government that the County be proceeded against by *Mandamus*, with a view to the enforcement of the requirements of the Act. On the reception of the writ by the Warden, he requested me to meet the Council for the purpose of "devising some means whereby the vexed question of Gaol accommodation might be set at rest." A meeting took place on the 24th June, when I accompanied the members of the Council through the Gaol, and pointed out the defects, both sanitary and structural, that have been so long complained of. The difficulty and cost of making such alterations and repairs as the Act requires, was fully discussed and a decision arrived at to abandon the present building and erect a new Gaol. Notice of a By-law to raise the funds requisite for this purpose was introduced, and will come up for consideration on the 21st December. As the matter has now passed into the hands of the Courts, there is a reasonable probability that the erection of a new structure will not be long delayed.

Two prisoners escaped by climbing over the yard walls.

Total number of prisoners committed to the Gaol during the year, 93

Gaol expenditure for the same period, $2,630.97.

Sandwich Gaol.

County of Essex.

I visited this Gaol on the 14th February and on the 27th August.

No improvement has taken place in the management of the Gaol. Indeed it cannot be looked for, until the new Gaol is occupied.

At every visit complaints are made by the prisoners of the diet. Although the quantity is sufficient, the practice of giving the whole day's rations at one time in the morning, is very bad. Very often the food is unfit for dinner or supper. I requested the Gaol surgeon to report upon the matter, as bearing upon the health of the prisoners.

The Sheriff was requested to furnish the Gaol surgeon with a book in which that official shall record all causes coming under his treatment.

There were 13 prisoners at my first visit, 11 men and 2 woman, at the second 9 men and 4 women. The insane sent to this Gaol during the year, were sent to the Malden Asylum.

At my last inspection, I made examination of the new Gaol in course of erection. The masonry and iron work was strong and substantial, and everything was done in a workmanlike manner as far as it had progressed. I called the attention of the Building Committee and Architect to the very limited space that had been allowed for the female airing yards.

One hundred and eighty-two prisoners received during the year, 67 of whom registered as coming from the United States.

Total Gaol expenditure, $2,335 90.

St. Thomas Gaol.

County of Elgin.

Inspected this Gaol on the 9th February and on the 23rd September.

On both occasions there was only one prisoner in confinement, the total number of commitments for the year only numbering 37.

The County Council consented to proceed with the alterations and additions suggested at my interview with the Committee appointed to meet me, but up to the present, nothing has been done.

Instructed the Gaoler to remove the bedding from the cells when not occupied by prisoners, as they are very damp and musty.

The different parts of the Gaol were in a fair state of cleanliness.

Toronto Gaol.

City of Toronto and County of York.

Inspection was made of this Prison on the 6th September, there being on that day 147 prisoners in confinement—66 men and 81 women. Five of this number were insane. Two of them did not appear to be proper subjects for an Asylum, being quiet, harmless incurables. The other three were removed to the Asylum. No less than eight men were in Gaol, in default of bail to keep the peace, wife-beating being the charge against them. It is very desirable that this class of prisoners should be placed at breaking stone, but the law will not allow it I saw and spoke to every prisoner in the Gaol. A good many complaints were made of the continued soup diet.

The Gaol Surgeon was requested to report to me upon the prison dietary, as bearing upon the health of the prisoners.

The bread furnished on the day of my visit was quite sour and not sufficiently baked. The Steward, who is placed in charge of this department by the Council, was directed to refuse any supplies that were not of a good, sound quality.

One prisoner complained of harsh treatment, and frequent confinement in the dark cell. From his own statements, as well as an examination of the punishment book and Gaol officials, it was very clear that the punishment was merited by his extreme violence and insubordination. There were only three prisoners in Hospital. The Gaol Surgeon reported the health of the prisoners to be good.

Examined the cells and bedding, together with the domestic portions of the building and the several yards, and found the whole in good order and quite clean, particularly on the female side of the prison. Recommended a more liberal use of chloride of lime in the water closets.

Considerable improvement has taken place in utilizing the labour of prisoners. On the day of inspection 14 men and 28 women were employed in the manufacture of children's shoes, 10 men in breaking stone, and 15 women sewing and mending, besides the usual number engaged in the kitchen, wash-room and laundry.

The religious instruction of the prisoners is not lost sight of. Divine service is held on three occasions every Sunday, by clergymen and laymen of different denominations, with Sabbath-school and Bible-class in the morning.

Notification was given that an investigation would be held respecting two escapes from this Gaol, and certain other charges preferred against the Gaol officials.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 1705.

Prison expenditure for the same period, including $7,420 for salaries and wages, $14,507.43.

Daily cost of rations, per prisoner, 8½ cents.

Walkerton Goal.

County of Bruce.

This Gaol was visited on the 13th of October. Every part of it was neat, clean and orderly. The defects brought under the notice of the County authorities, in my last report, have been promptly remedied, with the exception of the removal of the board fences in the yards.

There were only three prisoners in confinement at the date of my visit—a man and two women. Both of the latter were committed as dangerous lunatics, although neither of them could be benefited mentally by Asylum treatment.

Investigation was held upon certain charges preferred against the Gaoler by a former turnkey of the Gaol, the result of which has been communicated to the Government.

Number of prisoners committed during the year, 39.

Cost of maintaining the Gaol, $1,740.18.

Compliance with the dietary regulations, recommended at my last visit, has reduced the daily cost of rations from 20 cents to 8½ cents per prisoner.

Welland Gaol.

County of Welland.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd April and 7th November.

There were only 2 prisoners in confinement at my visit in April, but at the last inspection there were 8, 7 males and 1 female.

The cells were clean on both occasions, but the day rooms, owing to the want of light and ventilation, were very close and overheated.

Two of the prisoners were committed as being insane. Both cases are subject to epilepsy caused by drink, and are not proper subjects for Asylum treatment.

Owing to the escape of two prisoners from the Gaol as well as to examine into certain charges preferred, I purposed holding an investigation at my last visit, but the absence of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, and the illness of the matron prevented.

The want of permanency in the appointment to the office of gaoler and turnkey interfere very seriously with the admininistration and discipline of the prison. No less than 3 gaolers and as many turnkeys have been in office during the past two years. This, no doubt, is owing to the insufficient salary that is paid to the officials, but there was evidence of other causes which I requested the Sheriff to enquire into.

A thorough inspection was made of the work in progress at the north wing of the Gaol. While the stone cell work was very strong and substantial, I called the attention of the Architect to the condition of outside wall. I also pointed out deficiencies and defects in the Gaol, which would require to be corrected before the Gaol can be accepted.

1st. Insecurity of the iron work.

2nd. The want of iron gates between Court House building and Gaol.

3rd. The want of a prison kitchen, store room, and room for the turnkey, to enable that official to have a constant oversight over the male prisoners.

4th. Proximity of the north yard wall to the prison.

Number of prisoners received in this prison during the year, 101.

Amount expended in maintaining Gaol, $3,050.

Whitby Gaol.

County of Ontario.

I visited this Gaol on the 7th January and again on the 17th September.

At both inspections the cells, corridors, bedding, &c., were in a cleanly state, and in very good order. The erection of a smoke and ash house in one of the prison yards was brought under notice of the Council.

There were 3 prisoners in gaol at my first visit and 8 at the second, 7 males and 1 female. One of the men was insane, but the papers required before removal can take place to an asylum, had not been sent to the Provincial Secretary. I requested them to be forwarded.

I made an investigation into the circumstances connected with the escape of 4 prisoners from this Gaol. With the exception of one case, the escapes were entirely attributable to the practice of taking prisoners beyond the precincts of the Gaol to work at the request of the Council and Magistrates.

Although at my first inspection I placed an order on the Minute Book that the practice must be discontinued, members of the County Council and Magistrates continued to importune the Gaol officials, and more escapes took place through this infraction of the law. Report on the subject was made to Government.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 138.

Total expenditure, $3,050.

Woodstock Gaol.

County of Oxford.

This Gaol was inspected on the 16th January and again on the 28th September.

On the first occasion, there were 10 prisoners in gaol, 7 men and 3 women; on the last, 7 men and 2 women. For the past year a poor idiot woman has been in confinement. Her custody is attended with great trouble.

Several improvements have taken place in the Gaol and yards. I brought under the notice of the Council the expensive and inefficient means of heating the prison by furnaces, and recommended that they be removed and replaced by a drum stove. The want of a dark punishment cell for the incarceration of refractory prisoners is much felt.

Number of prisoners received during the year, 119. Cost of Gaol maintenance, $2,730.06.

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870.

NAME OF GAOL.	PRISONERS.				Total No. of Prisoners.	No. committed first time.	No. committed second time.	No. committed third time.	No. committed oftener.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.				
	Over 16 years of age.		*Under 16 yrs. of age.*							Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodists.	Other Denominations.
	Females	Males.	Females	Males.																
Brantford	103	218	3	14	338	241	39	28	30	196	35	65	25	14	3	69	174	21	67	7
Barrie	13	72	.....	1	86	76	10	.....	.....	33	13	31	5	2	2	24	39	12	8	3
Berlin	2	59	.....	2	63	40	15	7	1	19	9	5	10	4	16	6	9	17	7	24
Brampton	7	43	1	2	53	38	12	3	.....	11	8	24	8	1	1	15	15	14	7	2
Brockville	19	105	2	6	132	68	26	21	17	73	11	25	9	13	1	46	48	25	8	5
Belleville	31	102	1	2	136	47	36	12	41	77	7	41	5	6	.....	80	13	9	26	8
Cayuga	21	36	.....	.....	57	35	10	6	6	33	5	7	3	5	4	8	8	3	35	.....
Cornwall	3	23	.....	4	30	26	4	.....	.....	23	1	3	1	2	.....	13	10	6	2	2
Cobourg	41	91	6	6	144	68	27	13	36	59	30	44	9	2	.....	37	62	18	18	9
Chatham	80	9	10	1	100	83	9	6	2	42	11	19	4	22	2	26	19	8	32	15
Goderich	19	63	2	.....	84	70	10	3	1	37	18	13	12	2	2	11	21	25	24	3
Guelph	16	106	1	9	132	102	14	12	4	20	29	52	24	6	1	59	38	26	5	4
Hamilton	319	444	5	42	810	269	122	62	357	213	129	353	46	56	13	377	246	76	77	34
Kingston	128	114	.....	8	250	159	40	17	34	75	53	98	16	7	1	119	70	20	40	1
London	77	238	3	24	342	233	68	12	29	146	59	73	21	32	11	91	143	33	46	29
Lindsay	8	39	.....	1	48	42	3	2	1	15	15	12	5	1	.....	6	21	14	6	1
L'Orignal	1	11	.....	.....	12	10	2	.....	.....	8	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	1	1	1	1
Milton	5	36	.....	3	44	39	3	2	.....	10	9	20	5	.....	.....	5	31	4	3	1
Napanee	11	38	2	4	55	53	1	1	.....	31	4	11	2	7	.....	6	15	7	26	1
Ottawa	73	260	20	40	393	324	46	13	10	184	41	138	15	3	12	267	75	35	11	5
Owen Sound	12	61	1	5	79	66	9	3	1	31	8	21	15	2	2	15	22	23	17	2
Perth	5	45	.....	2	52	36	11	3	2	25	2	20	5	.....	.....	19	22	10	.....	1
Picton	2	35	.....	1	38	25	4	3	6	26	4	8	.....	.....	.....	3	13	4	18	.....
Pembroke	1	24	.....	.....	25	18	1	.....	6	9	1	13	.....	.....	2	16	5	1	1	2
Peterborough	8	85	.....	.....	93	65	13	8	7	52	7	25	7	1	1	43	21	14	13	2
Simcoe	10	45	3	7	65	47	11	1	6	46	7	6	1	4	1	12	12	7	10	24
St. Catharines	34	95	2	27	158	143	14	1	.....	72	16	44	7	15	4	69	57	11	17	4
Sarnia	12	111	.....	3	126	98	14	6	8	49	16	37	15	9	.....	49	57	16	4	.....
Stratford	25	67	1	.....	93	79	10	2	2	29	13	29	12	3	7	19	25	30	12	7
Sandwich	35	139	1	7	182	171	10	1	.....	56	12	27	10	67	10	61	38	9	34	40
St. Thomas	3	29	1	4	37	33	1	1	.....	26	3	6	1	1	.....	3	8	2	7	17
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17	2	1	.....	10	6	3	1	.....	.....	12	6	2	.....	.....
Toronto	553	1055	42	77	1705	1385	158	83	79	459	311	763	84	66	22	715	770	116	78	26
Walkerton	3	33	.....	3	39	31	5	3	.....	21	1	12	3	.....	2	6	17	8	5	3
Woodstock	16	98	1	4	119	75	28	7	9	51	23	12	20	10	3	17	41	15	33	13
Welland	9	86	.....	6	101	82	9	3	7	49	10	25	5	9	3	25	44	10	19	3
Whitby	32	102	.....	4	138	119	9	5	5	61	30	37	6	4	.....	35	40	10	9	44
	1737	4215	108	319	6379	4514	799	353	703	2377	957	2125	418	376	126	2392	2256	662	726	343

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	Prisoners Married.		Prisoners Unmarried.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	Habits of Prisoners.		Greatest No. of Prisoners in Gaol at one time.	No. of Escapes.	No. of insane persons received.	No. of insane persons now in gaol.	No. of Deaths.	No. of cells in prison.	Actual revenue derived from labour of prisoners.	Actual cost of prisoners.	Cost of daily rations per head.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Temperate.	Intemperate									
Brantford	65	28	188	57	87	119	219	37	.....	6	1	2	32	.....	$3300 35	13c.
Barrie	43	8	29	6	24	19	67	16	.....	2	.....	1	27	.....	3607 07	13
Berlin	30	.....	31	2	3	28	35	11	1	1	.....	.....	26	.....	1843 55	12
Brampton	20	2	27	4	9	19	34	12	1	5	1	.....	25	.....	1882 94	10
Brockville	43	6	68	15	31	21	111	22	.....	3	1	1	27	.....	2038 84	10 21/100
Belleville	27	4	79	26	23	28	108	20	.....	4	1	.....	18	.....	1926 50	10
Cayuga	17	5	19	16	17	9	48	11	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	1911 48	25
Cornwall	9	1	19	1	12	12	18	4	1	7	.....	.....	6	.....	1478 25	17
Cobourg	35	10	55	44	69	19	125	27	.....	12	6	2	24	.....	3092 99	15
Chatham	37	6	53	4	40	46	54	21	.....	4	1	1	26	.....	2347 10	14
Goderich	38	7	25	14	22	44	40	12	.....	5	.....	.....	22	.....	2201 04	10¼
Guelph	32	9	83	8	49	43	89	24	2	5	2	1	36	.....	2386 75	13
Hamilton	172	144	324	170	248	198	612	78	.....	6	2	1	30	.....	8046 59	11
Kingston	16	14	105	115	149	33	217	37	1	17	3	3	53	.....	3678 76	9 8/100
London	102	27	160	53	22	188	154	41	.....	22	2	2	43	....	5816 22	
Lindsay	21	4	19	4	7	20	28	13	.....	6	1	1	18	.....	1186 26	7
L'Orignal	9	.....	2	1	4	9	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	18	.....	673 81	25
Milton	23	5	16	.....	18	11	33	8	.....	1	1	.....	12	$148 70	1028 70	10
Napanee	22	3	20	10	19	21	34	19	.....	3	1	.....	18	.....	1255 84	about 10
Ottawa	130	24	170	69	186	125	268	39	2	12	1	1	96	505 09	4475 25	11
Owen Sound	37	9	29	4	29	32	47	22	1	10	1	1	18	.....	2825 81	22
Perth	16	4	31	1	9	19	33	12	.....	6	.....	2	18	.....	1829 38	15
Picton	11	2	25	.....	3	13	25	4	.....	5	.....	....	22	.....	764 93	10 7/100
Pembroke	8	.....	16	1	5	19	6	9	.....	3	3	.....	24	.....	1490 00	25
Peterborough	31	3	54	5	41	34	59	17	.....	3	2	.....	18	.....	1691 47	13½
Simcoe	15	5	37	8	11	33	32	8	.....	3	1	.....	23	.....	2590 85	16
St. Catharines	50	25	72	11	33	35	123	31	1	9	3	1	40	.....	2505 14	9½
Sarnia	55	4	59	8	19	29	97	15	.....	5	1	.....	16	.....	2056 10	10
Stratford	32	16	35	10	25	52	41	18	3	7	7	1	24	.. ..	2630 97	8 3/5
Sandwich	58	24	85	15	48	57	125	33	.....	4	1	.....	16	.....	2335 90	10
St. Thomas	12	1	21	3	8	26	11	8	.....	3	.....	.....	16	.....	1894 91	25
Sault Ste. Marie	5	.....	15	.....	9	9	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	742 56	30
Toronto	226	125	884	470	369	789	916	164	2	31	5	2	172	920 30	14507 43	8½
Walkerton	26	2	10	1	10	29	10	13	.....	10	2	.....	24	23 95	1740 18½	8½
Woodstock	42	5	61	11	32	54	65	17	.....	8	2	.....	32	.....	2730 00	15½
Welland	33	17	47	4	12	22	79	14	2	10	2	.....	18	.....	2757 00	11
Whitby	29	7	77	25	20	35	103	15	4	10	1	.....	30	.....	3050 00	9
	1577	556	3050	1196	1722	2299	4080	866	21	252	56	23	1094	1598 04	102320 02½	

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT shewing Number of Prisoners received during the year, and in Gaol, on 1st October, 1870, and other details.

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners received during year.	No. of Prisoners chargeable to Criminal Justice Fund.	No. of Prisoners chargeable to County.	No. OF PRISONERS IN GAOL ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.							OPERATIONS OF INTERIM SESSIONS COURT.				
					Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total No. of Prisoners in Gaol, 30th September, 1870.	Waiting Trial.	In default of Bail.	Insane.	Under Sentence.	Total No. Tried at Interim Sessions.	Acquitted.	Sentenced to Gaol	Sentenced to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to Reformatory.
Brant	Brantford	338	106	232	18	7	1	26	3	.....	1	22	35	6	26	1	2
Simcoe	Barrie	86	21	65	8	6	2	16	1	.....	.....	10	6	2	2	1	1
Waterloo	Berlin	63	50	13	7	.....	.....	7	2	2	.....	3	32	7	21	3	1
Peel	Brampton	53	11	42	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	5	10	5	5	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	132	54	78	14	6	2	22	7	3	1	15	12	2	9	1	.....
Hastings	Belleville	136	55	81	13	4	.....	17	.....	2	1	14	9	5	4	.....	.....
Haldimand	Cayuga	57	22	35	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	16	2	10	4	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	30	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	3	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	144	105	39	12	8	1	21	1	.....	6	14	11	1	5	3	2
Kent	Chatham	100	68	32	9	.....	.....	9	2	.....	1	6	17	3	13	1	.....
Huron	Goderich	84	30	54	4	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	21	11	8	2	.....
Wellington	Guelph	132	38	94	9	2	.....	11	1	1	2	7	20	7	13	.....	.....
Wentworth	Hamilton	810	135	675	37	29	.....	66	.....	3	3	60	72	21	35	16	.....
Frontenac	Kingston	250	54	196	5	10	1	16	1	.....	3	9	5	2	2	1	.....
Middlesex	London	342	78	264	17	9	1	27	10	1	2	14	50	16	20	6	8
Victoria	Lindsay	48	15	33	2	3	.....	5	.....	1	1	3	14	5	8	1	.....
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	12	5	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	2	1	.....
Halton	Milton	44	6	38	5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	5	5	3	1	1	.....
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	55	28	27	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	12	3	6	3	.....
Carleton	Ottawa	393	51	342	14	5	.....	19	2	.....	1	16	10	.....	6	4	.....
Grey	Owen Sound	79	20	59	4	3	2	9	1	1	1	.....	13	3	9	1	.....
Lanark	Perth	52	14	38	5	1	.....	6	2	1	.....	3	5	2	2	1	.....
Prince Edward	Picton	38	11	27	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Renfrew	Pembroke	25	2	23	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Peterborough	Peterborough	93	12	81	5	3	.....	8	1	.....	2	5	7	2	5	.....	.....
Norfolk	Simcoe	65	27	38	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	19	4	8	4	3
Carried forward							10		38	15	33					55	17

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT shewing Number of Prisoners received during the year, and in Gaol, on 1st October, 1870, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COUNTY.	NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners received during year.	No. of Prisoners chargeable to Criminal Justice Fund.	No. of Prisoners chargeable to County.	No. OF PRISONERS IN GAOL ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.								OPERATIONS OF INTERIM SESSIONS COURT.				
					Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total No. of Prisoners in Gaol, 30th September, 1870.	Waiting Trial.	In default of Bail.	Insane.	Under Sentence.	Total No. Tried at Interim Sessions.	Acquitted.	Sentenced to Gaol.	Sentenced to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to Reformatory.
Brought forward							10		38	15	33					55	17
Lincoln	St. Catharines	158	100	58	12	5		17			3	14	20	4	7	3	6
Lambton	Sarnia	126	24	102	6			6	3	1	1	1	22	4	14	2	2
Perth	Stratford	93	24	69	5	6		11			7	2	22	6	16		
Essex	Sandwich	182	40	142	13	3	1	17	4		1	12	29	11	15	1	2
Elgin	St. Thomas	37	31	6	1			1	1				9	6	1	1	1
District of Algoma	Sault St. Marie	20	20		4			4				4	5	3	2		
York	Toronto	1705	301	1404	68	50	7	125	14	6	5	100	55	10	35	3	7
Bruce	Walkerton	39	14	25		2		2			2		8	2	6		
Oxford	Woodstock	119	52	67	10	2		12	2	2	2	6	36	6	24	6	
Welland	Welland	101	35	66	9	3		12	4		2	6	5	1	4		
Ontario	Whitby	138	41	97	7	2		9	3	2	1	1	13		10	3	
Total		6379	1715	4664	341	176	18	435	69	26	57	368	644	175	360	74	35

OCCUPATION AND CALLING OF PRISONERS.

Agents	10	Moulders	64
Broom and basketmakers	4	Music teachers	4
Bar-tenders	4	Millwrights	16
Brickmakers and bricklayers	2	Masons and stonecutters	46
Blacksmiths	85	Printers	6
Boot and shoemakers	86	Piano tuners	2
Butchers	30	Painters	57
Barbers	22	Photographers	16
Bakers	29	Plasterers	13
Brushmakers	3	Pumpmakers	7
Bookbinders	2	Peddlers	34
Civil engineers	3	Plumbers	4
Cabinetmakers and upholsterers	19	Provincial land surveyors	2
Carpenters and joiners	165	Railway employees	2
Carriagemakers	1	Ropemakers	4
Constables and bailiffs	2	Servants	703
Coppersmiths	1	Sailors and fishermen	134
Coopers	39	School teachers	13
Clerks, bookkeepers and students	117	Shipwrights	1
Doctors, druggists and dentists	18	Soldiers	27
Dressmakers	9	Stagedrivers and grooms	5
Engineers	18	Tinsmiths	24
Farmers and yeomen	316	Tanners	18
Gentlemen	4	Tailors	67
Gasfitters	1	Telegraph operators	1
Gardeners	14	Wood turners	11
Harnessmakers	14	Weavers and wool sorters	33
Hatters	7	Wheelwrights	2
Lawyers	12	Watchmakers and jewellers	11
Labourers	2416	Waggonmakers	6
Merchants, traders and licensed victuallers	86	Wireworkers	3
Millers	15	Vagrants and no occupation	1418
Ministers	1		
Machinists	70	Total	6379

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

Assault	531	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	50
Do felonious	47	Housebreaking	5
Arson	27	Infanticide	2
Abusive and obscene language	60	Indecent assault and exposure	7
Assisting soldiers to desert	1	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	82
Attempting suicide	2	Keeping houses of ill-fame	35
Burglary	35	Keep the peace	53
Bigamy	10	Larceny	1024
Breach of by-laws	75	Liberating prisoner	2
Bestiality	4	Lunatics and others dangerous to be at large	238
Breach of trust	1	Murder	28
Concealment of birth	11	Manslaughter	9
Cruelty to animals	3	Misdemeanour	42
Contempt of court	30	Perjury	15
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	3	Procuring abortion	1
Carrying unlawful weapons	2	Publishing libel	2
Cutting and wounding and attempting same	24	Rape, and assault with intent	28
Destroying and injuring property	70	Robbery	36
Debtors	77	Receiving stolen goods	9
Drunk and disorderly	2263	Remands	29
Detained as witnesses	18	Seduction	1
Deserting employment	59	Shooting with intent	3
Desertion from army	13	Unlawful shooting	2
Disobeying military orders	33	Selling liquor without license	25
Embezzlement	10	Threatening and seditious language	114
Estreated recognizance	2	Trespass	20
Forgery	14	Non-payment of fines and costs	30
Fraud and obtaining goods and money under false pretences	13	Vagrancy	988
Felony	7	Want of sureties	38
Fishing out of season	3	Total	6379
Giving liquor to prisoners	1		

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

Inspection was made of this Reformatory in May, on which occasion my stay at the institution extended over six days, and again in October, which occupied two days.

Mr. Tully, Government Architect and Engineer, was present at my first inspection, for the purpose of determining with me upon the plans and dimensions of the proposed new workshops and dormitory. With a view to carrying out and completing the original design of the Reformatory it was thought best to build a wing to the present structure, for dormitory purposes, connecting it with the main building by a covered passage, and a separate building entirely for workshops, to be placed at right angles with the main edifice, and 150 feet from it.

The style of the new dormitory is in keeping with the main structure, the front being of faced boulders taken off the farm, and the sides and the rear of cut stone, the remains of the old barracks destroyed by fire on the 6th March. The dimensions are 67 feet front by 44 feet deep, 27 feet high, giving altogether 76 additional separate cells in three tiers. The building is all lined inside with brick, with brick cell work and arched ceilings, and a slate roof. All the iron work, including cell gates, window gratings, &c., was manufactured in the blacksmith's department of the Reformatory, the carpenter's shop supplying all the joiner work and the labour connected with that department. The roof is now on the building, and the internal work will be proceeded with during winter, and will be ready for occupation in June of next year. The workshop is 100 feet long by 38 wide, and 23 feet high, in two stories, besides a basement for the cooper shop, partly on the ground level, extending to one half the length of the building. The building is constructed of brick with a slate roof, and affords 7,500 square feet for workshop purposes. It is all complete and ready for receiving the machinery.

In addition to the erection of these two buildings, the frame workshop, the lower story of which is now used for dormitory purposes, and the upper for shoe and tailor shops, has also been bricked in and plastered, so as to render it more secure against fire, as well as to give the rear buildings a uniform appearance.

These buildings are all very strong and substantial, and will compare favourably with any of the kind on the Continent. The masons and bricklayers were engaged by the day to enable the labor of the inmates to be used as much as possible, as contractors were not willing to allow a fair rate for their services. In addition to the iron and joiner work having been manufactured by the inmates of the Reformatory, all the bricks were made on the premises, besides a large amount of work, the total value of which can be better determined, when it is known that the buildings referred to, namely, the new workshop, dormitory, and bricking in of frame workshop could not have been placed under contract for less than $20,000, and as only $8,000 had been appropriated by Parliament for this purpose, which will nearly complete them, the balance, say $12,000, shows the value of the mechanical operations and labour of the inmates of the Reformatory in this respect alone for the past two years.

On the 30th September last there were 169 inmates, which, with 44 admissions during the year, make a total of 210 in the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September; of this number, 36 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 7 had the Royal pardon extended to them, and one died, leaving 166 in the establishment on the 30th September. The average population of the year being 163.

The ages of the boys resident at the above date were as follows:

Two at 8, 2 at 9, 11 at 10, 10 at 11, 16 at 12, 17 at 13, 20 at 14, 19 at 15, 20 at 16, 22 at 17, 12 at 18, 8 at 19, 4 at 20, 3 at 21; total 166 boys.

It will thus be seen that the average age was 15, which is somewhat under

previous years. The warden in his report refers to the short sentences passed upon a certain class of lads sent to this Reformatory, under the provisions of the "Act respecting young offenders."

Notwithstanding the great success that has attended the institution in accomplishing the objects for which it was established, instances of which can be pointed out in nearly every part of the Province, still there are defects in the law which very seriously interfere with its administration in this respect, and none more so than the provisions of the Statute limiting the periods of sentences in certain instances to two years. The requirements of the Act in reference to this are completely at variance with the aims and objects of the Reformatory, inasmuch as the average ages of the boys sent under its provisions does not exceed 13. As these youths are nearly all drawn from haunts of vice, many of them orphans or half orphans, it is of the utmost importance that they should not be sent away from the Reformatory and returned to their old associations until their reformation is complete and they have acquired a knowledge of some trade or industrial pursuit that will enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they leave the institution, which certainly cannot be accomplished in two years.

The "Act respecting young offenders" provides that all boys under 16 years of age summarily convicted may be sent to the Reformatory for a period not less than six months and not more than two years. The 5th and 6th clauses of said Act also provide that youths whose age does not exceed twenty-one years may be sentenced for six months and not more than five years. Looking upon this institution as a Reform and Industrial School rather than a place of compulsory detention for criminals, and believing that in giving effect to this no boy should be detained in custody a day after the object of his detention is accomplished, I am strongly of opinion that the law in this respect should be changed to admit of all youths convicted of crime being sent to the Reformatory for *indefinite periods, but in no case to exceed five years.* The length of confinement to be determined by the general conduct of the lad, his habits of industry, proficiency at school, and the general evidences of reformation that he exhibits.

As soon as the reports of the warden, chaplain, school-master and trade instructor indicating the accomplishment of these objects, are submitted, the Inspector or such person as the Government may appoint, should thoroughly investigate such reports and make a personal examination of the youths thus recommended for discharge, and inform himself of the future intentions of the parents, guardians or friends of such boys, and the employment they are to be placed at, and, in the event of inmates not having friends interested in their welfare, whether the Warden has succeeded in obtaining situations and places for them. Having fully satisfied himself upon all these points, the Inspector, or such person appointed for this purpose, should at once report to the Government, recommending the discharge of such youths from custody. Constant observation of the working of this institution, and the results of its treatment, thoroughly convinces me that a change in the law, with a view to carrying out the system above indicated, would have the most beneficial results. Its most important features have been in operation in some of the United States Reformatories for many years; and, at my visit to them during the past year, I had an opportunity of comparing the two systems. The superiority of the plan recommended, over that now in operation in this Province, was very apparent.

I have endeavoured, at all times, to keep, as much as possible, the Prison surroundings of the Reformatory in the back ground, only to be exposed in order to secure thorough discipline and subordination. The Warden, in the discharge of his duty, has fully and successfully carried out this policy, and no better evidence can be given of its appreciation by the inmates than a comparison of punishments awarded in 1865, with those of the past year, as follows:

	1865.	1869–70.
Number of inmates	154	165
Number under punishment	104	47
Meals of bread and water	1056	186
Number punished with birch	32	17
Number of lashes	372	234

At my inspection in May, I held an investigation into the circumstances connected with the fire that took place at the Reformatory, on the 6th March last, by which the old stone barracks, which has been used for dormitories, dining-halls, work-shops, and school-room, since the opening of the Reformatory, was completely destroyed. While the examination of the Warden and other officers and servants of the institution did not reveal the origin of the fire, it was very clear that it was not attributable to carelessness or neglect on the part of the officials. The usual precautions had been taken on the night preceding the fire, to guard against it. Before locking up the several departments, an examination of the stoves was made, and the night guard, in the boys' dormitory, detailed and placed on duty. From the evidence of a pensioner who had lived in the building at the time it was occupied by the military, it would appear that the flues were always in bad condition; and, from an examination of the chimney-breasts after the fire, it was discovered that the joists passed through them in some instances. No doubt this defect in the construction of the building was the cause of the fire. I am happy to report that no accident occurred to any of the lads in the dormitory, all of whom were safely removed to the main building. The flames spread so rapidly that very few of the manufactured articles and tools in the shoe and tailor shops were saved. A good deal of stock was also destroyed. The loss of the workshop and tools was a serious drawback in the employment of the boys engaged in these trades, and has considerably reduced the revenue that would otherwise have been derived from their labour, as well as increased the expenditures of the year for new tools, stock, &c, While regretting the occurrence of the fire, and the loss of property, it must be stated that, in one respect, it has resulted advantageously to the interests of the Reformatory. The occupation of the new buildings, for school, chapel, and domestic purposes, had been so long delayed, for one reason and another, that it seemed difficult to accomplish it at all, when the occurrence of the fire made it necessary.

Every part of the Reformatory was inspected.

The upper cells in the new dormitory were rather close, with a disagreeable smell. The artificial means of ventilating this building are by no means good, and cannot be depended on, window ventilation answering the purpose much better. As some of the windows could not be opened from above to admit the air, I directed them to be repaired.

With a few exceptions, the bedding in each cell was very clean and well kept, as well as sufficient and comfortable.

I also passed through the cells when the boys were locked up at night, and on Sunday, when they were confined to their cells for a portion of the day. As there appeared to be a scarcity of books, I directed the Warden to purchase $100 worth, under the selection of the Chaplains.

I entered into conversation with every lad in the Reformatory, and found them, as a general thing, happy and contented. No complaints were received, except the want of books to read, and confinement to the cells on Sunday, except during divine service and meal times. The Warden was requested to give the matter his consideration, with a view to more liberty on that day.

The lower story of the frame work-shop, which is now bricked in, has been used, since the fire, as an associated dormitory for the younger lads. There were 40 in the room at my visit. The beds, and every part of the dormitory, were neat and orderly, and the ventilation and heating of the room very satisfactory.

I attended the Protestant chapel during divine service, which was conducted with great decorum and attention on the part of the boys. The absence of instrumental or vocal music, in the celebration of the service, detracted from its interest so much, that I ordered a cabinet organ for both the Protestant and Catholic chapels. The music is much appreciated by the boys, and singing classes have been formed to encourage vocal music, and I have no doubt that it will exert a good influence on the inmates.

In addition to the religious services conducted by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains, ministers of all other denominations in the locality are allowed and encouraged to visit the institution, and hold conversation with such of the inmates as belong to their respective denominations.

Great improvement is apparent in both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools, since their removal from the narrow, confined quarters in the old buildings, to the spacious

rooms provided for that purpose in the main structure, I examined all the classes in both schools, and found that very satisfactory progress had been made in most of the branches, particularly arithmetic and writing. Many of the boys are well advanced and remarkably proficient. There were 90 pupils in the Protestant school on the day of visitation. This is considerably in advance of the usual average, but at all times there were too many pupils for one teacher. I therefore instructed the Warden to detail one of the guards best qualified to take charge of the smaller lads, and assist the school master. The manufacture of school desks will be proceeded with as soon as the work connected with the new buildings in the carpenter department is completed. Black-boards, or the black varnish used for that purpose, were ordered, as well as blinds for the windows.

The carpenter, blacksmith, cooper, tailor and shoe shops were all inspected, and the time and stock book of each examined.

The receipts of revenue from these shops has increased from $723.40 in 1868–69, to $1,754.01 for the year ending 1st October, 1870, had the fire not occurred, the amount would have been much greater. The carpenter shop, in addition to manufacturing a large amount of work for the new buildings, also made all the bedsteads, desks, stools, &c., for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.

Now that the new work-shop is ready for occupation, it will be necessary to add to the present mechanical pursuits of the Reformatory some trade that will employ a greater number of young boys, in the selection of which it is of great importance that it should be of such a description, that it will furnish them with remunerative occupation when they leave the Reformatory, and at the mean time contribute to the revenue of the institution. I visited the Western House of Refuge in Rochester, New York, where there were over 150 lads, whose ages varied from 7 to 15, engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of brushes. The quickness displayed by the lads in acquiring a knowledge of this trade, and the variety of capacity required in the several stages of manufacture, would lead me to strongly recommend the adoption of this branch of industry. Another very strong argument in favour of it, is furnished in the location of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, without railway communication, and so far removed from the centre of trade, a large quantity of wood is required for handles and backs, which can be got in the immediate vicinity, and manufactured to receive the hair in the carpenter's shop of the Institution. The cost of transport on the hair and bristles would be comparatively trifling, and as the articles manufactured can be compactly packed, the freight to the selling depot would be as little as in any branch of manufacture that I am aware of.

From what I can learn, the manufactured goods would meet with a ready sale, being articles that are always required.

I audited the accounts of the Institution up to the 1st August, and having compared the entries in the several books with the accounts and vouchers produced, found the whole correct. In view of the work-shops soon being in full operation, it will be necessary in future to separate the manufacturing accounts of the Reformatory from those for ordinary maintenance, so that the exact revenue derived from this interest may be shown.

I would also recommend, that as soon as the work is fairly started, a separate appropriation be asked to carry on this branch of the service. The accounts are herewith annexed, shewing the expenses of the Institution for the year ending 1st October, to be $22,232.86. I also transmit estimates of expenditure for the year 1871, the several items of which are framed with a view to the utmost economy in the general management of the affairs of the Reformatory.

An appropriation is asked for a skilled trade instructor, for 6 months of the year. The appointment of an officer of this kind will be necessary, no matter what branch of industry is selected. A small advance is recommended in the salaries of the present trade instructors, who combine the duties of keepers with that of instructors, namely, the carpenter, cooper, blacksmith, tailor and shoemaker. I am unable to submit an estimate for the machinery required until the trade is decided upon, but would recommend that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for this purpose and the purchase of steam engine, &c.

The Warden reports that the officers and men under him have, during the past year, performed their duties well and faithfully.

The Province of Ontario in account with the Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, inclusive.

DR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To amount of revenue deposited to credit of Treasurer ...		1,754 01
,, Salary account	9,210 66	
Victualling account	4,128 53	
Clothing account	2,613 79	
Bedding account	254 98	
Farm account	1,634 29	
Freight account	435 38	
Chapel and School account	802 44	
Tool account	159 81	
Light account	140 75	
Soap account	50 75	
Hospital account	58 80	
Stationery, $87.05; Postage, $31.00	118 05	
Rent account	72 00	
Stable account	61 84	
Wharf and Boat account	18 89	
Elopement account	81 25	
Preparing ground and Fencing account	8 90	
Convict travelling allowance account	325 00	
Officers' travelling expenses account	114 79	
Carpenter's shop account	31 41	
Shoe shop account	1 67	
Tailor's shop account	35 25	
Blacksmith's shop account	144 92	
Tinsmith's shop account	64 65	
Cooper's Shop account	207 93	
Furniture account	428 23	
New construction account	53 20	
Workshop and Water supply account	217 25	
New Prison building account	365 86	
Maintenance of buildings account	391 59	
		22,232 86
Balance		400 46
		$24,387 33

CR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance 30th September, 1869		176 96
,, Warrants, Bank of Montreal		22,456 36
,, Cash receipts, Revenue:		
Farm account	187 51	
Victualling account	99 14	
Shoe shop account	397 20	
Carpenter's shop account	771 65	
Cooper's shop account	110 30	
New Prison building account	8 75	
Light account	11 92	
Fuel account	42 93	
Tailor's shop account	37 52	
Blacksmith's shop account	24 60	
Labour account	47 24	
Furniture account	1 82	
Clothing account	6 78	
Soap account	5 60	
Tool account	1 05	
		1,754 01
		$24,387 33

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE, PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE YEAR 1871.

Salaries:	Warden	$1,600	
	2 Chaplains, $800	1,600	
	Deputy Warden, Clerk, & Storekeeper	720	
	Surgeon	400	
	Steward	400	
	Trade Instructor, 6 months	300	
	5 Keepers, who combine duties of Trade Instructor, $400	2,000	
	3 ordinary Keepers, $360	1,080	
	Farmer	360	
	Stable Keeper	260	
	2 Day Guards, $260	520	
	2 Night do $260	520	
	Temporary assistance	300	
			$9,960 00
Rations		5,000	
Clothing and Bedding		3,000	
Farm Account		600	
Hospital		100	
Chapel and School-house		250	
Soap, Light, and Cleaning		250	
Furniture, Tools, and Shop Fixtures		750	
Repairs, ordinary		500	
Convicts, Travelling Allowance Account, 460		400	
Officers' Travelling Expenses		500	
Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals		400	
			11,750 00
			$21,710 00

Estimate for Machinery, Steam Engine, &c. - - - $5,000

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the several Asylums of the Province on the 1st October, 1870, and a comparison of the figures thus given with those of a corresponding period in 1869 and 1868, and of the 1st July, 1867, is exhibited in the following table :—

	On 1st July, 1867.			On 1st Oct., 1868.			On 1st Oct., 1869.			On 1st Oct., 1870.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto	215	262	477	233	285	518	231	278	509	227	302	529
Malden Asylum, Amhestburgh	120	119	239	120	124	244	121	124	245	121	123	244
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	50	73	123	46	71	117	49	74	123	46	74	120
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	85	27	112	82	31	113	170	101	271	192	115	307
	470	481	951	481	511	992	571	577	1148	586	614	1200

It is thus shown that since this class of public institutions came under the control of the Government of Ontario on the 1st July, 1867, the number of insane in Asylum residence has steadily increased from 951, at that date, to 1,200 on the 1st October, or a little over 26 per cent. in three years and a quarter. The present year has added 52 to the aggregate population, or an increase of about 5 per cent. over the number under residence on the first day of October, 1869.

ADMISSIONS.

The annexed table shows the entire operations of the Asylums in respect to admissions for the same period :—

	No. in Asylum on 1st July, 1867.			Admissions between 1st July, 1867, and 1st Oct., 1868.			Admissions between 1st Oct., 1868, and 1st Oct., 1869.			Admissions between 1st Oct., 1869, and 1st Oct., 1870.			Total No. of Insane under treatment between 1st July 1867 and 1st Oct., 1870.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto	215	262	477	72	74	146	36	41	77	39	82	121	362	459	821
Malden Asylm, Amhestburgh	120	119	239	17	14	31	26	22	48	14	24	38	177	179	356
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	50	73	123	1	3	4	4	5	9	1	2	3	56	83	139
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	85	27	112	24	5	29	80	78	158	78	40	118	267	150	417
	470	481	951	114	96	210	146	146	292	132	148	280	862	871	1733

It thus appears that no less than 1,733 insane were under treatment in the several Asylums of the Province from the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st October, 1870, of whom 862 were men and 871 women. The excess in the admission of females over males at the Provincial Asylum during this period is accounted for by the completion and occupation of the east wing, which afforded accommodation for 100 females, one year before the west wing, which has beds for a similar number of males. The west wing was not ready for the reception of patients until the 15th September last, so that the admissions to that portion of the Asylum are only given from that date to the 1st October, say fifteen days.

DEATHS AND DISCHARGES.

The following Table shews the Deaths and Discharges that have taken place since the 1st July, 1867, to the 1st October, 1870, which are classified and arranged under three distinct periods.

	From 1st July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1868.				From 1st Oct., 1868, to 1st Oct., 1869.				From 1st Oct., 1869, to 1st Oct., 1870.				Total Number of Deaths from 1st July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1870.			Total Number Discharged from 1st July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1870.			Total Number of Deaths and Discharges from 1st July, 1867, to 1st Oct., 1870.		
	Deaths.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Discharges.		Deaths.		Discharges.											
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto	16	14	38	37	9	17	29	31	14	23	29	35	39	54	93	96	103	199	135	157	292
Malden Asylum, Amherstburgh	5	3	10	9	8	3	17	18	7	15	7	10	20	21	41	34	37	71	53	58	112
Orillia Do Orillia	2	3	3	2	1	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	7	6	13	3	3	6	10	9	19
Rockwood Do Kingston	8	...	10	...	14	10	2	...	24	14	18	10	46	24	70	30	10	40	76	35	110
	31	20	61	48	32	31	48	50	49	54	54	55	112	105	217	163	153	316	274	259	533

An analysis of these figures would indicate the rate of mortality for the past three and a quarter years (39 months) to be 12.55 per cent. upon the number in residences on the 1st July, 1867, and the total admissions since that date, or an average of 3.86 per cent. a year, which is the lowest rate of mortality given in Asylum statistics for the past ten years.

The discharges for the same period are 18.25 per cent., or equal to 5.62 per cent. per annum. It must be admitted that Asylum statistics, in reference to deaths and discharges, are of little value unless thoroughly analyzed and attached to the history of each Asylum. An institution that endeavours to exclude incurable cases from its admissions, while perhaps increasing its per centage of deaths, will add vastly to its discharges. In an old established institution like the Provincial Asylum, Toronto, which had within its walls, on the 1st of October, 350 hopeless incurables besides a considerable number of doubtful cases out of a total population of 529, it will be observed that the discharges, after deducting the transfers and elopements for the past 39 months, were only at the rate of 7.46 per cent. a year, while the discharges in the same Asylum for the past year are equal to 53 per cent. *on the admissions for the same period*, and at the Malden Asylum 52 per cent. While statistics of this kind are almost worthless in a psychological point of view, they are useful in shewing the capacity of Asylums to receive new patients through vacancies created by deaths, discharges, and the development of incurable cases, which, on admission, were supposed to be curable. Thus, assuming the dormitory capacity of the Provincial Asylum on the 1st October to be equal to 650 beds, we find that the number in residence on that day was 529, leaving 121 beds to award. Ordinary admissions will fill these beds, as well as those vacated by deaths and discharges in two years, so as to reduce the annual admissions to a per centage equal to 11.32 per cent. of the total Asylum capacity, say 74, and even this number of admissions will be constantly reduced, provided no additions are made to the building, by the development of chronic cases.

In addition to the 1,200 insane returned under Asylum residence on the 1st October, there are 56 reported as being in the several Common Gaols of the Province, making a total of 1,256, of whom I have official knowledge.

It is a very difficult matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of insane maintained in private families, if an estimate is based upon the applications for admission received by the medical superintendants of the several Asylums, then it cannot exceed 500, and even this number is high, as some insane, for whom applications are on file, have been committed to Gaols, and afterwards removed to Rockwood Asylum under warrant. The great increase in the commitments to Gaols would lead me to believe that "applications for admission" *are* not a correct indication of the number of insane in private families, and it is to be hoped that the census that is about to be taken will supply reliable information upon this point, as there appears to be no other way of arriving at a proper estimate.

To whatever cause it may be attributed, with the statistics of the past three years in view, there is little room for doubt that the demand for Asylum accommodation is constantly on the increase ; and making every allowance for the fact that the enlargement of Asylums and the provision of extended accommodation for the insane, brings to the surface cases, the existence of which were before unknown to Asylum authorities, still the excess in applications and commitments to Gaol of insane persons is so much greater than the ratio caused by the natural increase of population, that it can only be accounted for by the limited Asylum space that has been heretofore provided in Ontario which, up to 1869, was altogether disproportionate to the demand. Another reason for the apparent increase of insanity is furnished by the constant accumulation in our Asylums of *hopeless incurables*, until sixty out of every hundred beds are now occupied by this class of lunatics to the exclusion of acute and curable cases, which in their turn, and in the absence of prompt Asylum treatment, become incurable and chronic. This view of the subject renders the question of

Provision for the Chronic Insane

By far the most important feature in the speciality of Asylum administration, and the time has now fully arrived when it must be fairly met, and a means

devised whereby the three Asylums of Ontario, which were founded at a cost of not less than $1,500,000, with an annual expenditure in maintenance at the present time of over $150,000 per annum, will be relieved of a certain class of harmless incurables, whose wants and comforts can just as well be attended to in ordinary buildings, which can be supplied for one-fourth the amount required to provide homes for them in costly Asylums, the provision of which will, at the same time, reduce the expenditure for their maintenance to a sum not exceeding $100 per annum for each person. A close observation of the inmates of our Asylums for the past three years, warrants the statement, that of the 1,200 insane now in residence, at least 300 would be better lodged and infinitely more happy, cheerful and contented in detached residences, with some of the surroundings and many of the comforts of a well-appointed house, the removal of whom from the dormitories and corridors of our Asylums would enable Medical Superintendents to grant instant admission to every new case of insanity that presented itself, and would at once elevate Asylums into the sphere for which they were founded, namely, a place for the treatment of insane persons, and not a home for harmless incurables. With a view to overcoming this defect in Asylum administration, a trial has been made of the branch system, through the establishment of branch Asylums at Malden and Orillia, for the reception of chronic cases from the Provincial Asylum, Toronto. The connection between the Provincial and Malden Asylum was dissolved in 1863, when the latter institution was set apart for receiving the insane from the seven south-western Counties adjacent to the Asylum; its operations, therefore, cannot fairly be accepted in illustration of the branch system, which was not the case at Orillia, as the inmates of that Asylum (with a few exceptions), had all been transferred from the Provincial. A minute examination of the operations of the Orillia Branch, extending over a period of 9½ years, is certainly not favourable to a continuation of the system. It was to have been expected that the maintenance of patients, whose insanity was of a chronic character, would not cost as much in the Branch as those maintained in the parent Asylum, the latter having the staff and all the appliances of a curative institution. This hope has not, however, been realized. The average cost per patient of maintaining the insane at Orillia, since the 1st July, 1867, namely, $142.88 a year, exceeds that of any other institution in the Province. The necessity of employing a full staff of officers for the management of 120 insane, may, to a great extent, be the cause of the increased expenditure. The very limited quantity of land attached to the Asylum was another serious drawback to the medical and domestic administration, which it was difficult to remedy, as land adjoining the premises could not be purchased. This, with the inaccessible position of the Asylum in winter, operated very injuriously to the well-being of the institution.

The purchase of 300 acres of land at the London Asylum, and the acquirement from the Ordnance Department of 150 acres at the Provincial, now puts within the reach of the Government a means of removing from these two institutions a great number of the chronic insane. Buildings of the character required could be erected upon the land for a sum not exceeding $200 per patient. It is desirable that not over 25 should be placed in each detached house, with some cottages for ten and twelve. In this manner, a building capable of giving accommodation for 25 insane persons, with room for an attendant, and for all domestic requirements, could be erected for $5,000, while space for the same number in the Asylum proper, taking the cost of construction at the Provincial Asylum as a basis, could not be provided for less than $25,000. The houses and cottages should be placed at convenient points upon the land, as many of the quiet chronic cases of insanity are excellent workers, they should be near the farm and gardens, the cultivation of which would afford an abundant supply of healthful and remunerative employment. The Medical Superintendant, or one of his assistants could make a daily visit to each house in the same manner as if the inmates were in the wards of the Asylum.

No better proof can be furnished of the thorough practicability of this scheme than to state the fact, that for the past nine months, from sixteen to twenty of the inmates of Malden Asylum have been quiet and peaceable residents of the farm house on the London Asylum property; living in all respects as ordinary people in an ordinary frame house; engaged in all kinds of agricultural and out-door work, during all of which time not a single accident has happened either to the lives or property of the neighbours,

themselves, or the Asylum effects. *The only question in dispute between them being the ownership* of the farm, to which they all lay claim.

I therefore trust, and would most respectfully recommend, that before the present vacant beds in our Asylums are all filled, that a few houses of the kind indicated be put up both at London and Toronto, and a careful and judicious selection made by the respective Superintendants of such of the quiet, harmless chronics, whose comforts and happiness, as well as their usefulness, would be much better secured in houses with some of the surroundings of a home, than in the cheerless wards and corridors of a costly Asylum.

Idiots and Imbeciles.

Of the 56 insane persons returned as being in Gaol on the 1st October, at least 35 were idiots and imbeciles, with many lamentable cases of the same class in private houses, who, under the provisions of the statute, very properly cannot be received into Insane Asylums. Altogether there cannot be less than 300 of this class in the Province. In many instances application has been made for their admission to Asylum residence, when a close examination of the papers revealed the fact of congenital idiocy, although certified to be insane by two medical practitioners.

A Common Gaol is anything but a proper residence for these unfortunate people, although their proclivities and habits often render it necessary that they should be placed there, and it is very questionable if their condition would be much improved in Poor Houses, even if the erection of these local institutions was made compulsory upon the counties. The reports upon the state and condition of this class confined in Poor House wards, both in the United States and England, are anything but satisfactory.

Out of the total number in Ontario, there are, perhaps, from 70 to 100 between the ages of five and twenty-one. Many of them at these ages could be much improved in their habits by being subjected to a proper course of training in a school for idiots and imbecile children. I was of opinion that the abandonment of the Asylums at Malden and Orillia would place accommodation for this class of defectives at the disposal of the Government, but the same objections which were urged against those points for Insane Asylums would hold good in an Asylum and Training School for idiots. The most economical, and perhaps the best plan of furnishing accommodation, would be in the erection of a building on the Toronto and London Asylum property, and the employment of attendants and teachers, under the supervision of the Medical Superintendents of these institutions, to take charge of and train them.

Asylum Accommodation.

The completion of the London Asylum, and the West Wing of the Provincial, together with some alterations and additions that have lately taken place at Rockwood, Kingston, places the Province of Ontario in possession of the undermentioned Asylum space, viz.:—

Provincial Asylum, Toronto		660	Beds.
London do London		550	"
Rockwood do Kingston (for Ontario patients)		360	"
Total Asylum capacity of the Province		1570	"
The manner in which these were respectively occupied on the 1st October, was Provincial Asylum, Toronto	529		
London Asylum, London, by the transfer of Malden and Orillia	344		
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	307		
		1180	
Number of beds vacant 1st October		390	

Since that date upwards of 100 beds have been taken up by ordinary admissions and transfers from the Common Gaols.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

The annexed tabular statement shows the entire operations of Rockwood Asylum, under the arrangement entered into between the Government and the Dominion authorities, as well as the number of insane that had been removed from Gaols prior to confederation :—

Number in Asylum chargeable to Ontario on the 1st Oct., 1867		111
Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st July, 1867, and 30th June, 1869	140	
Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st July, 1869, and 31st December, 1869.....	79	
Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st January, 1870, and 30th June, 1870	46	
Transferred from Gaols by warrant, between 1st July, 1870, and 1st October 1870	41	
	——	306
Total number of insane transferred.....		417
During above periods the deaths and discharges have been as follows :		
Deaths.....	67	
Discharges	42	
Eloped	1	
	——	110
Number of insane in Rockwood Asylum, on 1st Oct., maintained by Province of Ontario.....		307

It thus appears that no less than 306 insane persons have been removed from the several Common Gaols of the Province, in a little over two years. The Counties from which they were transferred were—

Brant	9	Carleton	29
Waterloo.....	2	Grey	6
Peel.....	6	Lanark.....	8
Leeds and Grenville.....	6	Prince Edward	4
Hastings	7	Renfrew.....	6
Haldimand	2	Peterborough	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	15	Norfolk	10
Northumberland and Durham ...	14	Lincoln	9
Kent	2	Lambton	6
Huron	8	Perth.....	8
Wellington	4	Essex.....	3
Wentworth.....	7	Elgin	1
Frontenac	33	Algoma	1
Middlesex	8	York	34
Victoria.....	6	Bruce.....	5
Prescott and Russell	3	Oxford.....	3
Halton.....	2	Welland	5
Lennox and Addington	7	Transfer from Malden	5
Ontario	15		
	156		307

Rockwood Asylum is entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, and subject to the inspection of the Directors of Dominion Penitentiaries. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson, has always given me such information respecting lunatics as was required, and now affords me every opportunity of seeing the patients sent by the Province. Notwithstanding this, it is very desirable that this institution should come under the control of the Government of Ontario, for the following reasons:—

1st. The requirements of the eastern section of the Province render it necessary that there should be an Asylum for the reception of insane under the ordinary process; at present no admissions are awarded to Rockwood, except under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and then the lunatic must first be committed to the Common Gaol.

2nd. The connection that exists between the Penitentiary and this Asylum, both in the reception of criminal lunatics from that penal institution, and the same authority having control of both is prejudicial to the well-being of an Asylum for the insane, and the fact that it is known as a "Criminal Asylum," is not calculated to sooth the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate inmates.

3rd. The difficulty of looking after the property and estate of insane persons, as well as the desirability of having uniformity of administration in every Asylum in the Province.

4th. The fact that, out of 337 lunatics in Rockwood Asylum, on the 1st of October, 307 are supported and maintained at the expense of the Province of Ontario.

5th. The present system of paying a certain amount per head for the maintenance of insane, is open to serious objection, as encouraging what is known as the "farming system," which is liable to abuses of every description.

London Asylum.

This institution was ready for the reception of patients on the 18th November, on which day the patients from Orillia Asylum arrived, followed on the 23rd by those from Malden, in all 370. The Asylum may, therefore, be considered in full operation, although a few of the contracts are not yet completed. Considering the proportions of the main building, and the number and size of the out buildings, offices, &c., it is a matter of surprise that this enormous structure, in the construction of which upwards of seven millions of bricks have been used, should have been completed and ready for occupation within eighteen months of the purchase of the site upon which it stands.

As a full description of the land and buildings, and the internal arrangements of the same was given in my last report, that part of the subject need not be again referred to except to show that the statements contained in my report to Government, under date the 14th December, 1868, are now fully corroborated in the near completion of the Asylum, and I only refer to the matter on this occasion for the purpose of basing a recommendation that a further appropriation of $25,000 be granted, in order that the Asylum may be thoroughly completed, both in respect to its sanitary arrangements, its economic domestic appliances, and provided with pleasant and cheerful surroundings, so necessary to the successful treatment of the insane, as well as to secure efficient management in every department of the institution.

In the report referred to, I stated that Asylum accommodation for 500 patients could be furnished to the Province for $250,000, or at the rate of $500 per patient, provided a site was selected that combined all the advantages necessary to cheap construction, drainage and water supply; and that in carrying out a simple design, all *unnecessary and expensive* solidity, ornamentation and embellishment should be discarded, and the space thus provided *entirely used* for dormitories, sitting-rooms, corridors and halls for the insane, and not for the domestic and culinary requirements of the Asylum. This opinion was based upon the belief, confirmed by observation, that a deviation from these sound principles in Asylum construction entailed an unnecessary expenditure of upwards of $100,000 in the Provincial Asylum, Toronto; and the serious defect in the original design of that Asylum, through which the lower or basement corridor was placed below the ground level, instead of three feet above it, caused a further loss of $100,000, inasmuch as the space now used for kitchens, store-rooms, work-shops, furnace-rooms, &c., in the corridor referred to, could have been better provided outside for $50,000, and accommodation, which costs $1,000 per patient, provided for at least 150 more than the present internal arrangement of the building will admit of. In this manner, it will at once be apparent that $200,000 was uselessly lost, and 150 insane constantly deprived of Asylum accommodation.

In order to guard against a repetition of these errors in the construction of the London Asylum, the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works authorized the erection of a

detached kitchen, laundry and wash-house, together with a separate building for a bakery and steward's office, two work-shops, as well as a detached residence for the Medical Superintendent. Through the adoption of this sound principle in Asylum construction, an institution second to none on the continent of America has been provided for the insane in Ontario, at one half the average cost of similar establishments either in Canada, Great Britain, or the United States.

By the removal of the Medical Superintendent's residence from the main building, and the fitting up of associated dining rooms for certain patients, the dormitory cubic space of the Asylum now affords ample room for 550 patients, instead of 500 as at first intended ; but as these alterations in the original design, as well as the purchase of an additional 100 acres of land, and the introduction of steam cooking, washing and mangling, has caused an increased expenditure in capital account of $25,000, and at the same time added accommodation for 50 patients to the capacity of the Asylum. I would most respectfully recommend that this sum be expended in the purchase of 100 acres of land adjoining the western boundary of the Asylum property, now under offer, the erection of a store-house for Asylum supplies, ice house, green-house for the propagating of plants, a house for the gardener, and in the planting, shrubbing, and general ornamentation of the grounds.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Public Works, designs of the principal articles of furniture were prepared, and samples manufactured, when public competition was invited, and contracts entered into for its supply. The articles are all of the best workmanship, and in all respects suitable for an Asylum.

An exhibit of the expense of ordinary straw beds in the past, made it clear that curled hair mattrasses were the cheapest in the end, as well as being more comfortable for the patients. In view of this, 500 hair mattrasses and straw palliases were furnished, the hair being of the best quality ; they can easily be re-made in the institution when necessity requires.

As the estimate submitted last year for furniture was only based upon furnishing the Asylum for 300 patients, an additional sum of $12,500 will be required to complete this service, which, with the previous appropriation, will make an average cost per patient, for furniture and furnishing, of $50.

The best evidence that can be produced of the entire completeness of this institution, both in a structural and domestic point of view, will be furnished by an examination of the detailed estimated expenditure for 1871 herewith submitted.

These estimates are based upon the reception and maintenance of an average Asylum population, during the year, of 500 patients (together with 60 officers and attendants, the most of whom will be boarded and lodged within the Asylum), at an average cost per patient of $112, or a total sum of $56,000 for the entire maintenance of the institution. As the average cost of Asylum maintenance for the past 10 years has been equal to $136.80 per patient, it will thus be seen that the construction and establishment of this Asylum on sound, practical principles will effect a saving in the annual expenditure for maintenance of over $12,000.

Malden and Orillia Asylums.

In accordance with instructions contained in an order of Council, under date the 3rd October, advising me that the Government had determined to abandon the Asylums at Malden and Orillia, by the removal of the patients to London, on the completion of the new Asylum, and authorizing me to make arrangements for the transfer of the patients and Asylum effects, I have to report that for removal of the Orillia patients I entered into arrangements with the steamer "Emily May," for transport to Bell Ewart, thence per Northern and Grand Trunk to London. The Malden transfer was effected by the engagement of the Great Western Railway steamer Union, to convey the inmates and chattels to Windsor, thence per Great Western Railway to London.

Both transfers were accomplished safely, and without any accident to life or property.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF ASYLUMS.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto

Statutory inspection was made of this Asylum in December and January, and again in the month of November. The first inspection extended over a period of three weeks, during which time I stayed at the Asylum, for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of its every-day working, as well as to become acquainted with the patients. I have again to record my entire satisfaction with the administration of its affairs, and the good judgment and carefulness displayed by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Workman, in the discharge of his duties, which has conduced so much to the well being of the institution.

With the exception of a few cases of typhoid and intermittent fever in midsummer, the general health of the Asylum has been very satisfactory. In the early part of the year a good many of the old residents died, which has increased the rate of mortality a little above the usual percentage. The detached hospitals for males and females is one of the best features of the institution in a sanitary point of view.

There were in residence on the occasion of my inspection in January, 238 men, and 280 women, making a total population of 518. The increase over that of last inspection was caused by the transfer in November, of the patients from the University Branch consisting of 70 women and 5 men. The women were nearly all placed in the east wing.

The utmost cleanliness and order was observable in every part of the institution.

I saw every patient in the Asylum ; with the exception of those in the *noisy wards*, on each side of the house, they were generally free from excitement, well behaved, and contented. Some of the females were rather noisy and demonstrative, which is to be expected, when an inspection is going on, or when strangers enter the wards : both the men and women were comfortably, and in many instances neatly dressed. The variety of colour and material in the womens' dresses takes away from the sameness which is so apparent in the male division. A change in this respect which was much required, is to be made in the winter clothing of the men. Three men and two women were clothed in the canvas close dress, three had on leather muffs, owing to their destructive propensities, and one female was locked in a single room, for breaking glass. No other cases of restraint were in the Asylum, and no other means is used.

In consequence of overcrowding in the day-room of No. 8 ward on the male side, a few removals to the hospital took place, which relieved it a little, although it is still too crowded.

The corridors of the centre building would be made much more attractive and cheerful by the erection of large bow windows in the rear similar to the east and west wings, which could be used for sitting-rooms. At present the corridors are seldom used for that purpose.

The ventilation in some of the associated dormitories in the centre building, is far from satisfactory. In passing through at night, the closeness of the atmosphere was very observable. In summer it is easily remedied by opening the windows, but in winter this cannot always be done ; indeed some plan must be devised to improve both the heating and ventilation in the main building. In ordinary winter weather, the thermometer seldom rises above 55 degrees except in some of the single rooms. Although there are no

less than 17 furnaces in that part of the building alone, every one of which consumes nearly as much fuel as a steam boiler, the radiating surface of the hot water pipes is quite insufficient to heat the cubic space required of them.

The heating and ventilation in the east and west wings is most effective, and could not well be improved, although it must be admitted that the mode of heating is the most expensive that could be adopted, there being 9 furnaces in each wing. It is, however, satisfactory to know that it accomplishes what is required of it, which cannot be said of the arrangement in the old building.

The east and west wings afford as good Asylum accommodation as can be had on the continent. The corridors, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, and bed-rooms are very cheerful and homelike in appearance; the furniture and beds and bedding are of the best description—hair mattrasses and hair pillows have taken the place of straw. The walls are decorated with pictures. The means of amusing the inmates have been extended, and the whole surroundings are calculated to have a most beneficial effect upon the patients.

The beds and bedding throughout the whole institution were neat, clean and sufficient. The quilts are made in the Asylum, which gives pleasant employment to many of the female patients. Spinning and knitting is also carried on to some extent.

I visited the dining-rooms during meal time. In many the meal was well served, and the patients conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. In the noisy wards, this was not looked for. The food was ample in supply, and of the best kind.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum were as usual well and neatly kept. The completion of the west wing, and the removal of the building rubbish has enabled the Superintendent to ornament and beautify the grounds in the rear of the building which has added very much to the appearance and completeness of the Asylum. The garden has been enlarged by a plot of four acres in the west portion of the enclosed grounds.

The out-buildings are well kept, and the farm stock in good order. The farm land was in a high state of cultivation, and as will be observed by Dr. Workman's report, produced large and valuable crops.

The purchase from the Dominion Government of 150 acres of Ordnance land, lying between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, is the most valuable acquisition that the Asylum could possibly have received, and supplies a want that has been long and seriously felt in the administration of its affairs. The land is of excellent quality, and with the labour of the patients will in a few years become a model farm. Possession was taken of it on the 1st of July, since which time levels have been taken by Dr. Workman, open drains cut, and upwards of 40 acres plowed, and the whole surrounded by a board fence. It will be necessary to connect this land with the present Asylum enclosure, by the erection of a close bridge across the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways. I have recommended for the consideration of the Honourable The Commissioner of Public Works, that the following alterations and additions be made in this institution:—

1st. The erection of cut stone steps, columns and covered porch at the front, so that the principal entrance to the Asylum may be through the second storey, in place of in the basement or cellar, as at present, a mode of entrance which is calculated to create a very unfavourable impression upon strangers and visitors, besides being very inconvenient to all.

2nd. The removal of the present inflammable wood-sheds from the quadrangle in the rear, and the erection of brick structures in rear of the laundry for coal and wood, to be connected by a tram railway with the east and west wings, and the rear entrance to the main building.

3rd. The removal of the present heating furnaces (17 in number) from the main centre building, and the substitution of two large steam boilers, to be placed under ground, in the rear, so as to enable that part of the Asylum to be heated by steam, which, I am of opinion, will effect a saving of from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum.

4th. The erection of a central kitchen, in which steam cooking can be introduced. This service is now performed in *six kitchens, with six cooks and assistants*—each kitchen drawing its own stores and supplies, upon which no sufficient check can be had. The steam boiler used for cooking would also do the steam washing, mangling, &c., &c.

The accounts of the institution were audited up to the 1st October, all the books ex-

amined and checked, the entries compared with the accounts and vouchers, and all found correct, and the books well and neatly kept.

A thorough examination was made into the list of paying patients in arrears, amounting to nearly $10,000. In many instances it was found that the relations of insane persons were in occupation of property bequeathed or set apart for the support of the lunatics; in others, one or two quarterly payments were made, in order to get the patient into the Asylum, and then stopped In the former cases, the bursar was instructed to proceed under the Act—to take possession of the property, and sell the same. In the latter, a thorough investigation was made into the circumstances of the lunatics, or the guardian, parent or relation who made application for his or her admission, and became responsible for their maintenance. No harsh measures were taken to enforce payment unless an attempt to defraud was evident; and in many instances the rate paid by parties who had placed friends in the Asylum as paying patients, but who, through misfortune, had become reduced in circumstances, was reduced, and in some cases the patient was placed upon the *free list*. Upwards of $5,000 of the arrears has been collected. The bursar, Mr. McKirdy, is entitled to great credit for his zeal and energy in procuring information in reference to these cases. The accounts for the year ending 1st October are herewith submitted; also the estimates for 1871, which are framed with as much regard to economy as the present method of heating and cooking, and the internal arrangement of the Asylum will admit of.

For a portion of the year, the stores and supplies have, in accordance with the recommendation contained in my last report, been purchased in the best markets, in place of through the contract or tender system.

In this way, a saving of over $5,000 has been effected in the prices paid for goods. I am quite convinced that if the recommendations and suggestions now made in respect to heating the buildings and combining the kitchens, are carried out, a saving of from $7,000 to $10,000 will be made every year.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the conduct of the attendants and servants for the past year has been very satisfactory, and that his officers have performed their duties faithfully.

Malden Asylum,

Amherstburgh.

I inspected this Asylum on two occasions during the year.

My first visit extended over the 10th, 11th and 12th days of February, and my last over the 27th, 28th and 29th days of August.

At both times the Asylum was found in admirable order, and scrupulously clean in every department, and the general management of its affairs very satisfactory.

There were in February 244 inmates in the Asylum, 121 males, and 123 females. They were all comfortably clad, and generally clean and neat in their appearance. Three patients, of destructive habits, on the male side, were dressed in strong linen suits, locked behind. Not a single patient was under restraint of any description, and, with a few exceptions, they appeared very contented and free from excitement. The number of patients previously reported as dirty in their habits, was much reduced among the men.

The health of the Asylum was reported good. The appearance of the patients, and the few that were found in bed during the day (only three), fully confirmed the report.

The industrial or working patients, numbering 70, in the male wards, and a good many of the females were employed in knitting, quilting and sewing, with the usual number engaged in the laundry, wash-room, kitchen, &c. Some of the men are excellent workers, and the work of this class, upon the whole, is fully equal to 50 per cent. of ordinary labour.

I instructed Dr. Lander to select 15 or 20 of the best workers out of those he could trust, for the purpose of sending them to the London Asylum farm, to prepare for spring and root crops.

Every part of the Asylum was inspected. The dormitory and sitting-room floors

were sadly in want of renewing, and the plastering constantly coming off. The domestic portions of the Asylum were neat and orderly, but are ill adapted for work.

The farm and the grounds surrounding the building were in a good state and the outbuildings very orderly and well kept. I was frequently present in the dining rooms. The classification of the patients during meal times was good on the male side, but the want of space will not admit of it on the female. The good discipline of the Asylum is very apparent on these occasions. All come into the room in a very orderly way, select their places, and remain standing until a blessing is asked. Nearly every patient can be trusted with a knife and fork without any fear of accident, and their general conduct during the meal is good. The dietary is very liberal, and everything of the best quality. The variety in the mode of cooking is a very commendable feature in the domestic management. Roast and boiled meats, and abundance of vegetables were provided. A great deal is done for the amusement of the patients, which they appreciate and enjoy.

Divine service is conducted every Sunday morning in one of the dining halls, by the Rev. Dr. Mack, Rector of Amherstburgh. The patients conduct themselves with a great deal of decorum during the service.

At my visit to the Asylum in August, the number in residence was 106 males and 125 females, which, with the 16 men sent to the farm, at London, made a total of 247. On this occasion the stock book of the Asylum was thoroughly examined, and a selection made of such articles of furniture, farm stock, &c., as could be taken to London without too much expense. The balance was recommended to be offered for sale at public auction.

The accounts of the institution were audited up to 1st August. A comparison of the entries made in the books, with the accounts and vouchers produced, was made, and found correct. One item paid in the accounts was referred to the Honourable the Treasurer.

Shortly after my last visit to the Asylum, typhoid and intermittent fever made its appearance. Several of the patients and attendants, and some members of Dr. Landor's family were attacked, but I am glad to say, that no deaths from this cause occurred.

Owing to the great increase of work, on account of the operations at the London farm, I recommended the appointment of an assistant physician, to attend to the medical duties during the absence of Dr. Landor, at London, as well as to initiate that officer into his duties before removing to the new Asylum. The recommendation was immediately acted upon, by the Government appointing Dr. Lett to that position.

Orillia Asylum.

Inspection was made of this Asylum on the 12th and 13th May, and again on the 10th October.

At my first visit there were 123 patients in the Asylum, 50 men and 73 women; at the second, 49 men and 71 women.

I saw all the patients, and conversed with many of them. At my first visit, some of the men were not sufficiently clad, although they belonged to the class who are difficult to manage in this respect. With these exceptions, the patients on both sides of the Asylum were comfortable, and clean in appearance. The want of indoor and outdoor employment was very apparent in the male wards. Many of the inmates would be more cheerful and contented if a sufficient amount of healthful employment and exercise was furnished. Of the 49 men, only 9 are what are known as working patients. The want of a sufficient quantity of land for Asylum purposes, has a very unfavourable effect both in the health and employment of the inmates, as well as upon the financial affairs of the Asylum.

The house was very clean in all its departments, particularly on the female side. The bedding was sufficient, clean and comfortable, and in good order.

On passing through the dormitories after the patients had retired, some of the rooms in the centre of the building were found to be rather close and confined; but the ventilation in the east end dormitories was excellent.

The patients, on that occasion, with a few exceptions, were very quiet and tranquil. Was present at dinner and tea, both in the male and female dining-rooms. The bringing together of the patients on these occasions does not seem to work well here. The room

was very much overcrowded, and some of the patients were very boisterous and noisy, to the great annoyance of those who were inclined to be orderly and well-behaved. The food was well served, and abundant.

Examined the stores department, as well as the outbuildings, and found everything in order.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum were well and neatly kept. Having been informed that the Asylum fence took in a portion of the property of Mr. Sanson, on the west boundary, I brought the matter under the notice of the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works, when a survey was ordered, and Mr. Sanson's claim confirmed. The Superintendent was therefore instructed to move the fence, which was done.

The accounts were audited at my October inspection, and found correct.

Having received from the Clerk of the Executive Council a copy of an order in council, under date the 1st October, setting forth that the Government had determined to abandon the Orillia Branch of the Provincial Asylum, instructions were given respecting the removal to London and the sale of certain asylum effects.

Recommendations in respect to officers whose services would be dispensed with were made to Government.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:		
Medicines	$322 99	
Medical comforts	1 27	
Beer, spirits and wine	2,764 92	
		3,089 18
Household Expenses (Food):		
Butchers' meat	9,380 09	
Fish	166 78	
Fowls	12 00	
Butter	3,514 74	
Cheese	66 08	
Eggs	229 57	
Flour	5,436 00	
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	649 30	
Fruit	126 02	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	189 75	
Coffee	723 41	
Tea	2,743 19	
Syrup	35 20	
Sugar	2,513 43	
		25,785 56
Clothing, &c.:		
Clothing	4,196 45	
Shoes	578 25	
		4,774 70
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:		
Fuel	8,857 86	
Gas	1,705 54	
Oil	114 23	
Brushes, brooms and mops	403 95	
Bathbrick, blacklead and blacking	14 40	
Matches	3 90	
Soap	166 36	
Laundry	677 08	
		11,943 32
Repairs		1,034 92

Miscellaneous:		
Advertising and printing	$255 05	
Stationery	3 10	
Furniture	779 12	
Crockery and glassware	66 10	
Postages, telegraphs and express	101 18	
Feed and fodder	13 00	
Farm	935 29	
Engine house	163 63	
Furnaces	79 00	
Tobacco	413 35	
Tools	25 99	
Farm tools	58 00	
Interments	84 40	
Incidentals	63 22	
Ice	60 00	
Straw	156 27	
Library	26 17	
Amusements	85 95	
Improvements	18 69	
Law expenses	26 00	
Freight	50 32	
Clergymen's cab hire	63 00	
Removal of patients	11 25	
Recovery of elopers	8 25	
Fencing farm	219 40	
		3,765 33
Salaries and wages		17,567 66
Expenditure of Provincial L. Asylum		67,960 67
Expenditure of Branch Asylum, University Park, for one month		817 37
Total expenditure		68,778 04

Malden Lunatic Asylum.

Detailed Statement of the expenditure of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:		
Medicines and medical fees	$184 68	
Beer, spirits and wine	888 69	
		1,073 37
Household Expenses (food):		
Butcher's meat	2,880 10	
Fish	230 30	
Butter	1,163 24	
Cheese	9 95	
Eggs	86 34	
Flour and bread	2,149 34	
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	149 15	
Fruit	324 76	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	140 74	
Coffee	144 96	
Tea	699 64	
Sugar	874 18	
Syrup	29 24	
		8,881 94

Clothing, &c.:		
Clothing	$2,170 23	
Shoes	584 94	
		2,755 17
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:		
Fuel	1,700 19	
Gas and Oil	190 85	
Scrubbing and cleaning	121 42	
Soap	150 77	
Laundry	83 57	
Repairs ordinary	471 42	
		2,718 22
Miscellaneous:		
Advertising and printing	192 44	
Furniture	1,106 02	
Crockery and glassware	108 17	
Postages, telegraphs and express	94 32	
Feed and fodder	1,477 86	
Farm	506 72	
Tobacco	135 10	
Tools	29 73	
Interments	123 00	
Incidentals	47 83	
Ice	16 00	
Straw	216 03	
Amusements and Instruction	859 78	
Improvements	40 00	
Freight	163 66	
Removal of patients	110 27	
Custom duties	127 58	
Water supply	56 16	
Officers' travelling expenses	83 50	
Sundries	8 82	
		8,221 21
Salaries and wages		8,096 85
Total expenditure		29,028 54

Orillia Lunatic Asylum.

Detailed Statement of the expenditure of the Orillia Lunatic Asylum, for the year ended 30th September, 1870.

Medical Department:		
Medicines	$46 86	
Beer, spirits and wine	908 05	
		954 91
Butcher's meat	2,300 16	
Fish	50 00	
Fowls	26 48	
Butter	1,026 04	
Eggs	52 10	
Flour and bread	1,358 99	
Barley, rice, peas, beans and meal	161 71	
Fruit	40 29	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	33 46	
Potatoes and other vegetables	143 98	
		5,193 21
		6,148 12

Brought forward		$6,148 22
Coffee	283 17	
Tea	604 14	
Sugar	837 32	
Syrup	40 00	
		7,912 75
Clothing, &c.:		
Clothing	1,289 18	
Shoes	198 30	
		1,488 43
Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:		
Fuel	810 00	
Gas and Oil	126 31	
Scrubbing and cleaning	76 26	
Laundry	134 19	
Repairs Ordinary	304 38	
		1,451 14
Miscellaneous:		
Advertising and printing	33 42	
Furniture	36 30	
Crockery and glassware	30 87	
Postages, telegraphs and express	8 93	
Feed and fodder	583 65	
Farm	80 59	
Tobacco and pipes	74 70	
Tools	9 00	
Interments	30 00	
Incidentals	18 20	
Freight	93 63	
Water supply	205 25	
Officer's travelling expenses	29 75	
Rent and taxes	23 40	
Sundries	99 78	
Salaries and wages	4,728 00	
		6,085 47
		16,937 74

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871. Twelve months.

ESTIMATE FOR 620 PATIENTS.

Medicine and medical comforts	$420 00
Beer, wine and spirits	3,000 00
Butchers meat	10,500 00
Flour	7,500 00
Butter	4,000 00
General groceries and provisions	10,030 00
Bedding and clothing	5,000 00
Fuel	11,300 00
Gas and oil	2,150 00
Cleaning, brushes, &c	520 00
Laundry	820 00
Repairs	2,000 00
Furniture	800 00
Farm and farm tools	1,270 00
Miscellaneous	1,950 00
Salaries and wages	19,250 00
Total amount required for maintenance	$80,510 00

Memorandum for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimate of amount required on capital account.

1. Cut stone steps, porch, &c., for front entrance to Asylum.
2. Wood and coal sheds in rear and tram railing to connect.
3. Removal of furnaces from centre building, and substitution of two steam boilers.
4. A central kitchen and steam cooking for Asylum.
5. Bridge to connect enclosure with land bought from Ordnance Department, Ottawa.
6. Farm house, barn and tiles for under drains upon said land.

Office of Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario.
Toronto, 1st December, 1870.

Estimate of the amoumt required to cover the expenditure of the London Asylum, London, for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1871.

Estimate 500 Patients.

Medicine and medical comforts	$200 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,600 00
Butchers meat	5,600 00
Flour	6,000 00
Butter	3,500 00
Groceries and provisions	8,250 00
Bedding and clothing	4,000 00
Fuel	6,000 00
Gas and oil	1,200 00
Cleaning brushes, &c	425 00
Laundry	200 00
Furniture	200 00
Farm feed and fodder	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,025 00
Salaries and wages	14,800 00
Total amount required for maintenance	$56,000 00

Memorandum for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimate of amount required on capital account.

Store house, ice houses, henery and piggery, gardener's house, fountain, green house for propagation of plants, planting, gravelling, tile draining and permanent ornamentation, extra labour and land and fencing	$25,000 00
To complete furniture and furnishing	12,500 00
	$37,500 00

Estimate of the amount required to cover the support and maintainance of Ontario patients in Rockwood Asylum, for the year 1871, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December.

Supposed average daily population chargeable to Ontario 330
For food, clothing, medical attendance, and general maintenance of same, at $2.75 per week, or $143 per annum $47,190 00

Office Inspector Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario,
1st December, 1870.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

*The building for the Deaf and Dumb Institution was erected at Belleville, immediately west of the town on the shores of the bay. The building is designed in the domestic style of Gothic architecture, modified to suit the requirements of the climate. The style is particularly well suited for an institution of this kind, being collegiate in appearance, and capable of being erected more economically than any other of the same dimensions. The main building is 208 feet long, with an average width of 50 feet. In the rear of the main building, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining room which is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, a kitchen 32 feet long by 24 feet wide, also a store room, pantry and cook room; over the dining room is the lecture room having the seats raised at the rear, radiating from the teacher's platform, behind which are large slates built in the walls for writing on. Over the kitchen extension are the male and female sick wards, each having separate entrances and supplied with baths and water-closets. There will be three entrances in the front, the principal one in the centre of the building, being for the Superintendents and visitors; the two side ones for the male and female students respectively.

The centre hall is twelve feet wide, and runs through and connects with the dining room. In this hall are the the principal stairs, at the first landing of which is a passage connecting with the lecture room.

The main corridors are six feet wide, run across the centre hall, and connect with with the school rooms at each end of the building, each of which is sixty feet long by thirty-seven feet wide, with two class-rooms in the rear of each. There will be ten class-rooms in all—four in the centre portion of the first floor, and six on the ground floor. On the ground floor of the main building are, also, the Superintendent's apartments, reception room, and clerk's rooms.

The first floor is wholly occupied with dormitories, matrons and student's rooms, assistants' rooms, clothes rooms, and class rooms.

The second and attic floors are taken up with dormitories, which have ceilings fourteen feet high, and are thoroughly ventilated.

There is accommodation for over 350 pupils of both sexes; particular care has been taken, in arranging the building, to have the sexes completely isolated. The dining room is entered by covered passages from the male and female halls.

There are ample play yards on each side of the building, enclosed with high fences, for the males and females; also large covered sheds for play in winter and wet weather.

The building is heated with steam, the boiler room being away from the building, but so arranged as to connect with the fuel cellars under the kitchen extension. The ventilating flues connect with the boiler chimney stack in such a way as to secure perfect ventilation.

The buildings are erected with brick and stone, procured in the neighbour-

* From description furnished to Public Works Department.

hood, and present a facade of over 200 feet in length, and about 50 feet high to the eaves. The roof is of the Mansard construction, fitted up with dormer windows and gallets, and is covered with slates and galvanized iron, and surrounded with handsome iron railings.

The front is in five divisions, the ends and centre projecting six feet from the main walls; the lower windows are arched with brick buttresses between them; the upper windows are grouped, or in pairs, with flat arches, and connected together with stone string mouldings.

The front entrance is under the tower, and is arched, with small arched windows on each side and flanked with massive buttresses; over the central doorway are two grouped windows and then a large Tracery window, and the whole is finished with a tower, with very steep roof and spire termination with ornamental wrought iron vane.

Out-Buildings.

The out-buildings of this Institution consist of a stable for four horses, cow-house with stalls for six cows, harness room and carriage house, in one building ninety feet by twenty-three with hay loft. This building is constructed of brick. Also a framed wood-shed, eighty feet by twenty feet, and twelve feet high; and a brick barn, sixty feet by thirty feet, and twenty feet in height.

These out buildings are placed about two hundred feet in the rear of the main building, and macadamized roads, twenty feet in width, are constructed to the same from the front and side roads. An avenue sixty feet in width is constructed from the Trenton Road, to bo planted on each side, and to have a gravelled side-walk; the length of the avenue is six hundred feet.

A brick lodge and handsome gate entrance is constructed at the Trenton Road, and the lot is enclosed with a strong picket fence eight feet in height.

The water is pumped from the bay, on the east side of the lot, through an iron pipe two inches in diameter, by means of a steam pump of five horse power enclosed in a brick engine house.

The main drain, 1,400 feet in length, conveys the surface water and the overflow from the farm yards and main building to the bay on the west side of the lot.

The cost of land and buildings all complete is $75,000.

Number and Condition of Deaf Mutes in Ontario.

For the purpose of obtaining information respecting the number and condition of all deaf mutes in the Province, but more particularly in reference to those of school age, I addressed a circular to the Clerk of each municipality in the Province, containing the following queries for submission to the respective councils:—

1. How many deaf and dumb are there in the municipality, males and females?
2. How many youths between the ages of 7 and 21, males and females?
3. How many children under 7 years of age, males and females?
4. The names of the youths between 7 and 21, and whether they are totally deaf and dumb, or only partially so?
5. What are the circumstances of the parents or guardians, and other remarks?

I regret to say that of the 533 Clerks of municipalities in the Province, only 113 thought the matter of sufficient importance to return answers. I am, therefore, unable to supply this information, which, in organizing the institute, would have been invaluable.

The returns received from the 113 municipalities give the following result:—total number of deaf mutes of all ages 158, of whom 80 are youths between 7 and 21, and 14 under 7 years of age.

If these figures can be relied upon and accepted as a basis for an estimate of the total number of deaf and dumb in the Province, the following result would be shown:—

Total number of all ages	590
Number between 7 and 21 years of age	221
Number under 7 years of age	45

* * * * * *

With a view to obtaining information on all points connected with this class of Institutions, I accompanied the Honourable the Attorney-General on a visit to several Institutes in the United States, the result of which was communicated to Government in the following report, addressed to the Provincial Secretary.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Toronto, 1st September, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that I accompanied the Honourable the Attorney-General on a visit to several Deaf and Dumb Institutions in the Eastern States, with a view to obtaining accurate information respecting the domestic management and general administration of the affairs of these Institutions, as well as to consult with the Principals of such Institutes and other persons interested in the education of deaf mutes, as to the best method of instructing this class of defectives, but more particularly for the purpose of engaging a competent Principal and staff of teachers for the Ontario institution.

To accomplish this the Institutes at Boston, Hartford and New York were visited and examined, and a great deal of valuable information relative to internal management was obtained. On arriving at New York, we learned that the Annual Convention of Principals and Teachers of Deaf and Dumb Institutes throughout the United States was to be convened at Indianapolis, Indiana, on 25th August. The Honourable the Attorney-General instructed me to proceed to that city with a view to the engagement of a Principal and Teachers. On my arrival there, I had several interviews with the most eminent men connected with this specialty in the United States, to whom, as well as other members of the Convention, I am indebted for information as to the working of the several systems of education that obtain in the United States. I also listened to discussions upon the subject in the Convention, and have now to report, for his Excellency's information, that the prevailing opinion of Principals, Teachers and others interested in the science, is almost unanimously in favour of combining the method of instructing deaf mutes through articulation with the old-established system of the sign language. Classes are formed in the several institutes of such pupils who, in the opinion of the Principals, can be taught articulation, and teachers of articulation engaged to take charge of these classes, but in no public institution, that I could discover, with the exception of one in Northampton, Connecticut, has the sign language been abandoned, although there may be a few private schools that have adopted the same course. From the well-known efficiency of the Institutions in the United States, and their adoption of all modern improvements in the science, as well as the great success that has attended their working, I would strongly recommend the adoption of the same methods in Ontario, namely:—a combination of the two systems, articulation and sign language. From the gentlemen previously mentioned in this report, I received the names of several advanced teachers who, in their opinion, were possessed of the necessary requirements to qualify them to occupy the position of Principals, but it is very evident that, although men of this kind may be qualified to efficiently conduct the educational departments of an Institute, it cannot be denied, that in the establishment of a new Institution, it is of paramount importance that the Principal should have had practical experience in the general management of all the details (both domestic and educational) connected with such establishments. Believing this to be the case, I entered into communication with two gentlemen who have occupied positions as above indicated, viz.:—Dr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Mr. * * * * Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, * * * * * * * * * * * *

The former gentleman has had an experience extending over thirteen years, in the general management of the North Carolina Institute. He was strongly recommended as one thoroughly understanding his profession in all its details and in addition to his qualifications as a teacher and educational Superintendent, he has had a great deal of experience in carrying on the mechanical pursuits that are taught in Deaf and Dumb Institutes. The interests of the Institution of which he has been the Principal for the past 13 years have suffered serious drawbacks on account of the late civil war in the United States, and although similar Institutions in the Southern States had to be closed during

the war on account of depreciation in the currency and other causes, Mr. Palmer succeeded in keeping the Raleigh Institution open. The existence still of these drawbacks in the Southern States, as well as his desire to have the charge of an Institution devoted entirely to the deaf and dumb, has induced him to seek a change, and from the position he holds in the profession, being Vice-President of the Convention, and the recommendations of gentlemen qualified to judge of his capacity, I have no hesitation in recommending him for the position of Principal of the Ontario Institution. Mr.————, although I have no direct understanding with him, would, I think, gladly accept the position but from the limited number of pupils in the * * * Institution, I do not think that he can be possessed of the varied knowledge and experience required for a large Institution, and as I could not inform myself of his qualifications, I am not at present able to form an opinion of his capacity. With respect to teachers, I am strongly of opinion that their engagement should be left entirely in the hands of the Principal, who must be held responsible for the educational efficiency of the Institute, but from enquiry I find that there will be no difficulty whatever in engaging an efficient staff, both of deaf mutes and speaking teachers.

As it is very desirable that the Institute should be opened on 1st October. I would recommend for the consideration of His Excellency, that public notice be given that the Institute will be opened upon that day, and setting forth the terms and conditions upon which pupils shall be received (as per draft annexed).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in the above report, Dr. Palmer was appointed Principal, and entered on his duties on the 18th October, on which day the Institution was ready for the reception of pupils, although not formerly opened until the 20th.

In conformity with the provisions of sections 7 and 13 of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868, I framed the following By-laws, defining the objects of the Institution, the mode of admission, the duties of the several officers, with general regulations for the good government of the Institute, which were duly approved by Order in Council under date the 22nd September.

In conformity with the requirements of the "*Prison and Asylum Inspection Act*, 1868," the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enacts as follows :—

Cap. I.—*Design of Institution.*

I. The Institution is founded for the purpose of imparting general education, as well as instruction in some professional or manual art to such deaf mutes residing in the Province of Ontario, as are hereafter described, and is not intended as an Asylum for the aged and infirm, or a Hospital for the treatment of disease ; but in its design has reference only to the physical, mental and moral training of deaf mute youths of both sexes.

Cap. II.—*Admission and Discharge of Pupils.*

I. All deaf mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil, shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, and discretionary power in this respect shall be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III. The regular annual School Session shall commence on the first Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue till the last Wednesday in June, and applications for admission must be made in good time to ensure the pupil reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution, including books, stationery, maps, and all school ap-

pliances, together with bed, bedding, towels, and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food), to be *free to all youths* specified in Sec. first of this by-law.

V. Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged the cost of food only, which amount will be determined and fixed at the begining of each Session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the Session.

VI. The cost of board for the opening Session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil, but in all future Sessions the cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are unable to pay the above amount for the board of pupils, shall apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the institution; and the admission will be awarded on the municipality becoming responsible for board, in accordance with terms stated in section 6. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay, to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the institution.

VIII. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the institution.

IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the warden, reeve, or mayor, and the county judge, attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion 'shall be received into the institution, and entitled to all its benefits at the rate of $125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl must be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the last Wednesday in June, and end on the first Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether a vacation, or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parent, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct, or deficiency in intellect, that the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV. In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested:—

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name, it should be given in full.

2. When was he born? Give the year, month, and day of the month.

3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.

4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any broken words? or hear the human voice at all? or what voice can he hear?

5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness? and what are the results of such efforts?

6. Is there any ability to articulate? or read on the lips?

7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? and is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?

8. Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?

9. Has the deaf mute had the small pox, or been vaccinated? Has he had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping-cough?

10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?

11. What are the names, occupation and residence (nearest post-office) of the parents? Give the christian names of both father and mother.

12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage.

13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

14. What are the number and names of their children?

CAP. III.—*Officers of the Institution.*

The staff of the Institution shall consist of the following officers:—A Principal, Physician, Steward, Matron and Teachers.

CAP IV—*Duties of the Principal.*

I. Under the directions and supervision of the Inspector, the Principal shall have the general superintendence and charge of the Institution. He shall be the executive head of the same, and shall, with his family, reside in the Institution.

II. He shall prescribe the course and method of instruction and training in the several departments, the time to be devoted by teachers and pupils to the different occupations, studies, and exercises, the system of discipline, and shall generally superintend and direct the intellectual, moral, religious and mechanical instruction of the pupils.

III.—He shall communicate, from time to time, to the Inspector, such information as he may think important and necessary, and shall make quarterly reports to the Inspector upon the educational condition of the Institute, as well as the general administration of its affairs.

IV. No subordinate officer shall interfere with the directions of the Principal to the pupils. They shall report to him any neglect or act of disobedience, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to see that the pupils conform to the rules and regulations of the Institution, and respect and obey the teachers and other officers.

V. Complaints of grievances on the part of subordinate officers, servants or pupils, shall be made to the Principal, and if not redressed, application in writing shall be made to the Inspector; and any difficulty that may arise between officers shall be promptly reported to the Principal, who shall, if necessary, refer the same to the Inspector,

VI. He shall frequently inspect the buildings and grounds, and shall enforce neatness, order and regularity in all the departments. He shall, from time to time, examine the Stores of the Steward, the meals of the pupils, see that they are supplied with good and wholesome food, and that the same is properly prepared, and report any cause of complaint to the Inspector.

VII. He shall keep a register of the names and ages of the pupils, their parents or guardians, residence, and date of admission, and discharge of each of the pupils, and such other statistical information as the Inspector may prescribe, together with a history, as far as practicable, of the cause and duration of his or her infirmity.

VIII. He shall make frequent daily visits to the several class-rooms during the hours of instruction, for the purpose of keeping himself informed as to the progress and deportment of the pupils, and of making such suggestions to the Teachers as he may deem useful; and shall at the end of each session, or oftener, if required, report each pupil's progress to their parents or friends, and preserve a record of the same.

IX. He shall keep a journal of all important events occurring in the Institution, and submit the same to the Inspector on his visits of inspection.

X. He shall make an annual report to the Inspector, embracing an account of the

condition and progress of the several departments of the Institution, of the course of instruction pursued, and of the health and general improvement of the pupils, with suggestions for the advancement of the objects of the Institution.

CAP. V.—*Duties of Physician.*

I. It shall be the duty of the Physician to examine every pupil upon reception, and to inform himself of the health of such pupil, so as to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases.

II. He shall visit the Institution every day in his professional capacity, and shall have the general care of the health of the pupils. He shall also attend the officers and servants of the Institution, together with their families.

III. He shall frequently visit the several departments of the Institution, and shall notify the Principal, for the information of the Inspector, of any defective sanitary arrangements, whether in respect to drainage, ventilation, insufficiency of clothing or bedding, the quality of the provisions, or any other defect which, in his opinion, may prejudice the health of the pupils.

IV. He shall keep a record, in a book to be opened for that purpose, of all the pupils, officers and others whom he may visit in the Institution in his professional capacity, giving the dates of such visit, the nature of the disease or ailment, and the prescriptions made by him.

V. He shall make annually, or oftener, if required, a report to the Inspector of the sanitary condition of the Institution, with such recommendation as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils.

CAP. VI.—*Duties of the Steward.*

I. The Steward, in addition to the duties of the stewardship, shall act as accountant and storekeeper, and, under the direction of the Inspector and Principal, shall purchase and keep all the stores, and issue the same upon the requisition of the Principal or House Steward, in accordance with a prescribed form.

II. He shall keep an inventory of all the furniture, household goods, farm stock, implements and chattels of the Institution, and an account of the additions and alterations made thereto, from time to time, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall report to the Principal such things as may be required, and shall take care that any articles, of whatever description, in his charge, when worn out or rendered unfit for use, are returned into store and duly accounted for.

III. He shall keep exact accounts of all receipts and expenditures in the books of the Institution in the manner prescribed by the Inspector, and shall prepare monthly statements of such receipts and expenditures, with all accounts and vouchers, and shall forward the same to the Treasurer of the Province, or such official as he shall direct for settlement.

IV. He shall see that the buildings are properly warmed, ventilated and kept in order that all the grounds, the gardens included, are well kept.

V. He shall see that the buildings, including the barns, stables, and other out-houses, as well as the fences, are kept in a good state of repair. He shall also have charge of vehicles and farm implements, and it shall be his duty to see that all the live stock is properly fed and taken care of.

VI. He shall superintend and direct the employees or pupils engaged at work on the farm or garden, or any other part of the grounds, and shall act in accordance with the directions and advice of the Principal.

VII. In addition to the several duties specified in the preceding sections, the Steward shall at all times perform such additional services as the Inspector may prescribe, and shall be subject to the call of the Principal for the performance of any reasonable duty pertaining to the business of the Institution.

CAP. VII.—*Duties of Matron.*

I. The Matron shall have charge of the deaf and dumb girls out of school hours.

II. She shall see that the girls are judiciously secluded from the society of the male

pupils, that they are industriously employed during the hours appropriated to labour, that they may make, so far as practicable, the garments for the pupils clothed by the Institution, as well as the sewing and mending for the Institution, giving them such instruction and assistance as may be necessary.

III. She shall see that the girls take sufficient exercise, and shall pay particular attention to the cleanliness of their persons and clothing.

IV. She shall see that the sleeping and sitting-rooms of the girls are kept in proper order.

V. She shall enter in a book the articles of clothing belonging to each female pupil, and see that the same are carefully preserved. She shall make a requisition on the Steward, to be approved by the Principal, in writing, for all articles of bedding, linen, naipery, and such furnishings as may be required from time to time, and shall carefully preserve all the clothing, materials, &c., that may be placed in her care.

VI. She shall, every Monday morning, record in a book a list of the articles sent to the laundry from her department, and on their return shall compare them with the list, and report to the Steward in writing each Saturday night the missing articles.

VII. At the ringing of the bell for meals, she shall see that all the girls proceed punctually and orderly to the dining-room, and shall be present with them, and have special care of their deportment during their meals.

VIII. During the hours of work she shall not permit any person, except the pupils, to be in the rooms of the girls without permission of the Principal.

IX. She shall see that all the girls retire at the ringing of the bell, and the fires and lights in their apartments are made secure for the night.

X. She shall report to the Principal every violation of the rules that may come under her observation, giving the name of the pupil violating the rule, and the time when it was done.

XI. She shall have such control over the servants, as the Principal, with the consent of the Inspector, may deem necessary.

XII. She shall keep an inventory of beds, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, pillow cases, towels, and all other articles belonging to her department, and for which she will be held responsible.

XIII. She shall have the general charge of the hospitals, and the particular care of the patients in those allotted to the females, administering to them as directed by the Physician or Principal. If a special nurse be employed, she shall direct her in the discharge of her duties.

XIV. She shall at all times consult with the Principal, and receive his instructions as to the proper performance of her duties above described, as well as in respect to any other reasonable services that may be assigned to her, in order to secure the efficient management of her department.

CAP. VIII.—*Duties of the Housekeeper.*

I. The Housekeeper shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the Institution, and shall perform such duties in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Principal, with the consent of the Inspector.

II. She shall have the immediate oversight of the kitchen and dining-room, and shall receive from the Steward, upon the requisition of the Principal or House Steward, all the provisions to be prepared for meals, and she shall see that such provisions are economically used, and after every meal, carefully put away.

III. She shall personally superintend and assist in the cooking of the food, and see that the meals are upon the table at the hours appointed, and shall be present in the dining-room during meal time.

IV. All the apartments devoted to culinary affairs, together with the cooking utensils, table furniture, &c., shall be under her charge, and she will be held responsible for order and cleanliness in that department.

V. She shall see that the dormitories of the male pupils, the teachers' bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, reception room and other apartments (except the lecture and school rooms, the Principal's quarters, and the rooms under the charge of the Matron), shall be properly attended to before ten o'clock each morning.

VI. She shall give special attention and care to the male pupils, and see that they are kept cleanly in person and dress, and shall deliver to the Matron any articles of boys' clothing and bedding that may require mending.

VII. She shall have the charge of the laundry, and see that all the bedding, wearing apparel, &c., are properly and promptly washed, and delivered to the Matron for distribution, and that the laundry departments are kept constantly in order.

CAP. IX.—*Teachers.*

I. The Teachers shall instruct the pupils, under the direction of the Principal, and perform such duties as he, with the approval of the Inspector, may require of them. They shall in no case absent themselves from their duties without the consent of the Principal or Inspector.

II. They shall at all times exercise a proper supervision of the pupils, and see that they violate none of the rules.

III. Their treatment of the pupils shall be uniformly gentle and kind. No Teacher or subordinate officer shall administer corporal punishment, but shall report extreme cases of disobedience to the Principal.

IV. Teachers shall note any absence from, or irregularity in their classes, and report the same to the Principal.

V. The senior Teacher shall, in the absence of the Principal, take charge of the educational department, and on such occasions shall faithfully carry out the instructions of the Principal, and be known and designated by the title of Vice-Principal.

The only part of the By-laws that calls for explanation is that portion in reference to the charge for board. It will be observed, that while education and instruction, together with books, bedding, medical attendance, &c., is offered free to every deaf mute of school age in the Province, a charge of six dollars per month is made for the board of pupils, and in the event of the parents, guardians or friends being unable to pay this amount, application is to be made to the Council of the Corporation in which such deaf mute resides, and on such Council becoming responsible for the board of the applicant, admission will at once be awarded.

If this Institution is to be classed among the educational establishments of the country, and its organization a part of the Educational system of the Province, having for its aim the education and instruction of a class whose wants in this respect have been almost ignored in the past, it is reasonable to assume that the basis of organization and admission should be somewhat similar to other Educational Institutions, making at the same time, due allowance for the increased difficulties and expense that must always attend the education of deaf mutes over that of ordinary speaking children; to meet which the Province has expended over $80,000 in the erection and furnishing of buildings suitable for this purpose. In addition to which an expenditure of from $15,000 to $25,000 will be necessary to defray the annual expenses for salaries and wages, fuel, light, furniture, school apparatus, work shops, appliances, &c., the Province only making a nominal charge for the actual cost of the board of the pupils, as much to foster a proper spirit of independence, as to assimilate the administration of the Institution with the Educational system of the country.

In support of this decision respecting the terms of admission, I may add that if the statements contained in the returns received from the 113 Municipalities before referred to, in respect to the circumstances of the parents and their ability to pay for the board of pupils, can be accepted as an index of the whole, it would appear that of the 266 cases in the Province, the parents of 120 are poor, 65 fair, and 81 in good circumstances.

It now remains to be seen whether the different municipal authorities having indigent deaf mute children in their midst, will avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by Government, whereby every deaf and dumb child in Ontario shall be so educated and instructed as to become a useful member of society, and elevated and raised from their lonely and cheerless condition, to the enjoyment of many of the social and domestic duties of life.

I transmit herewith the estimates for maintenance, for the year ending 31st December, 1871. The total cost of supplies, food, &c., required for all pupils admitted, and the

staff of the institution is included, and all amounts received for board will be returned as revenue, which amount I have estimated at $2,000.

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the expenditure of the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1871.

Average number of pupils, 125.

Food	$6,000 00
Clothing for orphans	300 00
Farm, feed and fodder	600 00
Library and apparatus	400 00
Medicine and medical comforts	150 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	200 00
Oil and candles	150 00
Furniture	200 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Advertising and printing	150 00
Amusements and internal ornamentation	300 00
Incidentals, officers and other travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c	500 00
Salaries and wages	8,200 00
	$19,650 00

Office, Inspector Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Ontario, 1st Dec., 1870.

MEMORANDUM for the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works for estimates on Capital Account:—

Planting, shrubbing and draining	$1,000 00
Ice-house, piggery, and other out-houses	800 00
Furniture and furnishings to complete	1,000 00
	$2,800 00

INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

The Legislature having appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of a site, and the erection of buildings for an Institute for the education and instruction of the blind, the Government instructed me to visit institutions of this kind in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining information in reference to the class of buildings most suitable for the purpose, as well as to gain an insight into the general working and administration of the affairs of this class of Public Institutions.

The result of my observations and enquiries is embodied in the following report to the Provincial Secretary :

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
Toronto.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that in accordance with instructions received from the Government, I visited several institutions for the blind in the United States, to one of which I was accompanied by Mr. Tully, Government Architect and Engineer, for the purpose of obtaining information in respect to the construction and general management of institutions for the education of the blind ; and I now beg to submit, for the consideration of the Government, the following suggestions and recommendations relative to the style and the internal arrangement of such buildings.

It is quite unnecessary to state that in this, as in other matters, considerable diversity of opinion exists among the men who have devoted their whole lives and energies to the education and instruction of the blind.

It is held by some very eminent men, who, from their experience in the speciality, are every way qualified to form a correct opinion upon the subject, that the system of congregating, under one roof, any considerable number of defectives, but more particularly deaf mutes and the blind, for the purpose of education, lodging, and general maintenance, is, through their partial separation from the world and its ordinary affairs, and constant association with each other during their residence in the institution, productive of very great evils and disadvantages, both in their educational and moral training, and has a tendency to foster a spirit of dependence upon others, which will unfit them for earning a living, or of being of assistance to themselves when they leave the institution.

To remedy this, it has been suggested that Institutes should be only used for education and instruction in some kind of employment, and that the pupils should be boarded and lodged in private families in the town where the Institute is located, so that they may not be cut off entirely from the social relations and duties of life.

While it cannot be denied that the disadvantages of the "congregated system" are very great, and too apparent to be overlooked, it is equally clear that the plan of boarding out the pupils would not only interfere very seriously with that proper care and supervis-

ion which it is essentially necessary that the Superintendent of such an institution should constantly have over the unfortunate youths committed to his care, but in many instances the plan would be utterly impracticable, owing to the many and complicated infirmities of this class.

With a view of remedying some of the defects arising out of the constant association of a class of people suffering from the same physical defects, and for the purpose of extending to the pupils of such an institution as many of the comforts and surroundings of a home as it is possible to give them, as well as to create within them a spirit of independence that will benefit their condition in the future, I would most respectfully recommend the following plan in the construction and establishment of the Ontario Institution for the Educatlon of the Blind, at Brantford :

1st. That a main structure of three stories and basement, with wings extending from the same, of two stories without basement, be erected for the purpose of affording space for all the educational depaatments of the Institution, such as elass rooms, associated recitation rooms, chapel, music hall, amusement room, library, reception room, offices, &c., together with sufficient space for the residence of the Superintendent and his family.

2nd. That a building be erected in rear of the main structure, in wbich shall be combined all the domestic services of the Institution: kitchen, laundry, bakery, &c., on the ground flat, with an associated dining hall for the boys and girls on the second floor.

3rd. Work-shops with barns, stables, &c.. in rear of the whole. The work-shops to be not over 200 feet from the main buildings ; the barns, stables and other out-buildings to be at least 500 feet from the same.

4th. In order to overco.ne the defects of the "congregated system" referred to in a former part of this report, I would recommend that 4 good-sized, ordinary dwelling houses, capable of accommodating from 20 to 25 pupils, in respect to single and associated bed rooms, sitting rooms, bathing room, and all the appliances of a well-appointed dwelling house, with space in the same for one or more of the teachers ; each house to be detached, and to have as much as possible all the surroundings of an ordinary dwelling, in which, if required and if it is found practicable, the domestic management of ordinary families shall be introduced with the exception of the dietary arrangement, which in special cases may also be carried on.

The position of these dwelling houses to be decided upon with a view to economical administration, and with easy access to all parts of the Institute proper, as well as to the domestic portion of the same. Two might be placed in a line with the main building, on each side of the same, with the other two farther back and in a line with the work-shops, but in such a position that the whole may be seen from the front, as per sketch plan herewith attached.

In the manner indicated, I feel convinced that many of the evils complained of as existing in similar Institutions in the United States and Great Britain will be partially overcome, for it cannot be expected that these unfortunate people can be placed in a position of entire independence, although a great deal may be done to assist in this desirable end.

The cost of construction of such buildings would, I think, be considerably reduced as compared with the present style of structures ; at any rate no increase would take place by carrying out the proposed plan ; and the capacity of the entire Institution could at any time be increased if it was found necessary, simply by the erection of more dwelling houses.

From the reports of Superintendents, Trustees, &c., as well as from the location of such Institutions in the United States, it does not appear to have been considered all important to have a large quantity of land attached to Institutions of this character, and although the area of land surrounding those lately erected, has been considerably increased, it is very clear that it cannot be utilized for the employment of the inmates, and that other means must be adopted to afford industrial employment ; still I am strongly of opinion that it is very desirable to have a sufficient quantity of land, in addition to what is required for the Institution proper, out-buildings, work-shops, &c., &c., to have pleasant and agreeable surroundings and variety in the ornamentation of the grounds, as well as

space for a large garden, ororch ard, and, if possible, pasturage for cows and other stock belonging to the Institution.

While it is very desirable that all these advantages should be secured, through the acquirement of sufficient land, it is of paramount importance that its location, in respect to proper elevation for drainage, an unlimited and cheap supply of water, convenience to the town, &c., should not be overlooked. I would therefore respectfully recommend that tenders be solicited for the sale of from ten to twenty-five acres of land within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the corporation limits of the Town of Brantford, as more particularly set forth in the copy of advertisement herewith attached, all of which is respectfully submitted.

The property known as the Digby Farm, Brantford, joining the western limit of the town, was purchased by Government, for a site for the Institution, it consists of 65¼ acres of sandy loam, with gravel underlying it, for which $125 per acre was paid.

The elevated plateau on which the buildings are being erected overlooks the valley of the Grand River, with a fine view of the Town of Brantford, and all the prominent points in a wide circumference. It affords a cheap and thorough means of drainage, with an abundant supply of water, in a never-failing spring about 400 yards from the building.

The foundations of the building are now laid, and the building will be proceeded with in the spring.

From the returns received from 113 municipalities, I am inclined to believe that the number of Blind in the Province has been altogether overstated, although the municipalities heard from may not be a correct index of the number of Blind in those, whose Councils have neglected to return answers to queries.

Total number of Blind of all ages in the 113 municipalities from whom returns have been received	59
Number under 21 years of age	15

This would indicate that there are about 265 Blind in Ontario, only about 60 of whom are of school age.

RETURN of particulars required from all Hospitals in the Province of Ontario, in receipt of Government aid, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	PATIENTS.										CLASSIFICATION.			NATIONALITIES.						Prescriptions and Medicines given to out-door patients.
			No. of patients remaining in Hospital, 1st Oct., 1869.	Admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1870.	Males.	Females.	Total No. of patients under treatment during year.	Discharged.	Deaths.	Patients remaining in the Hospital, 30th Sept., 1870.	Average stay in Hospital, per patient.	Collective stay of patients in Hospitals.	Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Other religions or not known.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Canada.	United States.	Other Countries.	
											Days.	Days.										
1...	General Hospital	Toronto	63	571	429	205	634	486	63	85	33⅓	21348	447	171	16	198	219	48	137	13	19	1489
2...	General Hospital	Kingston	29	475	316	188	504	445	26	33	29 2/5	14743	385	117	2	117	194	32	144	7	10	250
3...	Hotel-Dieu Hospital	Do	8	174	103	79	182	168	8	6	17	3263	7	175	.....	11	87	.....	69	15	.....	45
4...	General Hospital	London	23	128	81	70	151	123	9	19	24	3624	110	41	.....	35	65	18	31	1	1	873
5...	City Hospital	Hamilton	38	462	305	195	500	409	37	54	42	20301	307	163	30	143	154	38	130	26	9	881
6...	Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	10	126	93	43	136	104	18	14	32¼	4388	133	3	.....	42	35	17	33	1	8	Not given.
7...	Roman Catholic Hospital	Do	14	232	115	131	246	207	19	20	22 48/246	5460	6	240	.....	5	68	.....	162	4	7	254
8...	General Hospital	St. Catharines.	5	108	78	35	113	100	3	10	24½	2648	75	38	.....	6	4	2	92	6	3	Not given.
			190	2276	1520	946	2466	2042	183	241	.....	.....	1470	948	48	557	826	155	798	73	57	.....

RETURN of Receipts and Expenditures required from all Hospitals in the Province of Ontario, in receipt of Government Aid, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

	NAME OF HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.							EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.				REMARKS.
			Balance on hand 1st October, 1869.	Amount received from Government.	Received from Municipalities.	Received from paying patients.	Income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.	Total receipts for the year, including balance on hand.	Salaries and wages of officials and attendants.	Stores, supplies, medicine and medical comfort and general maintenance.	Balance on hand.	Total.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1...	General Hospital	Toronto	2130 84	11200 00	2895 29	200 00	5104 14	1358 34	22888 61	3044 54	16959 12	2884 95	22888 61	
2...	General Hospital	Kingston	1641 14	4800 00	.....	560 25	.....	340 28	7341 67	968 90	4444 36	1928 41	7341 67	
3...	Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	Do	.....	800 00	.....	327 35	.....	553 25	1680 60	80 00	1450 75	149 85	1680 60	N.B.—This Institution is indebted to the amount of $824.26.
4...	General Hospital	London	.....	2400 00	996 06	52 50	.....	. ....	3448 56	1020 00	2428 56	.....	3448 56	
5...	City Hospital.....	Hamilton	.....	4800 00	160 52	211 38	.....	1020 31	6192 21	1447 00	4745 21	.....	6192 21	
6...	Roman Catholic Hospital	Ottawa.....	2 18	1200 00	.....	946 82	.....	338 97	2487 97	40 20	2443 21	4 56	2487 97	
7...	Protestant Hospital.....	Do	654 38	1200 00	.....	294 42	210 00	1405 11	3763 91	472 00	1839 47	1452 44	3763 91	
8...	General Hospital	St. Catherines	688 00	1500 00	200 00	59 95	.....	949 23	3397 18	264 00	3133 18	.....	3397 18	Balance due Treasurer, $175.04. $1600 spent on house and grounds.
			5116 54	27900 00	4251 87	2652 67	5314 14	5965 49	51200 71	7736 64	37443 86	6420 21	51200 71	

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly, from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government Aid, in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PLACE.	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES DURING 1869-70.					
			Males.	Females.	Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Of any other religion, or not known.	Total number of patients and inmates during year.
1...	Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	Toronto	60	35	95	.....	.....	95
2...	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	185	149	5	329	.....	334
3...	Burnside Lying-in Hospital	Do	.....	128	40	34	54	128
4...	Magdalen Asylum	Do	.....	67	41	26	.....	67
5...	House of Providence	Do	42	146	3	185	.....	188
6...	Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do	25	75	77	15	8	100
7...	Boys' Home	Do	82	.....	72	.....	10	82
8...	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Do	122	126	123	122	3	248
9...	Orphans' Home	Kingston	31	22	45	5	3	53
10...	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	61	68	.....	129	.....	129
11...	Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society	Do	43	10	53	.....	.....	53
12...	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	34	55	.....	89	.....	89
13...	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do	21	31	48	4	.....	52
14...	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do	38	69	.....	107	.....	107
			744	981	602	1045	78	1725

POOR HOUSES.

1...	House of Industry, In-door Patients	Toronto	154	93	164	74	9	247
2...	House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick	Kingston	80	60	75	61	4	140
			235	153	239	135	13	387

RETURN of Particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government Aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1870.

			RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.						EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.			
	NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	Balance from 1869.	From Government.	From Municipalities.	From payments by inmates or other earnings.	From private and general sources.	Total.	Expended.	Balance on hand.	Total.	REMARKS.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
1...	Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	Toronto	1211 20	640 00	525 00	145 00	3168 80	5690 00	4816 57	873 43	5690 00	
2...	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	13 54	640 00	300 00	630 00	4399 90	5983 44	5964 34	19 10	5983 44	
3...	Burnside Lying-in Hospital	Do	.....	480 00	350 00	178 01	362 08	1370 09	1204 86	165 23	1370 09	
4...	Magdalen Asylum	Do	1538 53	480 00	900 00	790 04	906 85	4615 42	1736 68	2878 74	4615 42	Of the balance on hand, $2500 is reserved for Building Fund.
5...	House of Providence	Do	21 50	320 00	200 00	383 80	3047 10	3972 40	3960 90	11 50	3972 40	
6...	Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do	50 98	320 00	350 00	564 75	2092 01	3377 74	3041 99	335 75	3377 74	
7...	Boys' Home	Do	174 00	320 00	350 00	92 00	1466 00	2402 00	2207 00	195 00	2402 00	
8...	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Do	.....	750 00	128 48	223 99	366 04	1468 51	1389 47	79 04	1468 51	
9...	Orphans' Home	Kingston	471 49	640 00	.....	248 50	1003 00	2362 99	2039 15	323 84	2362 99	
10...	Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	574 82	640 00	200 00	86 00	3999 00	5499 82	4960 82	539 00	5499 82	
11...	Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society	Do	58 61	640 00	870 50	25 00	1849 54	3443 65	2896 86	546 79	3443 65	
12...	St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	134 84	480 00	25 00	151 00	1177 60	1968 44	1738 14	230 30	1968 44	
13...	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do	323 35	480 00	50 00	40 29	1759 33	2652 97	2176 73	476 24	2652 97	
14...	St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do	1 93	480 00	.....	285 21	1170 30	1937 44	1932 94	4 50	1937 44	
			4574 79	7310 00	4248 98	3843 59	26767 55	46744 91	40066 45	6678 46	46744 91	
1...	House of Industry	Toronto	1161 42	2900 00	3000 00	109 00	2190 61	9361 03	8192 24	1168 79	9361 03	
2...	House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick	Kingston	.....	2400 00	.....	90 60	136 00	2626 60	2626 60	.....	2626 60	Indebted to Treasurer, $13.03.
			1161 42	5300 00	3000 00	199 60	2326 61	11987 63	10818 84	1168 79	11987 63	

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

Hamilton City Hospital.

This Hospital is situated on the corner of John and Guise streets, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. The side is elevated and commands a fine view of Burlington Bay, and at the same time affords a thorough means of drainage and sewerage with abundance of pure fresh air.

The building which is a large substantial brick structure was purchased by the city in 1852, for $5,000, since which time, repairs and additions to the extent of $5,248 have been made, making the total cost of building and land $10,248. In addition to the main building there is a one story frame building about 50 feet from the Hospital, which is used for convalescent patients, and when required for small pox and contagious diseases.

There are 12 wards in the Hospital, and the cubic space will admit of making up 41 beds in the house and 20 in the outside building, or 61 beds altogether.

The Institution is under the management of a committee appointed annually by the City Council, and composed of a Member of the Council from each ward of the city, who have the privilege of awarding admission to patients subject to the examination of the resident physician. The medical management is confided to a board of six medical gentlemen chosen from the medical profession of the city, and a resident physician appointed by the City Council, whose duty it is to visit the wards night and morning, and see that attendant physicians' prescriptions and directions are carried out, has charge of the surgery, medicines, &c., keeps the Hospital Register, and reports monthly to the managing committee. In addition to these duties, the resident physician has charge of and prescribes for the out-door patients and the poor of the city. Medical students are allowed to walk the Hospital with the medical officers and observe the treatment, but no lectures are given to them.

Inspection of the Hospital.

I inspected this Hospital on the 25th October, on which occasion there were 55 patients under treatment, 34 males and 21 females.—Six of this number were old infirm people, who although ailing would be as well cared for in a poor house. There were eight cases of typhoid fever. I spoke to every patient in the house. They all expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with their treatment, both medical and domestic, and they were in the enjoyment of as many comforts as could be extended to them. I called the attention of the resident physician to the case of a female who give indication of insanity and recommended her removal to an asylum.

I visited every ward in the Hospital, as well as the domestic portions of the house. Every department was in the most thorough order, and the heating and ventilation very satisfactory, except in one ward which was overcrowded and somewhat close. The bedding was exceedingly clean, neat and comfortable, and sufficient for the wants of the Hospital. Straw beds are principally used, but hair and batting are provided for cases that require them. I called the attention of the Hospital Committee to the limited store room and cellarage accommodation, and the want of bed rooms for the female attendants, the laundry having now to be used for the latter purpose.

I strongly recommended the introduction of dry earth moveable closets into some of

the wards, believing that they have only to be fairly tested in order that they may be brought into general use, not only as a means of removing the difficulties that must always attend water sewerage, but for the purpose of having a pure atmosphere.

Arrangements were being made at the time of my visit to introduce water from the City Water Works. The dietaries are very liberal, and the food was neatly served on the day of my visit. No complaints were made by patients in reference to this. The Hospital stores and supplies are furnished by contract under the directions of the managing committee.

The House of Refuge for the indigent sick of the city, is also under the management of the Hospital Committee, but its operations and accounts are not included in those of the Hospital. The staff of the Institution is composed of the following officers, attendants and servants, with the salaries allowed to the same, all of whom are boarded and lodged in the Hospital:—

Resident Physician	$500	per year.
Steward } Man and Wife.	250	"
Matron }	100	"
Porter	120	"
3 Female Nurses	$96, $84 and 72	"
Cook	84	"
Laundress	84	"
Housemaid	72	"

The total receipts of the Hospital for the year ending 1st October, were $6,192.21—of which $4,800 was contributed by Government, $1,180.83 by Municipalities, and $211.38 by paying patients.

There were 476 patients under treatment during the year, of whom

317 were from the City of Hamilton.
41 from the County of Wentworth.
29 from other Counties in Ontario.
89 emigrants and foreigners.

476

In addition to the number above stated, about 500 indigent persons received medicine and medical attendance during the year.

Kingston General Hospital.

This Hospital was erected in 1832, upon a site of 5 acres in the west of the city, overlooking the Bay of Quinte. The building and site are both well suited for Hospital purposes. A wing was added to the Hospital in 1864, at the expense of an old citizen of Kingston. It is known as the Watkins' wing, in honour of the donor.

The management is vested in a Board of Governors chosen from among the subscribers to the Hospital funds. The medical management is in charge of four gentlemen from the profession in Kingston, who take the duties in rotation three months each. The most advanced student in Queen's College is annually appointed resident physician. Medical lectures are delivered in the Hospital to the students of that College.

The Government grant of $4,800, is the principal income this Hospital depends upon.

In addition to this, $560 25 was received last year from paying patients; $218 25 from private subscription, and $122 03 from other sources. The Corporation of the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac, make no appropriations to the funds of this Hospital.

I inspected this Institution on the 27th of October, there being on that day 55 inmates in the Hospital. Five were old and infirm persons. Every part of the building was in the best possible order. Some of the wards and rooms were rather bare of furni-

ture. The building was clean, neat and sufficient. During the year ending 1st October 504 patients were in residence; 224 were received from the City of Kingston; 59 from the County of Frontenac; 182 from other Counties, and 39 emigrants and foreigners.

The staff of the Hospital consists of—

House Surgeon—Board and Lodging—no Salary.				
Steward—$300 per year and		"		
Accountant—$40 per year without Lodging.				
1 Female nurse.....	$84	per year,	with Board	and Lodging.
2 " " at $72	144	"	"	"
Cook.....	72	"	"	"
Laundry Maid.....	72	"	"	"
House Maid.....	60	"	"	"
Yard Man.....	120	"	"	"
Messenger.....	36	"	"	"
Other help.....	124	"	"	"
Total.....	$1052			

Toronto General Hospital.

This Hospital was established over 50 years ago, and was endowed in 1819, with 386 acres of land in the east end of the city, the site of the old Hospital, containing six acres, and six acres of land west of Church on Adelaide street, with other valuable lots. The present building was completed and occupied in 1853, and has cost, including alterations and additions to the original structure, $95,500. A debenture debt of $56,000, still stands against the Hospital property, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The income received from property belonging to the Hospital last year, amounted to $5,104.

The income derived from this source, is all that is left of the magnificent endowment of 1819. The total income for the year ending 1st October, was as follows:—

From Government.....	$11,200 00
" Municipalities.....	2,895 29
" Paying Patients.....	200 00
" Income from Property.....	5,104 14
" Debentures Redeemed	600 00
" Account sale of Land.....	116 34
" Stndents' Admission Fees.....	642 00
Total receipts	$20,757 77

The cubic space of the Hospital, will admit of 260 beds being made, although at the present time, only 110 are furnished.

The affairs of the Institution are managed by a Board of five Trustees; three appointed by Government, one by the City Council, and another by the Board of Trade. This Board appoints all the officers and employees of the Hospital—viz: Eight gentlemen from the Medical profession, to take charge of and conduct the medical service; a secretary to keep the books, collect rents, conduct the correspondence, &c.; a medical practitioner to act as resident physician, medical superintendent and general manager of the Hospital; a lady superintendant who has charge of the domestic economy, together with the staff of nurses, attendants and servants required, all of whom with the exception of the medical officers and secretary, are boarded and lodged in the house, and have the following salaries and wages allowed to them:—

Secretary	$800	per year.			
Resident Physician	600	"	Board	and	Lodging.
Lady Superintendant	200	"	"	"	"
Dispensary	120	"	"	"	"
Orderly	144	"	"	"	"
Yardman	120	"	"	"	"
3 Female day nurses, at $96	288	"	"	"	"
3 Night " at $96	288	"	"	"	"
1 Laundress and Assist., at $108 & $96	204	"	"	"	"
House maid	96		"	"	"
Cook	108		"	"	"
Total	$2968	per annum.			

Mode of Admission.

The medical officers weekly, in rotation, award admission to the Hospital, the Trustees having the right, from time to time, to limit the number of *free beds* that shall be placed at their disposal, as well as the terms upon which paying patients shall be admitted. At present only 50 beds are free, and if a poor patient applies for admission, when this number is exhausted, he must first enter as a paying patient, until a vacancy is created by death or discharge, or be refused admission. The present charge for paying patients, is fixed at 40 cents per day.

I visited the Hospital on the 8th of December, on which day there were 94 patients in residence—61 men and 33 women. Only three of the eight medical officers visited the Hospital that day. Every ward in the house was inspected, as well as the domestic departments of the Hospital. Although perfect cleanliness and order cannot be looked for or expected in an Institution of this kind; still I think a good deal more might be done to improve matters in this respect, particularly on the male side of the house. The bedding in the male wing ward, was far from clean, although the supply was sufficient.

The revising of the dietary lists, does not apparently receive sufficient attention. The allowance in many instances, on the day of my visit, was in excess of what was used. The practice of serving the whole bread rations for the day at one time, is also objectionable; some patients leave it until it becomes dry and unpalatable. From the accounts rendered to me, it appears that the cost of food, medicines and medical comforts, is very much greater than the same service costs in the Hospitals at Hamilton and Kingston, although the dietaries in the last named Hospitals, are quite as liberal and better served than in Toronto. The annexed statement exhibits the cost of each Hospital in respect to this service.

STATEMENT shewing the actual cost per day per patient of stores, supplies, medicine and medical comforts for the year ending 30th September, 1870, in the City Hospitals of Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

	Patients under Treatment.	Collective stay in Hospital.	Butchers Meat.	Butter.	Beer, Wine and Spirits.	Flour and Bread.	Medicine and Medical Comforts.	Groceries and Supplies.	Milk.	Potatoes and other Vegetables.	Water Supply.	Total.	Cost per Day per Patient.
		Days.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	634	21,348	1,319 80	281 03	776 53	763 69	500 68	1,261 90	932 20	111 68	300 00	6,247 51	29¼
General Hospital, Kingston....	504	14,743	689 97	329 58	135 01	499 73	236 53	593 73	.....	108 49	125 59	2,718 63	18½
General Hospital, Hamilton....	476	20,301	597 96	167 89	125 20	625 42	361 35	607 64	.....	124 02	.....	2,609 48	12¾

72

From this tabular statement, it would appear that food, medicines, and medical comforts, in the Toronto Hospital, costs more than twice as much per day for each patient as in Hamilton, and sixty per cent. more than in the Kingston Hospital.

The total number of Patients under treatment in the Toronto Hospital during the year was as follows :—

From the City of Toronto	203
From the County of York	119
From other Counties of the Province	121
Foreigners and Immigrants	191
	634

London City Hospital.

The London City Hospital was established during the cholera epidemic in 1854, first in a frame house 3 miles from the city, then in 1857, it was removed to York Street, but as the site and accommodation was very bad, the City Council made application for the Military Hospital in the Barracks, in 1859, and that building was placed at their disposal, but on its occupation by the Military, in 1861, it had to be given up, and a house taken in York Street, where it continued until 1869, when possession was again taken of the Military Hospital on the withdrawal of the troops from London, in which building it now is.

The building is an ordinary log house, quite unfitted for the purposes of a Hospital, either in respect to internal arrangement or sanitary appliances, and is altogether in a very dilapidated condition. The site upon which it stands, is very convenient, and a good one for a Hospital, although perhaps a little too near to other houses. Another site containing 4½ acres was purchased by the city in the south part of the city, overlooking the Thames. On this property a frame building has been erected for small-pox wards. As the position is admirably suited for a Hospital, I would strongly recommend that a proper building be erected upon it for the General Hospital. A sum of money amounting to about $12,000, the residue left after winding up the affairs of a Savings Bank which formerly conducted business in London, is now in the hands of Trustees and as by Act of Parliament it is to be devoted to some charitable purpose, it is to be hoped that the city and county authorities will combine together and use this fund for Hospital purposes. Certainly no better use could be made of the money, or a more commendable charity devised.

The management of the London Hospital is vested in a committee appointed by the City Council, and a visiting physician and surgeon, the latter position having been filled by Dr. Moore for the past twelve years.

Inspection minutes.

I visited this Hospital on the 26th September, on which occasion there were 16 patients under treatment, all of whom were satisfied with their treatment and care.

The several departments of the Hospital were thoroughly clean and neat and comfortable. I examined the several dietary lists, the Hospital Register, and other books showing the operations of the Hospital, all of which were satisfactory. The officers of the Hospital are—

An attending physician	$500,

out of which sum he has to purchase medicines both for the Hospital and out-door indigent patients.

Steward and matron	$400 per year.
Cook	60 " "
Housemaid and laundress	50 " "

The last four are boarded and lodged in the Hospital.

One hundred and fifty-one patients were awarded beds during the year ending 1st October. The expenditure for that period amounted to $3,448.56, of which amount the Government contributed $2,400.

In addition to 151 patients placed under treatment in the house, a large number of out-door poor received medicine and treatment.

County of Carlton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.

This Hospital was established in 1850. The building is a substantial stone structure, very well arranged for a classification of patients, but entirely too limited in space. There is room for about 20 beds in the house, in addition to which there is a detached frame building in the rear for small pox and contagious diseases, in which about 10 beds can be made.

I visited the Hospital on the 30th October, there being on that day 16 inmates, namely, 6 males, and 10 females. Three of the number were small pox patients, who occupied two wards of the Hospital. I brought under the notice of the Committee the risk and danger of treating this disease in the Hospital proper, and recommended that in future this class of patients be placed in the detached wards provided for that purpose. There were also three cases of typhoid fever under treatment. I conversed with all the patients, who expressed satisfaction with their treatment, both domestic and medical. Four of the beds were occupied by old infirm people.

The affairs of the Hospital are managed by a Board of Directors, appointed by the subscribers to the funds of the Hospital. The payment of $4 entitles the subscriber to a vote. There is no resident physician or house surgeon for the Hospital. The medical treatment of the patients is entrusted to the profession in Ottawa. The Directors appoint a medical gentleman every month to visit and prescribe. The domestic management is conducted by a Steward and Matron, who are the only salaried officers of the Hospital. For their services they receive $400 a year, and an allowance of $72 for a housemaid.

I called the attention of the Directors, in my inspection minutes, to the objectionable system that obtains in this Hospital, of allowing the Steward a certain amount for the dieting of each patient, although no complaints were made by the inmates respecting the dietary furnished in this manner, and I have no reason to believe that it is not honestly performed, still the system is so objectionable and open to abuse that I recommended the Directors to purchase the supplies in the usual way.

There were 136 patients under treatment in this Hospital during the year; 62 of whom were received from the City of Ottawa, 41 from the County of Carlton, 19 from other counties in the Province, and 14 emigrants.

Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa,

This Hospital was visited on the 1st November, on which occasion there were 22 patients in residence—15 women, and 7 men. Five of this number were old infirm persons.

The domestic affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Sisters of Charity, and the medical by a visiting and consulting physician, who give their services to the Hospital gratuitously. No salaries or wages are paid, except to one maid-servant. The Sisters of Charity receive nothing for their services but lodging and maintenance during sickness and old age.

The building at present used for the Hospital is a frame structure, having two large associated wards and four single rooms, in which 40 beds can be made, although that number somewhat overcrowds the space. Every part of the Hospital on the day of my visit was scrupulously clean and neat. The building was comfortable, and the whole surroundings of the Hospital cheerful and home-like.

There were 232 patients admitted during the year, with an average stay in the Hospital of 22⅓ days. The total expenditure for the year being $2,661.61—$1,200 of which was contributed by Government. In addition to the number received into the Hospital, 254 poor persons received medicine and treatment during the year.

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.

This Hospital is under the management of 11 choir sisters, and 6 lay sisters of the Community of the Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph, The attending physician gives his medical services to the Hospital gratuitously. In the same building and under the same management is an Orphan Asylum in which there were 20 orphans. There were 7 patients in the Hospital on the day of my visit, 2 being aged and infirm persons.

The two wards have beds for 20 patients. During the year ending 1st October there were 182 patients admitted into the Hospital, nearly all from the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac. The total expenditure of the year amounted to $1,530.75, $800 of this amount was received from Government. There are debts to the amount of $824.26 standing against the Hospital.

There is great necessity for some additions and alterations to the building in order to render it more suited for Hospital purposes. The bathing and water closet arrangements are deficient, and a dead house and operating-room much required.

General and Marine Hospital, St. Catherines.

This Hospital was established in 1865 by the voluntary contributions of charitable persons in St. Catherines. After being maintained in that way for two years, the County and Town Councils voted an annual grant of $100 a year each. The expenditures for 1865 amount to $1,917.46. A large portion of this amount having been received from a society known as "The Ladies Hospital Aid Society," which continues to provide funds for the Hospital purposes.

In 1866, fifty-one patients were admitted; in 1867, eighty five; in 1868, ninety-seven patients.

The Dominion Government granted $500 in 1869, in aid of the Marine Branch of the Hospital, and in the same year, the Legislature of Ontario granted $1,000 for general Hospital purposes.

On the occasion of my visit to the Hospital in 1869, I brought under the consideration of the Hospital Committee the desirability of securing a building better suited for Hospital purposes than the one then occupied, which was not only badly constructed, defective in internal arrangement, and too confined, but the site was very objectionable. These draw backs are now entirely overcome by the purchase of a very desirable property in all respects suited to the requirements of an institution of this kind. This property cost $3,200 in addition to which upwards of $1,000 has been spent in alterations and additions. I inspected the Hospital on the 25th October. There were on that day 4 men and 4 women under treatment. There are four wards in the building affording room for 24 beds. The large ward for males is a spacious airy room with high ceilings. Dry earth closets have been introduced into each wards, but as the fittings were not completed at my visit, I am unable to say how they answer. Furnaces were also being placed in the building for heating. The site of the building is all that could be desired, pleasant surroundings, thorough drainage, and an abundant supply of water. The size of the lot will admit of further additions to the Hospital if required.

The total number of patients under treatment for the year ending 1st October, were 113, seventy-eight males and thirty-five females, and the total expenditure for the year was $3,397.18, of which amount only $264 was for salaries and wages.

House of Industry, Toronto.

This Institution was established in 1837. The buildings occupied for the purposes of the charity were erected in 1848, at a cost of $7,460, including the cost of site, since which time alterations and additions have been made to the amount of $4,000.

The name of the Institution does not properly indicate the purposes of the establishment, as little, if any, industry, with the exception of ordinary domestic work, is carried on in the House; its real aim being the relief of the destitute poor of the city, as well as to provide for poor homeless wanderers, irrespective of creed or nationality, who have no claim upon other municipalities of the Province. The affairs of the House are conducted by 15 Trustees and a Board of Management, consisting of 25 persons, elected from the subscribers to the charity. The only salaried officers are :—

Superintendent and Matron—man and wife—$500 per annum, with board and lodging.

Medical Officer, $200 per annum, without board and lodging.

I inspected the Institution on the 9th December, on which occasion there were 70 inmates in the House—36 males and 34 females, 4 of the number being children. Some of the old people have been residents of the House for long periods, 1 for 20 years, 1 for 19 years, and 2 for 15 years, and many from 6 to 10 years. Five of the inmates were blind. I visited every part of the House, and found the dormitories, sitting-rooms and domestic portions of the establishment in the best possible order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness. The beds were clean and comfortable, and the house well heated. The

domestic affairs of the house are well and economically managed, and the inmates are in the enjoyment of as many comforts as can be extended to them. The total number of inmates received into the House during the year ending 1st October, were 247, of whom

129 were from the city of Toronto.
93 were from the county of York and other counties in the Province.
25 emigrants and foreigners.

During the months of January, February and March, 80 gallons of soup are daily distributed, and a free dinner given to any one applying.

In addition to the in-door operations of the House, a great deal has been done to assist the out-door poor. In this manner 513 families have been relieved, representing a population of 1,945, of this number,

1,018 belonged to Toronto.
824 wandering poor.
93 emigrants and foreigners.

Other information respecting the House and the expenditure for the poor will be found in the statistical tables.

House of Industry, Kingston.

This institution was visited on the 28th October, there being on that day 19 inmates in the house, 15 men and 4 women.

4	have been residents		15	years and upwards.	
2	do	do	7	do	do
5	do	do	5	do	do
1	do	do	4	do	do
7	do	do	under 1 year.		
19					

The houses occupied are frame buildings, one of them is in a very dilapidated state, and both not at all suited for the purposes for which they are used.

The diet was good and sufficient on the day of my visit, and very well served.

The total number received into the House during the year are 140, of whom—

90 were from the City of Kingston.
6 from the County of Frontenac.
26 from other Counties.
18 emigrants and foreigners.

140

The establishment is managed by 12 Directors, 8 elected from subscribers, and 4 appointed by the City Council. The domestic affairs are conducted by a Steward and Matron who receive $400 per annum with board, lodging, fire and light. With the exception of $226 received from subscribers and payments made by inmates, the institutions is entirely supported by the Government grant of $2,400. Althongh the House was established for the relief of destitute persons in the City of Kingston and the localities surrounding it, neither the City Corporation nor the County Council of Frontenac subscribe to its funds.

Information respecting the operations of other Charitable Institutions aided by Government grants will be found in the statistical tables attached to this report.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1st OCTOBER, 1870.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.

Sir,—In conformity with the requirements of the Statute thereto relating, I have now the honour of presenting to you the following Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, for the official year ending 30th September, 1870, being within three months and twenty-one days of the close of the thirtieth year of the institution since its first opening in the vacated old brick gaol, on Toronto street, in the centre of the city, on 21st January, 1841. On that day 17 lunatics were enrolled on the Admission Register; of these seventeen, three are still residents—two men in the Malden Asylum, and one woman here. Five died after various terms of residence, from 19 years down to three weeks; 8 were discharged, and 3 escaped.

The following figures represent the operations of this Asylum for the twelve months, between 1st October, 1869, and 1st October, 1870:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in 1st October, 1869,	231	278	509
Admitted since,	39	82	121
Total under treatment,	270	360	630
Discharged,	28	35	63
Eloped,	1	...	1
Died,	14	23	37
Total reduction,	43	58	101
Remaining in 1st October, 1870,	227	302	529

The admissions this year have been 121, against 77 last year.
The discharges have been 64, (including one elopement), against 52 last year.
The deaths have been 37, against 26 last year.
No transfers to the Orillia Branch have been made.

Admissions.

The disparity in the admissions of men (39), and women (82), has resulted from the opening, at the commencement of the year, of the new wing for females. It would have been much greater but for the removal into this wing of the female patients from the University Branch.

Nationalities.

The nationalities of the 121 admitted are as follows :

Born in England,	22
" Ireland,	30
" Scotland,	17
" Canada,	46
" United States,	4
" Other countries,	2
	121

There has, for some years past, been an observable steady increase in the number of native Canadians. The mere accident of locality of birth is, however, no reliable indication of national origin. Of the 46 native Canadians above given, a very considerable proportion would be found to be children of old country parents, some of whom have been only recent settlers.

The nationalities of the total 3,656 admitted since the first opening of the institution, have been as follows :

Born in England,	606
" Ireland,	1,387
" Scotland,	562
" Canada,	842
" United States,	137
" Other countries,	122
	3,656

Religious Distinctions.

Of 121 admitted in the year :

English Church,	25
Presbyterian,	35
Methodist,	27
Roman Catholic,	23
Baptist,	5
Second Advent, Plymouth Brethren, Independent, Congregational, Lutheran, Menonite ; each one	6
	121

Some difficulty is met with, in a few instances, in determining religious distinction in consequence of the certificates of lunacy omitting to give this fact, or in some cases giving the word "none," as answer to the question. This answer is given in relation to patients belonging to denominations which do not, (except in the decennial census), recognize any as members, unless those who are in what is called "church membership." In such instances I endeavour to discover the church habitually attended by the patients, or by their parents, and assign them accordingly. I do not believe that any patient ever admitted here, has been of "*no religion.*"

I need hardly repeat here my expression of belief, that a lunatic's nominal religion has very little to do with the *causing* of his insanity, though it may have much to do in determining the *form* of it.

The total admisssons from first opening of the Asylum, 21st January, 1841, to 1st October, 1870, have been 3,656, viz.:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married (or Widowed)	850	1149	1999
Single	1026	631	1657
Total	1876	1780	3656

DISPOSALS OF THE ABOVE 3656.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged	1041	918	1959
Eloped	33	9	42
Died	398	374	772
Assigned to Malden, 1861	108	91	199
Do. to Orillia, 1865, and transferred since	69	86	155
Remaining here, 1st October, 1870	227	302	529
Total	1876	1780	3656

The discharges, elopements and deaths at Malden and Orillia, from the above dates of assignment, have not been included in our statistics, but previously they were.

The total transfers to these two branches have been :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
To Malden (deducting, one eloped back)	118	95	213
To Orillia	72	90	162
Total	190	185	375

The difference (21) between the assigned number and the total transfers, was accounted for in our statistics prior to the dates of assignment; but much confusion having been found to arise from this mixing of records, it was deemed best to relinquish this system.

As correctly as I can state the numbers, there now remain of the transferred patients :—

At Malden	144
" Orillia	104
Total	244

On the total (375) transferred patients, a decrease of 127 has taken place, of which 69 has been at Malden , since the opening of that branch in 1859, and 58 at Orillia, since the opening in 1861. As the patients sent to these branches were nearly all chronic incurables, this decrease has been effected mainly by deaths, viz.:—

At Malden, by deaths	61
" " otherwise	8
	69
At Orillia, by deaths	45
" " otherwise	13
	58

The total decrease by deaths has been 106, or an aggregate mortality of 28⅓ per cent. in (say) 10 years. These figures are certainly creditable to the two branch Asylums, and prove that there has been no waste of life, from want of medical skill, or of general attention to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

In my annual report for 1865, as well as in several quarterly reports to the Board of Inspectors, I drew attention to the unequal distribution, or availment, of the benefits of this institution ; among the various sections of the general population, showing that those nearest to the asylum, or having greatest facility of transmission of patients, had an undue proportion. No doubt, too, the expense of sending patients from some of the distant and less affluent counties, contributes materially to this disproportion.

The following table showing the population, in 1861, of the several counties and cities, their distance from Toronto, and the number of Lunatics sent in by each, from 1st July, 1853, to 1st October, 1870, will best illustrate the subject under consideration.

WESTERN SECTION.

Counties and Cities.	Population in 1861.	Distance in miles.	Number of lunatics sent in.
Brant	30,338	65	49
Bruce	27,449	120	11
*Elgin	32,050	150	39
*Essex	25,211	250	16
Grey	37,750	150	39
Haldimand	23,708	140	30
Halton	44,970	40	59
Huron	51,954	140	68
*Kent	31,183	190	26
*Lambton	24,916	170	26
Lincoln	27,625	60	59
*Middlesex	48,736	120	40
*Norfolk	28,590	110	20
*Oxford	46,226	88	24
Peel	27,240	25	67
Perth	38,083	88	58
Simcoe	44,720	63	65
Waterloo	38,750	62	41
Wellington	49,200	48	112
Welland	24,988	100	46
Wentworth	31,822	40	71
York	59,674	say 20	136
Algoma	4,916	250	2
Toronto City	44,821	nil.	360
Hamilton	19,096	39	117
*London	11,555	120	25
			1,606

EASTERN SECTION.

Counties and Cities.	Population in 1861.	Distance in miles.	Number of lunatics sent in.
Carlton	29,620	275	31
Dundas	18,777	240	11
Durham	39,115	60	81
Frontenac	27,347	160	20
Glengarry	21,187	265	22
Grenville	24,191	220	16
Hastings	44,970	112	45
Lanark	31,639	250	28
Lennox and Addington	28,002	160	18
Leeds	35,700	207	30
Northumberland	40,592	70	86
Ontario	41,604	26	67
Peterboro'	24,651	90	46
Prescott	15,499	325	14
Prince Edward	20,869	115	26
Renfrew	20,325	300	9
Russell	6,824	290	2
Stormont	18,129	265	31
Victoria	23,039	106	12
Kingston City	13,743	160	45
Ottawa City	14,669	275	27
*Province of Quebec			1
Total Eastern			668
Total Western			1,606
Total admissions in the last 17¼ years			2,274

* The counties of Elgin, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, (including London City,) Norfolk and Oxford, were, in 1861, assigned to the Malden Asylum; but recently permission to admit paying patients from these counties has been given, and several Warrant patients have been sent in.

* Patients from Quebec and the other Provinces of the Dominion, are now admissible in the superior wards of the new wings, at a higher weekly rate than those belonging to Ontario.

From the precedings tables it will be seen that the city of Toronto and a few of the counties lying nearest, or having superior railway facilities, as York, Halton, Peel, Simcoe, Wentworth, Ontario, Durham, Wellington, Perth, and the city of Hamilton, have availed of asylum benefits beyond the extent to which their respective populations would entitle them. These two cities and nine counties had, in 1861, an aggregate population of 440,345, or a little under one third of the entire population of Ontario, but they have sent in over one half the lunatics admitted here in the last 17¼ years.

It would be quite erroneous to conclude that these counties and cities have had all the beds asked for by them.—Your knowledge of the extent to which the Rockwood Asylum has been peopled by lunatics from the Toronto gaol, must enable you to know that refusals of admission here, from want of vacant beds, have been made without any local partiality. So long as I am unable to admit *instantly*, every insane person on whose behalf application is made, be the same lunatic, or idiot, or harmless pauper imbecile, so long must cause for grumbling and dissatisfaction be given. A gentleman of high position, of the city of Ottawa, as recently complained that this asylum is as useless to his fellow citizens as that of *Beauport*, at Quebec.—For expression of this opinion he avails of the occasion of presenting a returned "*circular*," in the case of a girl of twelve years old, an idiot from birth, speechless and epileptic.—Under By-Laws of this asylum, idiots are inadmissible ; and according to the Asylum Statute, no person can be admitted unless certified by three physicians and the Reeve or Mayor, to be a lunatic. No physician in Ontario, knowing anything of the subject of insanity, would certify an idiot to be a lunatic.

To what extent the Beauport Asylum has been availed of by the people of Ottawa, I know not ; but I do know that applications presented to me on behalf of the insane of Ottawa, have had fair and full consideration. In the last four years and nine months, 30 applications for admission of residents of Ottawa, have reached me. To 16 of these cases award of admission was made, but only eleven were sent in ; five declined the offer.

In 8 cases no return of the circular of enquiry sent by me was made.—These applications were, for reasons given, or withheld, abandoned. I believe however, the patients were in gaol, and under general instructions from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, to the Sheriffs, such cases do not come within my official disposal, but must be committed under warrant of the Lieut. Governor to such place as he may direct. Of the six remaining cases of Ottawa applications, two were admitted on renewal of application ; one of which had resulted in recovery at home, but next year the insanity returned. This person is again at home, having been discharged fully recovered. The second was a gaol case, and was therefore declined ; but having been set at large, and a new application made, the patient was admitted here. The remaining four cases, out of the 30 applications, were passed over, for reasons which I can state to you whenever you call for them. One of them has been the idiot girl already mentioned.

Considering that to 244 applications in the last 12 months, I have been unable to award more than 121 vacancies, I think it can hardly be alleged that Ottawa has had an undue share of refusals.

Discharges.

The discharges this year have been equal to 53 per cent. on the admissions of the same year. Last year they were equal to 67 per cent.

I have frequently pointed out the fallacy of this mode of calculation as exhibiting the comparative efficiency of different years. The excess of admissions in this year, over those of last year, will tell in next year's discharges, though not so palpably as it might do, were not our admissions in the coming year to be much augmented by the opening of the new male wing, which has only been recently effected.

No reliable conclusion can ever be drawn, as to the success of asylum treatment in any institution, without a careful and rational valuation of the facts represented by its statistics. A bad workman may spoil good materials, but a good one can hardly make a good article out of bad materials—shoddy will come out but shoddy, in spite of the best skill of the weaver. An expert watchmaker may clean a bad watch, and help it along a little longer, but he is not expected to transform it into a good timekeeper. Just so is it with the human mind. We cannot make it over again, and turn it out better than God has made it.

The question is often put to us, on discharge of patients, will he or she be liable to become insane again? It is about as pertinent as to enquire of the watchmaker, whether the poor thing just repaired or cleaned by him, will ever again go out of order; or of the surgeon who has reduced a dislocation, whether the same accident may again occur to his patient. Let the watch be flung against the wall, or fall on the floor, or get choked with dust, and it will certainly require another overhauling; or let the man, relieved by the reduction of his dislocated shoulder, begin to use it too soon, or get drunk, and have another tumble in the ditch, and he will be very lucky, if he has not to go back to his surgeon. And the man who became insane from abuse of stimulants or narcotics, or from religious effervescence, if he again indulges in these provocatives, does he not again run much risk? A popular error in relation to asylum curative efficiency, based perhaps to no inconsiderable extent, on the exaggerative statements of writers on the subject: but which every candid medical superintendent will feel it to be his duty to dispel, is, that instant admission of *all* lunatics would secure the recovery of the vast majority of them; some assert as many as 90 or 95 per cent. This is sheer nonsense. How many cases of general paresis, even if admitted in the first month, would be cured? and these cases constitute no trivial proportion of our total residents in this country, whilst in Europe they are perhaps threefold more numerous.

How many cases of epileptic insanity do we cure? Even though the victims were to come under our care before supervention of insanity, dare we promise success in averting this result? and when it has ensued, what is our prognosis? In cases of deep hereditary taint, combined, as so many of these are, with tuberculous diathesis, placed in medical relation with them at what period soever we may be, what is our usual expectation? Again, in those cases, (and their name is legion), resulting finally from long persistence in the evil habit of self-abuse, do we not shudder under the conviction of our powerlessness? There may have been, perhaps there was, a time in the history of these unhappy beings, when appeal to their *unextinguished* moral sense, and strong admonition as to the destructive consequences of their vicious indulgence, would have roused them to that exercise of self-control, in which alone their escape from ruin was to be found; but entering asylums, as most of these creatures do, only after physical and moral degradation has culminated in the overthrow of reason, and has left to them, we need not merely say the incapacity of self-command, (as who familiar with these wrecks does not multitudinously know?) but, in its stead, only the compunctuous realization of devastated manhood, perpetually evoked by their inability to reproduce the sensual gratifications which have ended in their self-extinction. Who, familiar with such cases, will assert that 90 per cent. or even 10 per cent of them will end in recovery of reason?

The catalogue of unpromising cases might be but too largely augmented. I have instanced a few of its constituents, with the hope that rural and even city practitioners of medicine may less embarrass us with courteous prognoses. It is by no means gratifying to our professional vanity, to learn from the friends of patients that the doctors have assured them of speedy restoration of reason under our treatment, when, from perhaps the first glance, we see the strongest indications of incurability, or, as it may be, and too often has been, of an early fatal termination. If, instead of assuming this sponsorship, medical gentlemen would favour us with a clear description of the existing pathological condition of the brain and spinal cord, the lungs, stomach and bowels, liver, kidneys, and the reproductive organs, we should not fail to appreciate their valuable instruction; but merely to be flattered with the assurance of their belief in our power to work miracles, is a compliment more mortifying than soothing.

Among the discharged patients of the year were two females who were pretty well known to you. Their long residence might have debarred expectation of their ever leaving us in a state of mental competency. One had been in nine years, seven months, and twenty-one days, the other twelve years, four months, and fourteen days. These cases teach us that we should never relax in our efforts to relume the lamp of reason, though, alas! they are most rare exceptions.

Two other long residents were taken home by their friends; one after nine years residence, but only to die in the bosom of his own family. He was once a furious and very vociferous religious maniac. He left us a quiet, mild and grateful man, not indeed

restored to reason, yet so rational as to understand his own dying state, and to appreciate the kindness of his wife and friends in taking him out to die under their affectionate care.

The second case was not of the same character. The patient had been resident seven years. He was a very industrious and useful man, and this fact had perhaps some influence in determining his mother to take him home "in the name of God," as she said, but despite our remonstrances. I have heard that her son, before his admission, had some money in the savings bank, which she had tried to draw out but could not. What success she had in that direction I know not, but I do know that before a couple of months she complained of him as very troublesome, and at the end of three months he was re-admitted here, under warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, as a "*dangerous (?)* lunatic." I would be very thankful to have this house wholly occupied by similar *dangerous* lunatics. He returned in a very lean and feeble state, but he has rapidly recruited, and is again at his old post as companion and assistant to our farmer, and a most tender care-taker of horses.

The average period of residence of the patients discharged in the year has been 16 months and 11 days; but striking out of the calculation 5 who made an aggregate of over 32 years; the average period of treatment of the remainder would be 11 months and 11 days; and reducing this by 4 others who made an aggregate of 10 years and 22 days, the average residence of the remaining 55 would be 9 months and 25 days; which is about the usual figure for this Asylum.

The mental condition of the 64 discharged patients was on leaving:—

Recovered	46
Improved and much improved	15
Unimproved	3
	64

Unrecovered patients are never discharged, unless when their friends, with or without our assent, take them out. When assent is given, the patients generally remain at home, being believed by the friends to be sane, or being found quiet and useful; when assent has been declined, the friends have generally discovered that our opinion was sounder than their own.

Deaths.

The deaths last year were equal to $4\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. on the total numbers under treatment. This year they have been equal to $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. Asylum physicians will require no explanation of this disparity. They know that declining patients, carried through one year (perhaps upheld through many) can not be carried through another. In both years our patients were cared for with equal attention; but when life's span is run, death will have his due.

Among those who have died this year were 11, whose Asylum residence had been as follows:—

		Y.	M.	D.
No. 1710	(Register)	14	1	18
" 2464	"	8	10	9
" 1001	"	19	1	5
" 217	"	26	1	4
" 121	"	27	8	6
" 2469	"	9	1	13
" 2195	"	10	0	15
" 1076	"	18	9	6
" 2578	"	9	0	9
" 1200	"	18	2	0
" 2686	"	8	2	25
		169	2	18

Reckoning the cost of maintenance at $200 a year per head (which, I think, including interest on building outlay, it amounts to), the Asylum residence of the above eleven deceased patients would exceed $33,800. It can hardly be said that the country has not done its duty in these cases. Is it not, however, a question of some import, whether these persons might not have been supported with sufficient comfort, and life not abbreviated, in some less expensive establishment than a *curative insane hospital?* I think a pertinent reply to this question is afforded in the fact that the two longest residents had lived in our University Branch 13 years each, and died each in five months after removal back to what we consider better quarters, in the chief Asylum, one aged 68, and the other 69.

As of the 11 deaths of long residents, it can hardly be said that any was hastened by Asylum residence or treatment, so likewise would I say of the following instances of short residence before death, viz.:—

		Y.	M.	D.
No. 3539	(Register)	0	0	22
" 3538	"	0	3	1
" 3559	"	0	0	12
" 3584	"	0	0	1
" 3585	"	0	1	5
" 3575	"	0	2	12
" 3594	"	0	0	4
" 3597	"	0	0	15
" 3610	"	0	0	13
" 2605	"	0	1	5
" 3618	"	0	0	13
" 3621	"	0	1	20

As to the remaining 14 deaths some appreciation may be formed by inspection of the "*Obituary Record*" presented below, though it is not possible, in tabular form, to present any adequate description of the numerous morbid complications involved in almost every fatal issue, among the insane. It is only daily bed-side observation, and *post mortem* exploration, can convey this instruction.

OBITUARY RECORD FOR 1869-70.—(12 months.)

Register No.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Time Resident. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Age at Death.	Original form of Insanity.	How long Insane. Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Proximate Cause of Death.
3255	Female	1869 October 6	3	1	7	57	Mania	10	6	0	Cancer.
3123	Female	" " 29	4	8	19	33	Mania	15	0	0	Latent phthisis.
3502	Female	" " 29	0	5	1	19	Sito mania	0	8	0	Meningitis—Cerebral effusion.
3539	Female	" " 30	0	0	22	30	Mania	0	3	0	Exhaustion of acute mania.
3458	Male	" " 31	1	1	1	34	General paresis	1	3	0	General paretic exhaustion, &c., &c.
3354	Male	" December 2	2	1	8	33	Epile. mania	18	0	0	Apoplexy, (epileptic.)
1710	Male	" " 27	14	1	18	56	Dementia	18	0	0	do sanguineous.
3538	Female	1870 January 3	0	3	1	50	Melancholia	0	8	0	Cachestic exhaustion.
3559	Female	" " 6	0	0	12	50	Mania	0	1	0	Exhaustion of religious phrenzy and uterine disease.
2464	Female	" " 11	8	10	9	70	Dementia	11	0	0	Manifest phthisis.
1001	Female	" " 22	19	1	5	45	Mania	19	7	0	Apoplexy—Sanguineous.
3584	Female	" March 6	0	0	1	32	Mania	0	0	14	Pneumonia and cerebral congestion.
217	Male	" " 13	26	1	4	68	Dementia	27	0	0	Manifest phthisis.
3493	Female	" April 9	0	11	21	50	Dementia	2	6	0	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
121	Female	" " 10	27	8	6	69	Dementia	40	0	0	Manifest phthisis.
3585	Female	" " 12	0	1	5	58	Mania	2	0	0	Exhaustion of acute mania dysentery
3575	Female	" " 17	0	2	12	38	Mania	0	5	0	do do
3594	Female	" " 17	0	0	4	30	Mania	0	0	10	Cerebral congestion.
2469	Male	" " 26	9	1	13	54	General paresis	11	0	0	General paretic exhaustion, &c., &c.,&c.
2195	Female	" " 30	10	0	15	60	Mania	12	0	0	Apoplexy, with paralysis of heart.
3536	Male	" " 30	0	6	29	68	Imbecility	8	0	0	Arterial ossification.
1076	Male	" May 4	18	9	6	63	Dementia	19	0	0	Apoplexy and cerebral abscesses.
3597	Male	" " 7	0	0	15	38	Mania	0	5	0	Exhaustion of acute mania, &c., &c.
3610	Male	" June 9	0	0	13	48	General paresis	9	0	0	Exhaustion of general paresis, &c., &c.
3566	Male	" " 16	0	4	29	22	Dementia	0	11	0	Latent phthisis.
3299	Female	" " 22	3	1	1	48	Epile. mania	4	0	0	Epilepsy.
3388	Female	" " 23	2	8	13	31	Mania	4	0	0	Manifest phthisis.
3605	Male	" " 25	0	1	15	43	General paresis	2	0	0	General paresis and prior syphilis.
2578	Male	" July 5	9	0	9	56	Mania	12	0	0	Peritonitis.
3618	Female	" " 6	0	0	13	33	Mania	1	7	0	Cerebral congestion.
3433	Male	" " 21	2	1	5	76	Mania	7	1	0	Diarrhea, &c.
1200	Female	" " 22	18	2	0	45	Dementia	20	0	0	Cirrosus of liver, &c.
2486	Female	" August 3	8	2	25	40	Mania	10	0	0	Caries.
3267	Female	" " 15	3	9	24	59	Melancholia	4	2	0	Exhaustion and uterine disease.
3621	Male	" " 25	0	1	20	42	General paresis	1	2	0	General paresis.
3113	Female	" September 3	5	8	20	25	Mania	9	0	0	Latent phthisis.
3346	Female	" " 10	2	10	25	48	Melancholia	4	0	0	Latent phthisis.

In 22 of the 37 cases of death, *post-mortems* were held. We now have records of 314 of those examinations. I found none here on my entrance. My greatly augmented labours prevent me, on the present occasion, from presenting those extracts from our autopsic notes, which, in previous years, I have been accustomed to offer. Perhaps the absence of them will not be much regretted; for I doubt if many of the profession to whom I send copies of my Annual Reports read them, or if they do, some of them seem to remember little of their contents.

Applications for Admission.

The Applications for Admission amounted, in the year, to 244, being an average of over 20 per month.

Note.—At the present time of writing, applications are coming at double the above rate. The number for the month of October has been 41.

Of the 244 applications, 114 were on behalf of men, and 130 on behalf of women.

I fear that before two years, with all our asylum provisions at London, Toronto, and Kingston, amounting to 1,400 beds, the want of further accommodation for the insane of Ontario will be much felt. The building of the London Asylum is but the liquidation of a debt which should have been paid thirteen years ago, but which was staved off by the establishment of the three branch asylums. The patients from the Malden and Orillia Asylums will take up three-fourths of its beds.

We should not, in considering this important matter, overlook the facts that our provision, ample as it may seem to those who have not well studied the subject, falls far short of that made in the mother country. In Scotland, with a population not, perhaps, 60 per cent. over that of Ontario at the present time, 5,234 lunatics were, on the 1st January, 1867, lodged in asylums, and 1,573 "in private dwellings under official cognizance," When our three asylums shall be full, as they, verily, soon will, we shall have reached only about one third of the proportional provision of Scotland; and may there not be omething admonitory in the large proportion of Presbyterians admitted here in the last welve months? I believe comparison of the Scotch and English provision would not how any material difference.

The main cause of the large augmentation of insane in asylums in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, is the accumulation of incurables. This agency must, in Canada, produce the same result; and it well behooves our statesmen and legislators to study the subject thoroughly, and to look the imminent difficulty full in the face. It will not vanish nor retreat because they decline to see it.

In my Annual Report for 1865 I ventured to sketch out a plan of secondary provision for the incurable insane, which at that time seemed feasible under our system of municipal sub-governments, I dare not believe that my suggestions met with public approval, for I have had but meagre evidence of their ever having engaged public attention. The newspaper-press, the fountain of all public wisdom, and the Hercules of all public reform, favoured them with the charity of its silence. Doubtless the views submitted by me required careful consideration, and may have needed material modification; but as far as I can see they might as well have remained unexpressed.

Inspection.

Your inspection of this Asylum has been so thorough, frequent, and occasionally continuous, as to render it unnecessary, in this place, to enter into details of our operations either within the house or outside. You have had the gratification, after long waiting, of seeing the two new wings surrendered, and occupied by their rightful tenants; and I am sure you can corroborate the statement, that in general comfort, in both winter and summer, in internal cheerfulness and external pleasantness of prospect (save and except, always, that horrible conglomeration of ugliness on the south, yclept the "Crystal Palace!" and its tag-rag congregation of stables, cowsheds, pig-pens, and other deformities, that would disgrace any town other than muddy York), they are all that could reasonably be desired.

The Farm.

Our farming operations have been vigorously prosecuted, but the crop falls short of that of last year, as the following figures will shew :

Crops.	1869.	1870.
Hay (Timothy and Clover)	97	60 tons.
Greenfeed from lawns	140	150 cartloads.
Oats	800	450 bushels.
Oat-straw	42	22 tons.
Potatoes	5417	3007 bushels.
Mangold Wurtzel	210	52 tons.
Field carrots	14	3½ tons.

The decrease in hay, oats and oat-straw, has been, in some measure, due to reduced area under these crops ; but the area under root crops has been about equal to that of last year. Our potatoes this year, though so much less in quantity than last year, are superior in quality. We have seen no appearance of rot in them. Our workers had two terrific fights with weeds, in the root crops on the rented farm. We were finally forced to capitulate, and leave the field to the enemy. We have bestowed more labour on this farm in weeding than would be sufficient to break any tenant who had to pay wages for the work. Our own interior farm is now in fine condition, from tile-draining, liberal manuring, and vigilant cultivation. It was a most stupid oversight to make it only 50 acres, and to reserve as a common, for the production of thistles to seed the surrounding lands, 150 more acres, which, if at the first given to this institution, would now be as productive as the small piece awarded to it by men in authority, who understood the requirements of a large lunatic asylum about as well as they did those of the Crimean army.

The crop of our orchard has been abundant, amounting, from first autumn pulling, down to final housing, to 200 barrels.

In accordance with your instructions, I have had the Garrison Common land, north of the Great Western Railway, fenced in along its western boundary—a line exceeding half a mile. Our workers have cut a number of deep surface drains through the northern portion, and along the west boundary, to dry the numerous swales and ponds which overspread it. By this means we have already redeemed much of it from impassibility, and converted parts into rich land where I saw horses go down shortly before, almost out of sight. When these drains become the outlets of a minute system of tile drainage, the land will prove very productive.

I have laid out all the drains myself, determining the various cuttings by careful measurement and levellings, graduating the water-fall with exact uniformity.

In these and all other works, I have been most ably and zealously assisted by our active and intelligent steward, who goes into all its labours like many of our asylum residents, as if the farm was his own, and he was determined to make the best of it.

The Female Workers

Under the vigilant and discreet Government of our experienced matron, the internal work of the female patients and their attendants, has been carried on with its long established regularity and efficiency. Room for fault-finding is of very rare occurrence. This could not be the case under an inactive or careless matron. The chief evil experienced in the female department is that so many of the nurses and other servants get married. This fact has, perhaps, obtained circulation outside, as we have little difficulty in filling vacancies.

General Health.

The general health of the establishment has been good, though in the latter part of the summer and through autumn, we have had a few troublesome cases of fever among the male attendants. This interruption of good health in the staff of the institution can hardly have been the result of any internal sanitary defect, for in that case it would have

prevailed among the patients, in a larger proportion than among their attendants. The former were totally exempt from it. It commenced in the hot weather of July, during hay making, and seemed to select those men who had been most exposed to the sun; but they may have been indiscreet in exposing themselves to night air, after a hard day's work. Had it not been that new hands were engaged to be trained for the service of the new male wing, we should have been much embarrassed. One case having presented itself in an attendant who had not been working out, but was shortly before attack nursing a fellow attendant, I deemed it expedient to avail myself of the free space offered by the wards of the unfurnished new wing. This isolation of the sick was successful. Seven cases, in all occurred, and all presented those symptoms of general depression and enfeebled circulation, now so commonly met with in the fevers of this country. All were treated with stimulants, and generous diet and beverages, under which they went on to a favorable termination.

Undated Certificates of Lunacy.

Many of the certificates of lunacy sent in with patients are found to be undated. Sometimes this omission is made not only by the examining physicians, but by the Mayor, or Reeve, likewise. Doctors would hardly accept in settlement of accounts for their professional services undated promissory notes; and yet a certificate of lunacy, by virtue of which a free fellow-subject is to be committed to asylum custody, is a rather more important document than a promissory note. No doubt the error arises from the confusion incident to all persons closeted for an hour or two with a lunatic, or from the pressure of engagements under which so many medical gentlemen suffer. It is to be hoped it requires only pointing out, in order to be avoided in future. It should not, however, be forgotten, that a strict adherence to legal propriety would oblige me to refuse admission to lunatics sent in with such defective certificates. This would cause much inconvenience to innocent parties, and would not remedy the general evil, unless the newspapers should take up the subject: and then I might feel sure all the blows would fall on my own back, for all public officers are but donkeys, whose legitimate duty it is to be cudgeled.

Religious Services.

The weekly religious services of the Asylum, both morning and afternoon, have been well sustained by ministers of the various denominations in the City.

Newspaper Supply.

We continue to be indebted to the benevolent publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals, for a regular gratuitous supply of their respective publications, which are most acceptable to many of the inmates, viz.:—

Leader, daily and weekly.
London Prototype, daily.
Ottawa Citizen, daily and weekly.
Chatham Planet, tri-weekly.
Christian Guardian, weekly.
Canadian Freeman, weekly.
Guelph Herald, weekly.
Guelph Mercury, weekly.
Berlin Telegraph, weekly.
Elora Observer, weekly.
Stratford Beacon, weekly.
St. Catharines Constitutional, weekly.
Canadian Statesman, weekly.
Kingston Chronical and News, weekly.
Galt Reporter, weekly.
Ingersoll Chronicle, weekly.
London Advertiser, weekly.
Christian Advocate, weekly.
Walkerton Telescope, weekly.
Canadian Institute Journal.
Journal of Education.
Canada Presbyterian.
Monthly Record.

The Toronto *Globe*, and the *Telegraph* have both many admirers here, but as yet hints have not been taken by the publishers, and the patients have to depend on my own numbers of these able papers.

GRIFFITH VENTILATORS, AND SOME OTHER THINGS.

As I am writing in the midst of a heavy wind and rain storm, I am able to testify to the marvellous efficiency of those galvanized excrescences called Griffith Ventilators, which to the number of a couple of dozen on each of the new wings, project above the perforated roofs. They are beyond all controversy, great goers, when the wind blows strongly; but at these times they would do better not to go at all; for, *then*, ventilation is but too abundant without them. When there is no wind, will they go? Not a bit; they know better. My opinion of their usefulness is just the same as it was several years ago, when I was instructed to obtain the first pair from Philadelphia, or a little more so. I could never comprehend how it entered into the skulls of men, believed to have good brains, that a machine depending for its motion on the force of the wind, could be an efficient ventilator in calm weather. I was, however, told that the ascending current, up the flues, moved them at these times; but it seemed to me, if the current had to overcome their *vis inertiæ*, it must surely be retarded, rather than accelerated thereby, and consequently, but for the honor and the beauty of the excrescence, Griffith would be better out of the way.

In big storms, when we generally have much disturbance among the patients, they join in, and almost overtop the hubbub; but the music is horribly grating, and can hardly have a calmative influence on already distracted minds.

In intensely cold weather, with even a moderate wind, they pump out the warm air so efficiently, that were not our ventilating flues leading up to them commandable by registers, general refrigeration would ensue. It is not always certain that servants will watch the changes of the weather, and close or open these registers *pro re natâ*; therefore we sometimes find them shut when the should be open, and open when they should be shut.

The ventilation, natural and artificial, of the wings, independent of these whirligigs, is quite satisfactory. As soon as they run out of order they may advantageously be uncowled and an Emerson top put on instead.

The wooden towers on the new wings are very efficient spoilers, in rain storms, of the ceilings beneath them. Their utility as supplemental ventilators, I have not yet learned. In the event of conflagration in adjacent buildings, their latticed shutters would, as I once saw in the steeple of St. James' Cathedral, present a convenient lodging for a wafted piece of blazing wood. What might follow may be understood by those who witnessed that catastrophe.

I would fondly hope that before the meeting here next June, of the American Association of Medical Superindendents of Insane Hospitals, some curative application may be found for the deep cutaneous disease which now disfigures the ceilings of the new wing verandahs. These useful appendages seem to have become back-broken. A little more slope of the floors would have averted the calamity; but this, I understand, was impracticable, even in the erection of the second, when the defect of the first had become visible in showers of falling plaster—now a current event in every rain storm. We cannot conceal the denuded laths from the sharp eyes of the County of York Grand Jurors.

In closing this report, for the construction of which I have had but little spare time, and that little very fragmental, I would thank you most sincerely not only for your uniform urbanity and kindness towards myself and my assistants, but also for the liberal and discreet consideration at all times given by you to my representations of the requirements of the afflicted people under my care; and thank you even more cordially for your minute and lengthy inspections of every department of the service of this institution.

May the Great Giver of all good, who has restored you from a very perilous and protracted illness, induced, as I well know, by your indiscreet, but perhaps unavoidable, overtaxing of working power, long continue you in your present useful and deeply responsible position; and may this noble public charity, under a judicious christian philanthrophy, year by year advance nearer to the great purpose of its foundation.

I am, most respectfully,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M. D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Toronto, 31st October 1870.

REPORT

OF THE

MALDEN ASYLUM,

FROM SEPT. 30TH, 1869, TO OCT. 1ST, 1870.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—On the first of October, 1869, there were in the Asylum 121 males and 124 females, total 245. There have been during the year admitted 14 males and 24 females, total 38: 17 have been discharged, and 22 have died, thus about 52 per cent. of the admissions have been discharged, and upwards of 60 per cent. of admissions have died. But to shew the fallacy of this mode of reckoning the deaths at least, it is not the admissions that have died, but the old residents, patients who came years since from the Provincial, and who have lived in many instances more than the average duration of life. There was great mortality among these aged people in the month of January, 1870.

The discharged and the dead during the year exceed the admissions by one, so that there are now in the Asylum 244.

Dr. Lett has compiled a table, showing the discharges, deaths, nationalities, and admissions, since the Asylum opened in 1859. I am also indebted to him for the other tables appended to this report, which I am compelled to make as brief as possible, under the pressure of work connected with our removal to London. Notwithstanding the deaths among the aged, the house was exceedingly healthy during the first half of the year, but since midsummer there has been a great prevalence of intermittent fever amongst the female attendants chiefly, but also some of the old residents in the Asylum have for the first time suffered from ague. This disorder has been the pest of the district. This season many of the residents in the town who had never suffered before, have been afflicted, and it was hardly to be expected that the Asylum could escape.

I am glad to say that this Asylum is now to be abandoned. It never was more than a very inferior barrack. It is impossible to go round the wards without passing through every room in the building, for they open one into another, and are all of one size, capable of containing twelve or fourteen beds in each. The night watch cannot enter one room without passing through others, and disturbing every patient in the Asylum. There is no single room on the male side of the Asylum, so that no patient can be secluded, and if noisy or restless at night, he disturbed every sleeper in his room. If inclined to take the bedding off his own or other beds in the room, it can only be prevented by placing an attendant at his bed-side at night. That, under these circumstances the Asylum was conducted without straight waist-coats, or other form of restraint, is highly creditable to the attendants. But no one can tell the amount of suffering the most sensitive patients have undergone, from being compelled to herd with others, offensive in many respects, and from having had to spend their days in one of two sitting-rooms, where, if the day were wet, sixty patients were obliged to stay in each room.

As we fortunately move to the new building in November—this state of things ends. I leave the description of the new Asylum until next year. As I have a very large amount of work to do in making preparation for removal and occupation of the new building, I trust you will excuse a detailed report, and let it be sufficient for me to say that all has gone well during the past year. The expenditure has been kept within due bounds, and when the sums are repaid to Malden, which it has used for London, it will be found that we have not spent within $3000 of our grant, yet the house has been full, and the patients well kep

in every necessary. I think this result is due to the constant supervision over the waste. It is of comparatively small importance to buy cheap if the waste is unchecked. I have been assisted by every one in the employ of the institution, especially the matron, whose services I regret to lose in keeping check on wasteful expenditure. The manner in which every article of food and clothing has been made the most of, exhibits the care of the matron in her department.

Not less than 70,000 articles have passed through the laundry during the past year, and none lost.

The chiefs of departments are paid well and made responsible for losses, so that few occur, for this is not a mere nominal responsibility.

I have to report satisfactorily of the attendants, and it shews the good feeling between them and the chiefs, when the fact is known that nearly all accompany the patients to London. When many of the servants are natives or long residents of Malden, and possess small lots in the district, and yet are willing to go to a distance and continue their services to the institution, the good feeling and confidence between us are unmistakably shown, and it is exceedingly gratifying to me to find this feeling amongst them.

I need only refer to your own reports to shew the condition of the asylum in your opinion. During the past year the farm was cultivated with a view to removal, and therefore those productions which make a large yield were not sought for, a few acres of potatoes and a few thousand cabbages, with a considerable acreage of corn which did not give quite an average crop, were all we tried to get from the land. The garden on the other hand has been most productive, giving us a greater amount of produce than the previous year. Onions and celery we take with us to London. We have put up nearly 50 barrels of pickles, cucumbers, onions, cabbage and mixed, which will we hope last us a considerable time in our new Asylum, until the garden begins to afford an average amount of vegetables of a similar nature.

Nearly 20 of our working men have been at the farm of the London Asylum since April 1st, and have lived in the farm cottage, without any one of them having given any cause of complaint to the neighbours, or any anxiety to ourselves. They have been allowed about the farm and neighbourhood quite at liberty to go where they pleased, and they have always returned to their work and to the house at the usual time. I think their conduct shows, that it is possible to select a large number, who would be capable of living in cottages with very little supervision and being more domestic—in a much happier state than in a large asylum. It is a very encouraging experience for the future development of the system of cottage care for the chronic insane.

The usual amusements of balls, dances, billiards, cricket, skittles, &c., have occupied the patients, and I think they have enjoyed them.

No quarrels, no violence, have disturbed our comfort either with attendants or patients.

I trust, in our new quarters we shall be able to say as much at the end of the next year.

Under pressure of much work at this time, I must ask you to excuse me from making a longer report.

I enclose the returns and statistics for the year, and remain—

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) HENRY LANDOR,
Superintendent.

October 1st, 1870.

STATEMENT showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from October 1st, 1869, to September 30th, 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum 1st October, 1869 - - - - - - - - - - -	121	124	245
Admitted during the year from October 1st, 1869, to September 30th, 1870 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14	24	38
Total under care during the year - - - - -	135	148	283

DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged	7	10	17			
Died	7	15	22			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				14	25	39
Remaining in the Asylum September 30th, 1870, (inclusive of those absent on trial; Males 3, and Females 3.)				121	123	244

STATEMENT showing the Admissions and Discharges from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, September 30th, 1870.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of $11\frac{1}{6}$ years	251	232	483

DISCHARGED OR REMOVED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged	50	64	114			
Died	70	44	114			
Eloped	9	2	11			
Total Discharged, Died and Eloped during the $11\frac{1}{6}$ years..				129	110	239
Remaining, September 30th, 1870				122	122	244

STATEMENT showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and

YEAR.	ADMITTED.			MARRIED.			SINGLE.			DISCHARGED.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859.....	83	63	146	19	31	50	64	32	96	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
1860.....	20	25	45	6	10	16	14	15	29	2	1	3	3	1	4
1861.....	21	8	29	4	3	7	17	5	22	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
1862.....	12	22	34	4	14	18	8	8	16	3	3	6	9	2	11
1863.....	15	16	31	6	10	16	9	6	15	4	10	14	6	3	9
1864.....	16	15	31	7	10	17	9	5	14	2	4	6	8	8	16
1865.....	11	10	21	7	8	15	4	2	6	6	6	12	9	1	10
1866.....	13	10	23	5	10	15	8	.....	8	7	6	13	5	1	6
1867.....	10	7	17	4	4	8	6	3	9	4	.....	4	6	2	8
1868.....	16	15	31	7	9	16	9	6	15	4	7	11	6	6	12
1869.....	27	25	52	15	16	31	13	8	21	13	20	33	8	8	16
Total...	244	216	460	84	125	209	161	90	251	45	57	102	65	35	100

STATEMENT showing Date of Deaths, with the ages and duration of residence in the Asylum for the year, from October 1st, 1869, to October 1st, 1870.

No.	Names.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in the Asylum.		
				Years.	Months.	Days.
	Male.					
1	D. C.	33	November 8th, 1869.....	5	10	11
2	P. H.	34	November 13th, 1869.....	0	5	25
3	P. McC.	73	December 8th, 1869.....	10	2	5
4	Thos. N.	78	January 27th, 1870.....	9	5	7
5	J. F.	50	February 11th, 1870.....	10	2	10
6	S. W.	63	March 8th, 1870	0	9	6
7	S. M.	59	September 13th 1870.....	10	11	10
	Female.					
1	E. H.	59	October 5th. 1869.....	.....	.....	17
2	S. H.	69	October 6th, 1869.....	1	.....	28
3	C. S.	42	November 10th, 1869.....	9	2	15
4	H. E.	43	November 18th, 1869.....	3	3	3
5	E. S.	34	December 12th, 1869.....	.....	2	.....
6	C. B.	49	December 29th, 1869.....	10	.....	12
7	E. T.	42	January 1st, 1870.....	4	6	12
8	M. R.	50	January 4th, 1870.....	10	3	1
9	A. P.	53	January 6th, 1870.....	10	.....	20
10	S. M. M.....	72	January 31st, 1870.	1	1	0
11	E. S.	50	February 22nd, 1870.	0	3	30
12	J. R.	46	July 11th, 1870	9	6	25
13	M. J.	38	July 27th. 1870.....	.....	2	3
14	E. J. D.	28	August 8th, 1870	.....	1	10
15	J. N.	48	September 11th, 1870.....	10	2	19

Nationalities for each year since the opening of the Asylum.

Transferred from Toronto.			Transferred to Rockwood.			Escaped.			No. of Inmates on 31st December, each year.			Nationalities.						
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	U. States.	Other Countries.	Total.
83	63	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	63	144	19	83	11	19	10	4	146
20	25	45	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	94	85	179	6	16	9	9	2	3	45
16	7	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	90	202	4	12	4	6	1	2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	107	219	7	7	6	11	2	1	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	110	227	4	2	1	17	5	2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	113	236	5	10	3	12	1	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	117	115	232	2	4	7	7	.....	1	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	117	118	235	2	5	5	8	1	2	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	116	123	239	4	3	2	7	.....	1	17
.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	.....	3	119	125	244	3	6	6	14	1	1	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	123	246	6	12	7	22	2	3	52
119	95	214	2	1	3	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	62	160	61	132	25	20	460

REPORT

OF THE

ORILLIA BRANCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,

1869 AND 1870.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Province of Ontario.

Sir,—The report of this Asylum from the 30th September, 1869, to the 24th October, 1870, is respectfully submitted.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Remaining last Report	49	74	123
Admitted since	1	2	3
Total	50	76	126

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.			
Less.—Discharged	0	0	0			
Died	3	2	5			
Eloped	1	0	1			
Total	4	2	6	4	2	6
Remaining 24th October, 1870,				46	74	120

The accompanying Tables are a correct record of the transactions of the House during the period above mentioned—viz: 12 months and 24 days.

Admissions.—The 2nd male and female were received as patients according to the proper admission from and with consent of the Superintendent of Provincial Asylum.

Deaths.—No. 1. Female—a very miserable looking creature—masturbation. No. 2. Although confined to bed some months, died suddenly—rupture of ventrical of heart—persistent masturbation. No. 3. Deaf mute. No. 4. Epileptic—quite imbecile—softening of the brain. No. 5. Phthisis—the usual factor.

TABLE No. 1.

General Statistics.

	Number remaining from 1st October, 1869, to 24th October, 1870.	Admitted from 1st October, 1869, to 24th October, 1870.	Average inmates for past 12 months.	Died.	Discharged.			Average stay of those dead or discharged in 12 months.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Eloped.	
Males	46	1		3	0	0	1	10 years.
Females	74	2	74	2	0	0	0	
	120	3	122	5	0	0	1	

TABLE No. 2.

	Being over from former years.		Admitted from 30th September, 1869, to 24th October, 1870.		Discharged.			Died.	
					Recovered.		Eloped.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Males	Female
Mania	4	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Melancholia	5	17	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dementia	29	40	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
General Paralysis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Epilepsy	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other forms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	43	68	4	6	0	0	1	3	2

TABLE No. 3.

OBITUARY FROM 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1869, TO OCTOBER 24TH, 1870.

No.	Date of last admission, and of death, from 30th September, 1869 to 24th October, '70.		Age at death, single or married.				Mental and bodily state on Admission.	Assigned causes of death.	
	Admission. P.L.A. *	Admission †O.B.A.	Age.	Single.	Married	Death.			
1	11th August, 1858.	22nd October, 1862..	52	...	M.	Nov. 16.	Very feeble, chronic dementia.	Exhaustion.	
2	28th January 1860.	3rd August, 1861.	30	S.	...	Mar. 14.	Heart disease, chronic dementia	Rupture of ventricle.	Persistent masturbation.
3	11th February, 1862.	28th May '62	35	S.	...	Aug. 11.	Heart disease.....	Dropsy	Deaf mute.
4	11th November 1857.	3rd August, 1861.	54	...	M.	Sep. 8.	Softening of brain epilepsy.	Repeated epileptic attack, latent phthisis.	
5	31st August, 1860.	28th May '62	48	..	M.	Sep. 2.	Dementia.		

* Provincial Lunatic Asylum. † Orillia Branch Asylum.

Total number of Patients admitted since opening of the Asylum, 1861.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
				87	112	199
LESS—Discharged.....	14	15	29			
Eloped.....	1	1	2			
Died.....	26	22	48			
	—	—	—	41	38	79
Total	41	38	79			
Leaving present number.....				46	74	120

The discharges are small in number, compared with the deaths, 29 and 48; but it must be borne in mind, that the patients were chronic cases with few exceptions, drafted from the Provincial Asylum, Toronto, such admissions were not likely to produce satis-

factory results, which might be expected from more recent cases. It is, however, understood in every well conducted Asylum, that the attention and skill of the Physician is required equally often and seriously, by those of the former class as by the latter.

Improvement, Repairs, &c.

A new Bath-room, female side, on ground floor—size 18 x 14. New flooring in men's sitting room; besides repairs in flooring in dining-room. Repairing wall on east wing (fissure); removing old bricks and building up with new. This with the bolt and plate planned by Mr. K. Tully, have secured the integrity of the wall. The plastering of women's dining-room, completed last month. The entire building in excellent order.

The following articles have been made up in the Asylum :—

Women's.		*Men's.*	
Dresses	143	Shirts	123
Skirts, Cotton	61	Socks, Pairs	131
" Flannel	67	Woollen Mittens, Pairs	12
Chemises, Cotton	101	Bedticks	49
" Flannel	48	Pillowticks	16
Petticoats, Linen	8	" slips	125
Stockings, Pairs	151	Sheets	52
Night Gowns	18	Bed-room Towels	40
Drawers, Cotton	6	Rollers	5
Waists, Cotton	2	Dish Towels	40
Jackets	7	Table Cloths	10
Sun Bonnets	25		
Hoods	24		
Hats	25		
Bonnets	25		
Shawls	20		
Sacks	40		
Sontags	12		
Comforters	60		
Strait Jackets	3		

Rev. Mr. Steward, Episcopal, and Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian, have services on Sunday, with same regularity as heretofore. Rev. Mr. Campbell is always prompt in his attendance when his services are required.

All the officers and attendants faithful, attentive and kind in their several offices. I fully appreciate their services since the opening of the Asylum, (1861)—it has been an anxious care to me, as it has been a high object of my ambition, that it should hold a creditable position amongst similar Institutions. The Reports and Minutes of the former Inspectors as well as those of your own, are evidence how far I have been successful.

With an expression of my thanks for your kindness, consideration and confidence.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully.

J. ARDAGH, M.D., M.R.C.S.
Medical Superintendent, Orillia Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT

ON THE

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1870.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report for 1870, of the Provincial Juvenile Reformatory under my charge.

At the expiration of the past year there were Juvenile Convicts		169
Admitted during the year		41
		210

Departures.

Discharge during the year	36	
Removed to Provincial Penitentiary	0	
Sentence remitted	7	
Died	1	
	—	44
		166
Average No.		165

Religion.

Church of England	64	
Roman Catholic	61	
Methodist	19	
Presbyterians	14	
Lutherans	2	
Baptists	5	
Jews	1	
	—	166

Nativity,

Upper Canada	123	Lower Canada	12
England	8	Ireland	4
Scotland	2	United States	17
		Total	166

Showing in what manner the Offenders were employed.

	No.	Average.
Carpenter Shop	8	9
Shoe Shop	12	13
Tailor Shop	19	16
Cooper Shop	5	7
Blacksmith Shop	5	5
Farm and Stables	8	11
Bakery and Cook-house	5	5
Dining Hall and Wash House	6	6
Cleaners	8	8
Garden	4	3
Drilling Stone and Clearing Land	3	6
New Buildings	23	20
Teaming	6	4
Sawing Wood, &c	53	51
Warden's Dwelling	1	1
Total	166	165

Property Estate and Effects of Institution

New Prison Buildings	$104,000 00	
11 Houses for Officers	12,000 00	
Stables, Barn, &c	2,500 00	
		$118,500 00
200 Acres of Land, $10		$2,000 00

Stock on Hand.

General Store Bought	$987 00	
Made	1,032 68	
	2,019 68	
Farm	2,400 00	
Tailor Shop	120 00	
Shoe Shop	150 00	
Carpenter Shop	2,953 67	
Cooperage	462 98	
Blacksmith Shop	1,417 89	
Provision Store	456 65	
Dining Hall, Cook and Bake House	120 00	
Wing A and Brick Building	400 00	
		10,500 87
Total		$131,000 87

Cash received from commencement of Institution and Assets.

Dr.		Cr.	
1859 to 1870, to Warrant	$304,429.36.	By Assets	$131,000 87

NUMBER Received in Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1870, inclusive.

NUMBER.	Age.	COUNTRY.	CRIME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
1	14	Province of Ontario	Larceny	Toronto	
2	14	Do	Do	Berlin	Waterloo.
3	14	Do	Do	Ottawa	Carleton.
4	19	Do	Breaking Stone	Cornwall	Stormont.
5	17	Do	Larceny	Simcoe	Norfolk.
6	18	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	15	England	Do	Toronto	York and Peel.
8	13	Dominion of Canada	Do	Woodstock	Oxford.
9	15	Do	Do	London	Middlesex.
10	17	Do	Do	Do	Do
11	17	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	15	United States	Do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
13	15	Dominion of Canada	Do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
14	16	Do	Do	Toronto	
15	10	England	Do	Guelph	Wellington.
16	16	Dominion of Canada	Do	London	Middlesex.
17	17	Do	Do	St. Catherines.	Lincoln.
18	12	Do	Felony	Sarnia	Lambton.
19	14	Do	Larceny	Sandwich	Essex.
20	18	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	13	United States	Obtaining money by false pretences	Simcoe	Norfolk.
22	12	Dominion of Canada	Larceny	Cobourg	North Durham.
23	13	Do	Do	Brantford	Brant.
24	14	Do	Mild form of lunacy	Peterboro	
25	14	Do	Larceny	St. Catherines.	Lincoln.
26	13	United States	Do	Do	Do
27	15	Dominion of Canada	Do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
28	14	Do	Do	London	Middlesex.
29	12	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	13	Do	Do	Cobourg	North Durham.
31	15	Province of Ontario	Breaking into warehouse	Toronto	York and Peel.
32	15	Ireland	Larceny	Do	Do
33	13	England	Do	St. Catherines.	Lincoln.
34	8	Province of Ontario	Do	Do	Do
35	13	Do	Do	Do	Do
36	14	Do	Do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
37	13	Do	Do	Do	Do
38	13	Do	Do	Brantford	Brant.
39	14	Do	Do	London	Middlesex.
40	14	England	Do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
41	16	Do	Horse stealing	Sarnia	Lambton.

DIED IN REFORMATORY.

Martin Burkley	17	Germany	Larceny	Welland	Welland.

LIBERATED FROM REFORMATORY.

1	18	Germany	Larceny	Berlin	Waterloo.
2	17	United States	Do	Brantford	Brant.
3	18	Province of Ontario	Do	Simcoe	Norfolk.
4	22	Do	Robbery	Cayuga	Haldimand.
5	19	England	Larceny	Welland	Welland.
6	21	Province of Ontario	Do	Cayuga	Haldimand.
7	15	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	14	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	14	Do	Do	Belleville	Hastings.
10	19	Do	Burglary	Hamilton	Wentworth.
11	18	Do	Larceny	Greenock	Huron & Bruce.
12	21	Do	Do	Whitby	Ontario.
13	19	Do	Felony	Ste St. Marie	Algoma.
14	19	United States	Larceny	Toronto	York and Peel.
15	20	Province of Ontario	Do	Whitby	Ontario.
16	17	England	Stealing from shop	Welland	Welland.
17	20	Province of Ontario	Larceny	St. Thomas	Elgin.

LIBERATED FROM REFORMATORY—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	Age.	COUNTRY.	CRIME.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
18	19	Province of Ontario	Larceny	St. Thomas	Elgin.
19	21	England	Do	Napanee	Lennox and Addington.
20	20	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	21	United States	Horse stealing	Chatham	Kent.
22	18	Province of Ontario	Larceny	Sarnia	Lambton.
23	20	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	20	Scotland	Do	Do	Do
25	18	Province of Ontario	Do	Welland	Welland.
26	14	United States	Do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
27	19	Province of Ontario	Do	Toronto	York and Peel.
28	21	Do	Felony	London	Middlesex.
29	19	Province of Quebec	Larceny	Toronto	York and Peel.
30	20	Province of Ontario	Do	Walkerton	Bruce.
31	19	Do	Do	Cayuga	Haldimand.
32	20	Do	Sheep stealing	Berlin	Waterloo.
33	17	Do	Do	Do	Do
34	19	Province of Quebec	Larceny	Woodstock	Oxford.
35	17	Province of Ontario	Do	Milton	Halton.
36	14	Do	Do	Ste St. Marie	Algoma.

REPRIEVED.

1	18	Province of Ontario	Larceny	Simcoe	Norfolk.
2	19	Do	Do	Brantford	Brant.
3	20	United States	Felony	Cobourg	North Durham.
4	20	Province of Ontario	Receiving stolen goods	London	Middlesex.
5	15	Do	Larceny	Whitby	Ontario.
6	17	England	Do	Do	Do
7	18	Province of Ontario	Do	Brantford	Brant.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The respective ages of the boys now in the institution vary from 8 to 21 years. Of the former class many are sentenced to only two years detention, a period of time entirely insufficient, not only for the purpose of securing a complete reformation in their habits, but as is evident altogether too limited to afford them an opportunity of learning a trade, and acquiring a good English education. The 8th clause of the Act respecting "Prisons for young offenders," limiting the sentence to only two years, thwarts the chief object for which Reformatories have been established, viz., to wean them from their former ill habits, and implant better in their stead, a result not to be obtained in the short space of two years. On that account, as the result of my experience, I urged the necessity in my former reports, of the judges being empowered to give to juvenile offenders a time sufficient to overcome their evil habits, and acquire such knowledge as might fit them for a future respectable career in life, which I conceive to be the primary intention and final aim of a reformatory.

I now most respectfully repeat my suggestions on that subject, indeed, I consider a greater boon could not be conferred on those youths of tender age, than that the law should be so altered as to give no limitation to their confinement, but that they should be liberated as soon as it appeared evident a thorough reformation had been effected. Heretofore I have recommended (which I never have had cause to regret) the release of several boys before the expiration of their sentence, and my recommendations have been invariably acceded to by the Government.

The time of the boys has been so much occupied with the buildings since the opening of the institution, that the farm has been comparatively neglected, but now that the workshops and wing are almost brought to completion, I hope to be enabled to devote more time to agriculture, which will afford constant and healthy employment to the boys, and by means of a well-ordered model farm, with all the modern improvements in husbandry, will be a great benefit to the country at large, by furnishing a supply of skilled farm labourers. This description of men is much required now in long settled parts of the Province, and will be more so as the country improves, and agricultural machinery

and implements come into general use. A model garden, too, might be connected with the farm, in which the boys could acquire a thorough knowledge of gardening, and thus qualify themselves for good situations in the wealthy parts of the Province, where good gardeners are much wanted, but are seldom to be met with. If one or two boys get employment as gardeners, and give satisfaction, others will naturally be looked for from the same source, and as such persons have good wages, a valuable opening will thus be afforded to skilful enterprising boys.

To enable me to carry out my long cherished views, it will be necessary to secure for the Reformatory the triangular and square redoubts (ordnance reserves) on the opposite side of the bay; this may be done at small expense, if I may judge by the price of the adjacent lands sold by the Government.

On the morning of the 6th March, about half-past 2 o'clock, a.m., the shoe shop adjoining the sleeping rooms of the younger boys, was discovered by the night guard to be on fire, the alarm was immediately given, and I was in a few minutes on the ground; the flames spread so rapidly that I saw it was impossible to save the Old Barracks, I therefore gave orders to have the boys' bedding removed as quickly as possible. My attention was then directed to prevent the fire extending to the carpenter shop, a wooden building, and my residence close adjoining, which, with the aid of the officers of the institution, and the assistance rendered by 12 active young fellows, brought down from the upper building, I succeeded in accomplishing.

The Inspector of Asylums held a court of inquiry on the 9th May, and having examined the officers and other witnesses on oath, corroborated my report to the Government, in the following terms. "The undersigned made an investigation, as Commissioner, into the circumstances connected with a fire that took place at the Reformatory, on the morning of the 6th March last, through which the building, known as the Old Stone Barracks, was entirely destroyed. The evidence of Mr. Warden Kelly, McGuire, the night guard, as well as keeper Wilkie, proves very conclusively, in the opinion of the undersigned, that every precaution was taken to guard against fire, and that when the fire broke out, every effort was made that possibly could be to save the building and other property, the result of which confined the fire to the building in which it originated.

"The evidence of Pensioner Jenkins, and of Keeper Weir, proves beyond all doubt, that the fire was caused by a defect in the flue, in the centre of the building, and the passage of joists through the breast of the chimney, through which the fire in the flue communicated with the wood-work and floors of the building."

The Master Carpenter, whom I directed to estimate the loss sustained by the fire, states. "I beg to inform you that I think the loss amounted to 33,500 feet of joists and rafters, at $12 per thousand, $402." The cut stone came very opportunely; it has been since used in the foundations of the workshops and new wing.

One youth died within the year, and his demise was so sudden, that I deemed it advisable to have a coroner's inquest held on the body, the following was the verdict of the jury:

"That the said M. B., being a prisoner in the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, on 12th day of July, 1870, died at the prison aforesaid, by the visitation of God in a natural way, to wit, of mortification of the bowels, and not otherwise did he die." I may add that the moment it was reported to me that the boy was ill, I drove to the village for Dr. Gilmor, he was unfortunately absent on a sick call. I, however, immediately secured the services of Dr. Sphon. Dr. Gilmor was subsequently in attendance. The Rev. George Hallen, Protestant Chaplain, remained with him a considerable time, and was in the room when the poor youth expired.

Two boys attempted to escape on 20th September, but were captured shortly after.

The workshops can be soon occupied, when I have every reason to hope the expectations of the Inspector will be fully realised, in having a number of smaller boys engaged in manufacturing such articles as may be considered necessary and profitable.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE,
21st October, 1870.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—Since I had the honor of sending in my last Report, the boys of this Institution have been removed to the new buildings. These, even in their present unfinished state, are a great improvement on the old, inconvenient premises, and I have no doubt that when they are completed, and some contemplated improvements made in the school-room, we shall experience the good effects of the change in many respects. For, when the great press of work is over—then all the boys, large and small, will be able to attend the school regularly, morning and evening, and there will be a fixed, settled place for each,—a convenience which, through our former contracted space, we have not had for a very long time, and yet, a convenience absolutely necessary for the efficient management of the school.

I have no reason to complain of the conduct of the boys, as they are, on the whole, attentive and orderly in school, behave with propriety during the daily prayers, and with decorum during divine service on Sundays.

In connection with the mention of divine service, I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of a good-toned harmonium, which will be an aid to devotion, by the assistance it will afford to the boys in taking their part in the service. As I consider it is through your good offices that this harmonium has been provided, I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging your kindness.

Among so large a number of boys—some of whom have been badly brought up at home—others, who have left home, have frequently fallen into bad company—and all have, more or less, violated the laws of their country,—among such a class of boys, offences, even under the discipline and careful oversight to which they are subject in the Reformatory, will occasionally occur. To such cases I pay particular attention, and regularly visit the offenders, whether in the solitary or dormitory cells; this, also, is my constant custom in cases of accident or sickness; and I am encouraged to persevere under any disadvantages, not from a sense of duty only, but from the conviction that at such times they are most susceptible of religious impressions. Still, experience teaches us not to be hasty in forming too favourable an opinion from what they say, or appear or profess to feel under such circumstances; and I much prefer looking to their conduct afterwards as the best criterion by which to judge whether they have really profited by my instructions or not.

The new library-books, so long expected, are a great acquisition. The increased accommodation afforded by the closets on each side of the teacher's platform, enables the librarian to take good care of the books, and to distribute them with order and regularity; this it was impossible to do in our late inconvenient apartment. The change affords me great satisfaction, as the noise and confusion which formerly attended giving out the books has now, through the enlarged space afforded, and the enforcement of some new rules, entirely ceased.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,
Prot. Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c., for Ontario:—

SIR.—At your request to furnish you with my report for the current year, I beg leave to inform you that I have sixty-five boys under my care, and that with regard to their literary progress and moral conduct, they continue to give general satisfaction.

The above statement being sufficient, I must take this occasion of returning thanks to you and to the Government for the excellent melodeon sent for the use of the chapel. The addition of music will add much solemnity to the worship of God, and inspire the youths with more reverential ideas.

I am glad to see that the improvements in the buildings are rapidly progressing, and I look forward with pleasure to the speedy completion of the new chapel and its furniture. As all hopes of successful reformation are placed in the religious training of the lads intrusted to my care, you may easily understand my oft-expressed anxiety to have within my reach everything connected with the exact observance of religious duties.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient servant.

J. P. KENNEDY,
Catholic Chaplain.

Penetanguishene, 24th, Oct., 1870.

Reformatory Prison, Ont.
Penetanguishene.

J. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to make the following report for the year 1870.

The health of the prisoners has been on the whole, good; we have had about the usual number of cases of catarrh, bronchitis, cuts and bruises, &c., &c., but I am happy to say, only one death from congestive fever has taken place this year; many of the boys who were sentenced here for a short period, and had evidently a scrofulous constitution, have improved by the fact of being taken away from home and compelled to keep regular hours, partaking of good wholesome food. I hope it is not out of my sphere to recommend that young boys, say eight or nine years old, should be sentenced for periods long enough, that when their term of imprisonment expires, they may at least have nearly attained their full growth, and as it at present frequently happens, young lads are sentenced for two or three years of imprisonment, their term expiring before their system; by good food, good sanitary rules, has so improved their constitution, that they may be able to earn their livelihood, instead of being sent out too young; perhaps to follow their former miserable course of life—confirming the seed of scrofula, or of many other diseases generally inherited by children of vicious and depraved parents; thereby throwing on society the burden of supporting not only them, but their children, should they have any; better to avoid this by lengthening their term of imprisonment, so that when sent out they may have so improved physically and morally, that they may realize the object for which this institution was established; for if a child of say, twelve or thirteen years old, is thrown on the world with a weak and sickly constitution, instead of as they sometimes are, sent out from this prison, strong and able to grapple with the world at the age of seventeen or eighteen, they cannot but be again a burden to society, instead of earning their living in a respectable manner.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant.

WM. R. GILMOR,
Surgeon Reformatory Prison, Ont.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

ON

LONDON ASYLUM.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 28th January, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that, accompanied by the Government Architect and Engineer, I visited the London Lunatic Asylum on the 23rd inst., and remained until the 25th, for the purpose of inspecting the several buildings and works, preparatory to taking the same off the hands of the contractors, as well as to make the usual statutory inspection, examine into the state of the patients and the sanitary condition of the Asylum, but more particularly for the purpose of investigating into the causes which are supposed to have contributed to the presence of a fever of typhoid character among a number of the residents of the Asylum. The various internal structural defects and deficiencies, which are chiefly of a minor kind and must be made good by the contractors, have been fully reported upon to the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, and need not be referred to here.

Taking into consideration that the buildings have only been occupied about two months for asylum purposes, during a portion of which period the workmen connected with the contracts have been in the house, the several wards, corridors, day rooms, dormitories and other departments of the asylum were in a most commendable state of cleanliness and order—the beds and bedding clean, neat and sufficient, the water closets, urinals, lavatories, bathing rooms and sinks thoroughly clean and free from odour, with an abundant supply of water for sewerage and cleansing purposes.

Although the weather at the time of my visit was excessively cold, the temperature of the building was even and comfortable throughout, the heating capacity of the boilers, steam pipes and coils being found capable of warming every part of the Asylum up to 65, and if necessary, as high as 75 degrees.

If the absence of offensive smells and odours can be accepted as proof of efficiency in the system of ventilation, the plan adopted in the London Asylum must be pronounced as perfect as it is possible to have this important part of Asylum construction. The degree of heat (which in this climate is indispensable to effective ventilation) which can be thrown into every room in the building as well as through the entire ground basement, and the provision that is made at all points for the escape of the rarefied currents of exhausted atmosphere through the ventilating flues and chimney shafts, render the system of venti-

lation adopted thoroughly effective. At only one place was a defect observable, which, on examination, was traced to the cemented joints of one of the water closet ventilating pipes having become loose, which partially destroyed the downward draft.

The patients were all well and comfortably clothed, with the exception of a few whom it is difficult to manage; the food served, was of the most wholesome kind, and of abundant supply and variety, and now that the Asylum is reduced to order and discipline, everything apparently is done to make the patients comfortable, and, as far as possible, cheerful and contented.

Under these circumstances, with all the internal appliances of the Asylum for the observance of cleanliness and warmth, proper ventilation, and the supply of wholesome food, in good working order, it will at once be apparent that the appearance of typhoid fever, even to a limited extent, must be traced to some other source than the absence of proper internal arrangements, or than the mal-administration of its domestic affairs. Although, when it is considered that even in private dwellings with all the best and most effective sanitary arrangements and surroundings, fevers of a typhoid character sometimes prevail, surely it is not to be wondered at, that, in a public Asylum, with the population of an ordinary village congregated under one roof, many of them physical as well as mental defectives, an epidemic of this kind should make its appearance sometimes, if not often. The sources of these fevers in institutions of this description, cannot always be traced to local defects or derangements, for no matter how perfect the sanitary arrangements may be, or what care may be taken to guard against epidemics, the history of nearly every Asylum tells of their existence.

In the present instance, out of a total population of 385 patients, and 65 officers, attendants and servants, residing in the institution, only 5 persons have been attacked with typhoid symptoms, of this number 2 were patients, and the remainder attendants. One of the latter, Miss Cox, I regret to say, died. In addition to this, there were, at the time of my visit, nine patients and attendants suffering from diarrhœa; six of a mild form, and of a few days duration, and three with continued fever; all these cases are now reported recovering; and in a letter received from Dr. Landor, under to-days date, no new cases are reported. While deeply regretting the death of Miss Cox, I have every reason to believe that the fever will not spread, and that those now prostrated with it, will soon be convalescent.

The number of attendants sick, as compared with the total number of residents, leads me to believe that the anxiety, trouble and labour attendant upon the removal of the patients from Malden and Orillia, and the placing of the new Asylum in good working order, has assisted a good deal to produce the sickness. The fact that the drain from the west wing had been broken in by teams passing over it when the filling around the yard was going on, thereby causing for a time the stoppage of one sewer, which may have worked its way into the west tank, is another reason advanced for the prevalence of fever, but if the water was polluted from this cause to such an extent as to cause fever, it is rather remarkable that it should be chiefly confined to the attendants. The drain referred to has been repaired, and the tank in proximity to it closed up, and an examination of the traps showed that the sewerage was all being thoroughly carried off. That the presence of typhoid, or any other fever, or illness of any description in the London Asylum, can be traced to the site of the institution or in its surroundings, or in the water in its pure state furnished to the house, is in my opinion as well as in that of the Medical Superintendent entirely without foundation; but in order that the last named cause, viz., the quality of the water, may be thoroughly tested, samples of the water used have been sent to a practical Chemist for analysis, the result of which examination will be reported to Government.

The selection of the site upon which the Asylum is erected was made with a view to securing to the fullest extent a healthy location, where all the sanitary requirements in respect to pure water, good drainage, and fresh air could be secured, all of which requisites, together with convenience of position, have been obtained, and are combined in the London Asylum site; indeed it would have been extremely difficult to have acquired a better one, in every respect, around the environs of London, of which locality it was said by Dr. Workman on the occasion of his visiting it, when

the erection of an Asylum at that point was contemplated, "shoot up a rocket and wherever it strikes a good site will be secured." It is not only surrounded by good roads, but the ascent to the elevation upon which the buildings are placed is gradual and easy. The site is 90 feet above the south branch of the Thames, and 68 feet above the north branch, in a north and south line from the buildings, and considerably over 100 feet above the junction of the two branches of the river at the foot of Dundas Street, none of which points is more than two miles and a half distant from the Asylum. From the building to the outlet of the main drain, a distance of 1,500 feet, there is a surface fall of 18 feet, and a fall of the drain bed of 12.25. At a considerable distance from the buildings covered tanks are sunk to enable the sewerage to be utilized, if found practicable. Although about 15 or 20 acres of the 300 comprising the farm property are of a spongy surface after a rain, even this small portion cannot by any possibility be termed *marsh or swamp*, as sand loam is found at the depth of a few inches, and a surface drain with a few thousand tiles will render every part of it thoroughly dry. If any other evidence is wanting to prove that the present sickness is not attributable to this or any other wet land in the vicinity of the Asylum, it is only necessary to say that the ground has been completely frozen up, and for the greater part of the time covered over with snow, since about the 1st of December, so that no exhalations could have taken place.

Although a higher elevation for the buildings could have been got on the present property, it was thought desirable to place them on the present site, not only for the purpose of being below the springs which supply the water to the Asylum, but also on account of the site being more protected from north winds; for it must be remembered that in our climate, warmth is just as necessary as pure air, both of which have been secured by building upon the present site.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF TWO SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LONDON, ONTARIO, 6th February, 1871.

To the HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto, Ontario.

SIR,—At your request I personally collected, on the 30th ult., for Chemical Analysis, samples of Water from the two wells which supply the London Lunatic Asylum; and I now beg to submit the results of their examination.

The Wells are designated "East" and "West" respectively.

ANALYSIS:

	"EAST" WELL.	"WEST" WELL
Total saline matter in one Imperial gallon (70,000 grains) of the waters	11.07 grains.	18.81 grains.
The above saline matter consists of:—		
Phosphates and Silica	Traces.	
Carbonate of Lime	6.51 grains.	14.90 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia	4.56 "	3.91 "
Alkaline Chlorides	Minute traces.	Minute traces.
Alkaline Sulphates	Very minute traces.	
Total	11.07 grains.	18.81 grains.

From the above it will be observed that the Saline Matters in the waters, though they differ considerably in their proportions, are not materially different in nature. The only Saline Matters present in any appreciable quantity are the Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia, which are, as usual, dissolved in excess of Carbonic Acid. The waters are remarkably free from alkaline chlorides and sulphates; they contain no organic matter, either of vegetable or animal origin, a fact which conclusively indicates the absence of surface water, or any contamination from sewage; they are perfectly colourless and transparent, and contain nothing in any way prejudicial to health. The "East" well being *softer* than the "West," is so much the more suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; but there is nothing in either water to prevent its general use in the Asylum.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. T. MACHATTIE.

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1870.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

CROWN LANDS.

There were of surveyed Crown Lands disposable at the commencement of the year 3,402,633 acres, which, added to the 183,929 acres surveyed during the year, make a total of 3,586,562 acres; deducting therefrom the number of acres sold during the year 33,275, and 56,011 acres disposed of under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, leaves a total at the end of the year, for future disposal, of 3,497,276 acres. The sales during the year amount to $90,061, and the collections to $181,289.

CLERGY LANDS.

Of the Clergy Lands, 11,312 acres were sold during the year. The sales amount to $29,020, and the collections to $98,015.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year, 6,182 acres. The sales amount to $20,059, and the collections to $128,269.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of Grammar School Lands during the year, 2,447 acres. The sales amount to $4,611, and the collections to $6,462.

FREE GRANTS.

The lands in the following Townships were opened during the year for location, under the provisions of the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, namely,—Minden, Stanhope, Anson, Hindon, Dungannon, Carlow, Monteagle, Herschel, Wicklow, Mayo, Grattan, Hagarty, Richards, Sherwood, Wilberforce, South Algona, Alice, Fraser, Petewawa, McKay, Buchanan, Wylie, Rolph and Head, which, added to the fifteen Townships opened in the year 1868, make thirty-nine Townships now open for Free Grants under the said Act. 566 locations were made as Free Grants during the year on 56,011 acres of land, and 956 acres of land were sold to Free Grant locatees during the same period.

MINING LANDS.

Nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres of land on the north shore of Lake Superior were patented during the year. (See Appendix No. 15.) The greater part of these lands were paid for during the half-year ending 31st December, 1867, and the proceeds of the sales are included in the Crown Lands account of receipts for that half-year. The receipts for the present year from the sale of these lands amount to $3,170.

Instructions were issued during the year for the survey of the Township of McIntyre, on Thunder Bay, and of the Township of McTavish, on Black Bay, Lake Superior, with a view to the lands in such Townships being disposed of as mining lands.

The territory on the north shore of Lake Superior was created a Mining Division by the name of "The Lake Superior Mining Division," under The general Mining Act of 1869. The territory embraced in the Division is described as follows: "All that tract of "country lying within the following limits or boundaries, that is to say: commencing at a "point where the parallel of eighty-four degrees of West longitude intersects the boundary "line between the United States and the Province of Ontario; thence, along the said "boundary line northerly and westerly, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior to "the mouth of Pigeon River; thence, westerly, along the boundary line of said Province "to the height of land; thence, north-easterly and easterly, along the height of land to the "said parallel of eighty-four degrees of West longitude; thence, south along the said "parallel to the place of beginning."

Another Mining Division was formed under said Act, called "The Madoc Mining Division," consisting of "The tract of country composed of the Townships of Hunger-"ford, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, Limerick and Wol-"laston, in the County of Hastings, the Townships of Belmont and Methuen, in the "County of Peterborough, the Townships of Kaladar, Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Den-"bigh and Abinger, in the County of Addington, and the Townships of Barrie and Ken-"nebec, in the County of Frontenac."

The Public Lands in the Townships of Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Lake, Tudor, Grimsthorp, Cashel, Limerick and Wollaston, in the County of Hastings and Galway,

Burleigh and Methuen, in the County of Peterborough, have been opened for sale as mining lands, under the said Act at $1 per acre.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

A more careful supervision over lumbering operations was inaugurated last year than is believed to have previously existed. In the early part of the present year, the Western Timber agency at Toronto was abolished, and its duties transferred to the Woods and Forests Branch of the Department; subsequently in April last, new Crown Timber Regulations were established raising the dues fifty per cent, in excess of the former rates, and fixing a uniform rate of ground rent. The regulations also provide for the more satisfactory accounting for the timber and saw logs cut upon the Public Lands.

The accruals from timber dues, ground rents and bonuses during the year amount to $508,561, and the collections are $435,397, being a large increase in this branch of Revenue. The extent of the increase can be better understood by reference to the accompanying statement (Appendix No. 13.) of the timber revenue for the ten years ending 31st December, 1866, and the succeeding three years to the present date which shows the following results.

I.—*Timber Revenue derived from the whole Province of Canada.*

The largest revenue for any one of the 10 years ending 31st December, 1866, was	$386,656 00
The average yearly revenue during the 10 years was	295,409 00

II.—*Timber Revenue derived from Upper Canada alone.*

The largest Revenue for any one of the 10 years ending 31st December, 1866, was	$197,093 00
The average yearly Revenue during the 10 years was	150,935 00
The Timber Revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1867, was	152,266 00
Do. Do. Do. 31st December, 1868, was	234,209 00
Do. Do. Do. 31st December, 1869, is	435,397 00

In round numbers the Timber Revenue from the Upper Canada Woods and Forests, is during the present year $238,000, or say 120 per cent. in excess of the highest amount it ever reached in any one year previous to 1st January, 1867; and is $48,000, or say 12½ per cent. in excess of the highest amount ever received from the whole Province of Canada in any year previous to the last mentioned date.

RECEIPTS AND REVENUE.

The total Receipts of the Crown Lands Department during the year are $853,772—of which the sum of $620,962 is considered as Revenue.

SURVEYS.

The Surveys of the Townships of McKellar, Fergusson, Christie and Medora, were completed, and the Surveys of the Townships of Chaffey, Stistead and Hagerman, were

proceeded with during the year. All these Townships are in the Free Grant Territory, in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts.

The Surveys of the Townships of Mayo and Farraday, in the County of Hastings, and the Townships of McIntyre and McTavish, on the North Shore of Lake Superior, have also been proceeded with during the year.

The total payments for the year on account of Crown Land Surveys amount to $21,423.

Instructions for 20 Municipal Surveys were issued, and 17 Municipal Surveys were confirmed during the year.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The expenditure for the year upon Colonization Roads is $35,589, as set forth in the annexed Report. (Appendix No. 21).

Respectfully submitted.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	REMARKS.
	Hon. S. Richards	Commissioner	1867, July 1	$3200 00	
	And. Russell	Assistant Commissioner	1839, Nov. 22	2600 00	Resigned 20th August, 1869.
	Thos. H. Johnson	do.	1869, Aug. 21	2600 00	
	Jno. M. Currie	Clerk	1869, March 30	1400 00	
Surveys	Thos. Devine	Head of Surveys	1846, July 11	1800 00	
	E. Fox	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1857, Sept. 28	1280 00	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	do.	1866, Jan. 30	730 00	
Land Claims and Sales in Old Townships	Thos. Hector	Chief Clerk	1839, June 17	1800 00	Services dispensed with 30th October, 1869.
	F. A. Hall	Clerk	1847, Jan. 1	1400 00	Do. do. 31st January, 1869.
	G. E. Lindsay	do.	1860, Feb. 4	1060 00	Do. do. do. do.
	C. W. Hurd	do.	1867, Feb. 21	500 00	Do. do. do. do.
Land Sales and Free Grant	J. C. Tarbutt	Chief Clerk	1841, June 1	1800 00	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	1854, March 21	1400 00	
	A. J. Taylor	do.	1854, Oct. 29	1200 00	
	J. M. Grant	do.	1860, May 12	1100 00	
	H. G. Langlois	do.	1868, Aug. 1	400 00	
Letters Patent	H. J. Jones	Chief Clerk	1840, Nov. 9	1400 00	
	J. Innes	Clerk	1848, Nov. 1	900 00	
	R. H. Temple	do.	1863, Sept. 4	730 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Clerk	1857, Oct. 17	1240 00	
	J. C. Miller	Clerk	1868, Mar. 10	1200 00	
	W. H. Cowper	do.	1868, Aug. 1	400 00	
	E. Kirby	do.	1869, Aug. 6	365 00	
Accounts	William Ford	Accountant	1852, April 10	1800 00	
	D. G. B. Ross	Book-keeper	1861, April 15	800 00	
	R. H. Browne	Clerk	1862, May 14	800 00	
	J. Alley	do.	1848, Feb. 6	1400 00	Resigned, resignation taking effect from Aug. 31, '69.
	J. Tolmie	do.	1853, Oct. 22	1400 00	Services dispensed with from 30th October, 1869.
	D. A. Grant	do.	1856, Aug. 1	1200 00	Do. do. 28th February, 1869.
	J. Scott	do.	1869, Sept	800 00	

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Branch.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per Annum.	REMARKS.
Colonization Roads	J. W. Bridgland	Chief Clerk	1856, Jan. 22	$1600 00	
	A. L. Russell	Clerk	1861, Oct. 30	800 00	Services dispensed with from 30th October, 1869.
Registry	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 8	1400 00	
	Thos. Hammond	Clerk unattached	1842, Jan. 24	700 00	Services dispensed with from 31st January, 1869.
	J. Bradshaw	Office Keeper	1852, Mar. 27	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1864, Nov. 3	450 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST OF CROWN LAND AGENTS, 1869.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF LAND.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	Commission.	Remarks.
A. A. Campbell	Part of Hastings	20th Nov., 1866		$576 93	Is also Inspector of Madoc Mining Division, and is now paid by salary alone—see post-
Wm. Halpenny	Part of Renfrew	8th Nov., 1869			
C. F. Holterman	Part of Renfrew, &c	22nd June, 1865		90 54	
H. S. Huber	Waterloo	Nov., 1863		544 05	
Wm. Harris	Part of Renfrew	June, 1851		149 94	Died 2nd July, 1869.
W. Jackson	Grey	3rd Nov., 1854		2022 53	
J. Macpherson	Pt of Frontenac, and Addington and Lennox	21st Feb., 1860		275 79	
A. McNabb	Bruce	29th April, 1851		3068 19	
E. Perry	Parts of Frontenac and Addington	27th March, 1856		154 62	
G. M. Roche	Part of Victoria	22nd Oct., 1858		292 93	
J. Ross	Wellington	16th June, 1865		791 18	Resigned, 19th January, 1869.
A. Russell	Do.	21st Aug., 1869		85 26	
J. Sharman	Perth	27th April, 1853		872 98	
C. Widder	Huron	15th Jan., 1857		1431 62	
J. Wilson	Part of Algoma District	25th July, 1845		41 16	

EMOLUMENTS
10 per cent. on the first $1,000 00 Collected.
5 per cent. on the next 9,000 00 "
2½ per cent. on any sum over $10,000 00 Collected.

FREE GRANT AGENTS.

W. C. Armstrong	Part of Peterboro'	13th June, 1868	500 00		
J. D. Beatty	Part of Muskoka District	21st June, 1869	500 00		
J. Graham	Parts of Victoria and Peterboro'	28th May, 1869	500 00	158 22	The Commission paid to Messrs. Graham and Moffat during 1869 was on Collections made before their respective salaries commenced.
C. W. Lount	Part of Muskoka District	23rd May, 1868	1000 00		
S. G. Lynn	Part of District of Nipissing	28th Aug., 1869	500 00		
J. P. Moffat	Part of Renfrew	28th Aug., 1869	500 00	80 46	
J. R. Tait	Part of Hastings	28th May, 1869	500 00		

APPENDIX No. 2—*Continued.*

MINING INSPECTORS.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salaries.	Commission.	
E. B. Borron.....	Lake Superior Mining Division.....	12th May, 1869....	$1000 00		
A. A. Campbell	Madoc Mining Division..	25th Sept., 1869....	1000 00		

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,

Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per An'm.	Remarks.
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City	June, 1846	$1840 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada in the Collection of Slide Dues: the proportion of Salaries, chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	do	13th April, 1858	1200 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	do	23rd June, 1864	700 00	
	L. A. Russell, Draughtsman	do	15th Nov., 1866	600 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	do	23rd June, 1864	550 00	
Lower Ottawa	C. E. Belle, Agent	Montreal	6th May, 1854	1200 00	The Crown Timber Office at Montreal at present acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, proportion of Salaries, chargeable to each Province not yet determined. The Agent and Clerk were notified on 23rd Dec., 1869, that their services on behalf of the Department at Toronto would be dispensed with after the 31st of [illegible] month.
	J. C. Coursalle, Clerk	do	1st May, 1858	700 00	
Ontario	Jos. F. Way, Agent	Belleville	6th May, 1854	1440 00	
	J. A. Macinnes, Clerk	do	26th Feb., 1859	800 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier do	do	1st Dec., 1867	500 00	
Western Timber District.	J. R. Nash, Agent	Toronto	28th June, 1864	1400 00	Agency abolished and duties transferred to the Woods and Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department by O. C. 30th January, 1869.
	F. W. Stayner, Assistant	do	8th August, 1864	800 00	
	J. F. Elliott, Sub-Agent	Windsor	9th Sept., 1865	200 00	Died 20th April, 1869.
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	27th Sept., 1845	1800 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting Salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	Wm. O'Kane, Assistant	do	1st June, 1861	1200 00	
	John McKay, Clerk	do	27th May, 1864	800 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Number of Acres Sold, amount of Sales and amount of Collections, for the year 1869.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	33275	90061 38	181289 60
Clergy Lands	11312½	29020 79	98015 30
Common School Lands	6182¾	20059 44	128269 92
Grammar School Lands	2447	4611 92	6462 39
	53217¼	143753 53	414037 21

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1869.

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Clergy reserves for the year 1869.

LAND SOLD.		RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				
Acres.	Amount of Sales.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal	Inspection.	Rent.	Interest.	Principal.	Inspection.	Disbursements Refunds.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
11,312½	29,020 79	557 63	33,670 12	63,725 55	62 00	557 63	33,670 12	63,725 55	62 00	334 14

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Rent	557 63	Rent	557 63
Interest	33,670 12	Interest	33,670 12
Principal	63,725 55	Principal	63,725 55
Inspection	62 00	Inspection	62 00
		Disbursements, Refunds	$334 14
	$98,015 30		$98,015 30

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Common School Lands, for the year 1869.

LAND SOLD.		RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		
Acres.	Amount of Sales.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Disbursements, Refunds.
6,182¾	$ cts. 20,059 44	$ cts. 52,540 96	$ cts. 75,728 96	$ cts. 52,540 96	$ cts. 75,728 96	$ cts. 956 61

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Interest	52,540 96	Interest	52,540 96
Principal	75,728 96	Principal	75,728 96
		Refunds $956 61	
	$128,269 92		$128,269 92

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Grammar School Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1869.

LAND SOLD.		RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
Acres.	Amount.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection.	Principal.	Interest.	Inspection.
2,447	$ cts. 4,611 92	$ cts. 4,570 26	$ cts. 1,888 13	$ cts. 4 00	$ cts. 4,570 26	$ cts. 1,888 13	$ cts. 4 00

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Principal	4,570 26	Principal	4,570 26
Interest	1,888 13	Interest	1,888 13
Inspection	4 00	Inspection	4 00
	$6,462 39		$6,462 39

WILLIAM FORD.
Accountant.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory collections by A. J. Russell	117,657 70	
Do do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	128,901 85	
		246,559 55
Amount of Ontario Territory collections by Joseph F. Way	97,955 05	
Do do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec	6,433 41	
		104,388 46
Amount of Western Timber District collections at Department, Toronto	70,711 54	
Do do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	12,994 14	
		83,705 68
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory collections by Charles E. Belle	669 45	
Do do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	74 67	
		744 12
Total Timber Dues, Ground Rent and Bonuses		$455,397 81

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

William Ford,
Accountant.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1869.

	$ cts.
Crown Lands	181,289 60
Clergy Lands	98,015 30
Common School Lands	128,269 92
Grammar School Lands	6,462 39
Woods and Forests	435,397 81
Charges on Settlers' Timber	255 74
Colonization Roads, refund	47 50
Casual Fees	416 06
Mining Lands	3,170 20
Huron Land Claims	265 25
Location Fees	8 00
Gain on Scrip	15 00
Surveyors' Fee Fund	160 00
	$853,772 77

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1869, which are considered as REVENUE.

	$ cts.
Crown Lands	181,289 60
Woods and Forests	435,397 81
Charges on Settlers' Timber	255 74
Casual Fees	424 06
Mining Lands	3,170 20
Huron Land Claims	265 25
Surveyors' Fee Fund	160 00
	$620,962 66

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1869, exclusive of petty contingencies.

T. Hammond, Gratuity, per		O.C. 18th March, 1869			$350 00
F. A. Hall,	" "	O.C. 18th March, "			1400 00
C. W. Hurd,	" "	O.C. 18th March, "			250 00
D. A. Grant,	" "	O.C. 18th March, "			800 00
G. E. Lindsay,	" "	O.C. 18th March, "			530 00
J. Alley,	" "	O.C. 16th August, "	1400 00	Paid by the Treasury Department	
A. Russell,	" "	O.C. 21st August, "	$3250 00		
T. Hector,	" "	O.C. 26th October, "	2700 00		
J. Tolmie,	" "	O.C. 26th October, "	1400 00		
A. L. Russell,	" "	C.O. 26th October, "	400 00		
Colonization Roads					35589 94
Surveys					21423 91
Compensation Scrip Redeemed					817 52
Old Ledger Accounts, Agents Receipts applied					693 70
Commission to Agents					10736 40
Postage Paid to Agents					227 84
Province of Canada					13738 93
Discount on Silver					0 56
Board of Examiners of Provincial Land Surveyors					85 00
Refund to Canada Land and Emigration Company					400 00
Refunds					5279 93
Salaries of Agents					7530 06
Disbursements of Agents					3998 29
Travelling Agents					1770 61
Advertising					553 36
Contingencies					2339 02
					108515 07

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS AND AGENCIES.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.		White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.	
	Square miles	White Pine.	Other.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces	Feet.
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory	7652	1001437	389	160080	8968082	57909	2309116	14	492
Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario Territory.....	2021	576881	60	8977	500369	400	12118	259	8305
Western Timber District	2382	297634	1700	8360	488964	1314	65681	822	103479
Chas. E. Belle, Agent, Lower Ottawa Territory	11	22	.....	336	16550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12066	1875974	2149	177753	9973965	59623	2386915	1095	112276

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS AND AGENCIES.	Boom Timber, Binders and Floats.	Railway Ties.	Cedar Rails.	Shingle and Stave Bolts.	Shingles.	Cordwood.	
						Hard.	Soft.
				Cords.			
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario Territory.....	3767	7541	3500	243½	.....	.....	.....
Western Timber District	.....	2412	20000	18	....	196½	429
Chas. E. Belle, Agent, Lower Ottawa Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	166000	633½	23½
Total	3767	9953	23500	661½	166000	830	452½

J. C. MILLER,
Chief Clerk.

WOODS AND FORESTS,
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

No. 12.

FORESTS.

Dues, Ground Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

TION OF TIMBER.

Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch and Cedar.		Maple.		Basswood.		Cherry and Chesnut.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	P'cs	Feet.
118	3357	430	18077	492	15922	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	5461	.....	.....
722	19171	291	12770	274	5294	808	21796 c	.....	.....	9	351	.....	.....
3838	180459	242	10715	1	29	.....	.....	2	86	29	2165	{ 9 318 chy. 7 346 ches }	
51	2034	.....	.....	9	275	6	191 b	.....	.....	2	85	.....	.....
4729	205021	963	41562	776	21520	814	21987	2	86	163	8062	16	664

OF TIMBER, &c.—*Continued.*

TION OF TIMBER.

Staves.		Miscellaneous.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED.					
West India.	Standard.		Trespass, &c.	Fractions.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	4845 21	0 30	274345 30	15598 06	796 60	295585 47
.....	.....	Cedar Posts, 35 cords	5155 77	0 05	93896 08	4490 35	5539 00	109081 25
105154	5363	....	13418 51	2 43	57164 36	5466 00	27099 50	103150 80
.....	.....	Ship Knees, 34.....	244 72	.....	367 61	132 00	.....	744 33
105154	5363	.....	23664 21	2 78	425773 35	25686 41	33435 10	508561 85

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT, showing amounts of timber revenue received from Woods and Forests in Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, during the ten years from 1857 to 1866, both inclusive, and from Upper Canada or Ontario during the years 1867, 1868 and 1869.

YEAR.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	TOTAL.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1857	94,921 15	114,023 53	208,944 68
1858	141,185 90	134,476 00	275,661 90
1859	136,189 33	145,745 59	281,934 92
1860	149,921 22	168,330 38	318,251 60
1861	127,995 88	127,849 10	255,844 98
1862	159,330 86	144,321 31	303,652 17
1863	*197,093 73	*189,562 80	*386,656 53
1864	121,367 79	121,718 52	243,086 71
1865	183,380 75	160,035 23	343,415 98
1866	197,965 85	138,678 04	336,643 89
	1,509,352 46	1,444,740 50	2,954,092 96
Average annual revenue during the ten years	150,935 24	144,474 05	295,409 29
Largest revenue for any one of the ten years (1863)	*197,093 73	*189,562 80	*386,656 53
1867 (half-year to 1st July, date of Confederation) $44,617 99			
1867 (half-year to 31st December) 107,648 61			
	152,266 60		
1868	234,209 85		
1869	435,397 81		

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. C. MILLER,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 14

RETURN of the Number of Persons located for Free Grants and Number of Acres located, the Number of Purchasers, and Number of Acres Sold to Locatees under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1869.

Townships.		District or County.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres Sold.
Brunel	Agency of C. W. Lount.	District of Muskoka.	54	4757	3	119
Draper			39	3798	6	11
McLean			7	793	1	2
Macaulay			85	10279	3	85
Muskoka			22	2438	2	5
Stephenson			49	4684	2	5
Watt			16	1383	Nil.	Nil.
Monck			62	6156	15	31
Cardwell	Agency of J. D. Beatty.	District of Muskoka	3	278	Nil.	Nil.
Foley		County of Simcoe	16	1361	1	19
Humphrey		District of Muskoka	40	2991	7	197
McDougall		County of Simcoe	19	1515	2	3
Cardiff	Agency of W. C. Armstrong.	County of Peterboro'.	30	3090	3	133
Chandos			24	2532	2	17
Monmouth			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Anstruther			6	519	Nil.	Nil.

APPENDIX No. 14—*Continued.*

RETURN of the Number of Persons located for Free Grants and Number of Acres located, the Number of Purchasers, and Number of Acres Sold to locatees under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1869.

Townships.		District or County.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres Sold.
Anson	Agency of Jos. Graham.	County of Victoria		397	Ni	Nil.
Hindon		Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Minden		County of Peterboro'	3	316	1	126
Stanhope		Do.	3	194	Nil.	Nil.
Dungannon	Agency of J. R. Tait.	County of Hastings.	4	406	Nil.	Nil.
Carlow			3	300	Nil.	Nil.
Monteagle			4	393	Nil.	Nil.
Herschel			7	397	Nil.	Nil.
Wicklow			3	348	Nil.	Nil.
Mayo			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Grattan	Agency of Samuel G. Lynn.	County of Renfrew	15	1613	2	65
Wilberforce		Do.	6	600	Nil.	Nil.
S. Algona		Do.	2	200	Nil.	Nil.
Hagarty		District of Nipissing	11	1200	Nil.	Nil.
Richards		Do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sherwood		Do.	12	1200	Nil.	Nil.

Alice	Agency of J. P. Moffatt.	County of Renfrew.	3	315	1	107
Fraser			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Petewawa			6	750	Nil.	Nil.
McKay			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Buchanan	Agency of J. P. Moffatt.	County of Renfrew.	3	300	Nil.	Nil.
Wylie			1	100	Nil.	Nil.
Head			3	408	1	31
Rolph			Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
			566	56011	52	956

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. C. TARBUTT,
Chief Clerk in charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, December 31st, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Mining Lands on the North Shore of Lake Superior, which have been patented, during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

No. of Description.	To whom Patented.	NAME OF LOCATION.	Area.	Date of Patent.
			Acres.	1869.
166	Alexander Cross	1 and 2 Little Pic Bay—Herrick's survey	749	25th March.
165½	John Gray	7, North of Thunder Bay—Savigny's survey	212	1st April.
167	Henry D. Thomas	5 do do do	200	1st April.
168	Benjamin Young	6 do do do	400	1st April.
169	Henry D. Thomas	14 do do do	208	1st April.
170	William Home	A, North of Neebing	250	7th April.
197	Donald McInnes	15, North of Thunder Bay—Savigny's survey	400	7th April.
198	Hon. John B. Robinson	16 do do do	400	7th April.
199	Richard Benner	17 do do do	400	7th April.
172	William Brown	12, E and South half 15 E, North of Thunder Bay—White's survey	313	14th April.
171	Pemberton Paterson	B, North of Neebing	249½	14th April.
202	David Fisher	1, North of Neebing—Francis' survey	400	14th April.
195	George H. Whitney	1, A, North-West of Thunder Bay—White's survey	189	14th April.
196	William L. Atkins	2, A do do do	212	14th April.
173	Mary V. McIntyre	A, on Dog Lake Road.	400	14th April.
182	Samuel Taylor	18, North of Neebing—White's survey	400	17th April.
183	John Dewe	19 do do	400	17th April.
184	James Mercer	22 do do	400	15th April.
185	Henry J. Buckley	23 do do	400	16th April.
186	Charles Fisher	24 do do	400	16th April.
187	Charles G. Collins	25 do do	400	16th April.
188	Lewis J. Longprie	26 do do	400	16th April.
189	Peter Mitchell	28 do do	400	16th April.
190	George C. Jones	27 do do	400	16th April.
191	Albert Rudolph	29 do do	400	16th April.
192	John Mercer	30 do do	400	16th April.
193	Daniel P. Waite	31 do do	400	16th April.
194	John Dewe	32 do do	200	16th April.
199	Humphrey L. Hime	3 do Herrick's survey	200	19th April.
200	Frederick C. Germann	1 and 2 do do	400	19th April.
210	Robert McKenzie	15, Thunder Bay—Francis' survey	400	19th April.
211	James MacKenzie	14 do do	400	19th April.
212	Alexander MacKenzie	13 do do	400	19th April.
213	Charles MacKenzie	12 do do	400	19th April.
214	John MacKenzie	11 do do	400	19th April.
178	John Dewe	7 E do White's survey	358	22nd April.

179	John Dewe	8, E, Thunder Bay—White's survey	315	22nd April.
181	John Dewe	11, E do do	170	22nd April.
180	William D. Williams	9 and 10, E do do	418	22nd April.
203	John Dewe	3, E do do	276	22nd April.
204	Robert B. Wilson	4, E do do	200	22nd April.
205	Benjamin T. Rogers	5, E do do	332	22nd April.
206	John M. Morse	6, E do do	346	22nd April.
207	Peter Bell	1, between Thunder and Black Bays - Herrick's survey	364½	22nd April.
208	Peter McKellar	2 do do do	179½	22nd April.
209	William Armstrong	3 do do do	190	22nd April.
215	Lewis M. Dickens	Part of 21, North of Neebing—White's survey	286	15th May.
216	William W. Spalding	Part of 20 do do	266	15th May.
217	Charles E. Montizambert	X, North of Thunder Bay—Lindsay's survey	400	15th May.
218	William Home	C, North of Neebing—Lindsay's survey	278	11th June.
219	Simon J. Dawson	M do do	400	11th June.
220	William P. Lockwood	N do Savigny's survey	400	14th June.
222	John Dewe	1½E, North of Thunder Bay—White's survey	240	14th June.
221	Thomas Wallis Herrick	Block B, North of Thunder Bay—Herrick's survey	400	12th June.
223	Donald C. Thomson	Y, North of Thunder Bay—Savigny's survey	333	6th July.
11	Archibald McKellar	1, Z, do do	153	2nd September.
12	Robert Pither	2, Z, do do	80	2nd September.
10	Robert Barber	7, Z, do do	189	2nd September.
14	John McKellar	1, Island, South of Pie Island, McKellar's Island—Wilson's survey	5	1st October.
18	Joseph Williams	A, Blind R. Lake Huron—Weatherald's survey	200	9th November.
			19361½	

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH.
T. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Statement of Crown Lands Surveys completed and closed during the year ending the 31st December, 1869.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	Surveys.	Balances on Surveys.	Acres, &c,, Surveyed.
1	9th June, 1868	A. Fowlie	Big Island in Lake Rosseau	$144 93	1045
2	16th September, 1868	T. Byrne	Township of Medora	2323 94	64366
3	3rd September, 1868	A. B. Scott	Examination of Surveys of Mining locations on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior	536 57	
4	17th October, 1868	J. W. Fitzgerald	Township of McKellar, and part of the Township of Fergusson	4083 25	70245
5	19th November, 1868	J. Grant	Township of Christie	2031 90	48173
6	4th June, 1869	B. Springer	Parts of Lots adjoining the Town plot of Adelaide	112 00	100
7	5th August, 1869	G. Kirkpatrick	Examination of Surveys at Parry Sound	133 60	
8	30th September, 1869	B. Springer	Examination of West Half of Lot A in the 1st Concession of the Township of Turnberry	59 00	
9	24th August, 1839	M. Deane	Outlines of Brown, Wallbridge and Wilson	260 00	39 miles.
				9685 19	183929

The Number of Acres surveyed, 183,829 ..... at 5.2 cents per Acre.

100 Acres—Park Lots ..... at $1.12 " "

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Surveys Branch,

Thomas Devine,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT OF CROWN LANDS SURVEYS in progress, with the amounts advanced thereon up to the 31st December, 1869.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	Surveys.	Amounts Advanced.
1	12th October, 1868.....	Walter Beatty.....	Townships of Chaffey and Stisted	$3945 45
2	26th November, 1868...	H. O. Wood	Township of Mayo.....	1703 00
3	15th January, 1869.....	H. Creswick.....	Part of Sunnidale.....	
4	8th May, "	A. B. Scott	Township of McIntyre.....	2700 00
5	29th June, "	H. Wilson.....	Township of McTavish	1265 00
6	18th October, "	Walter Beatty.....	The Limits of Timber Berths, Lake Huron.....	900 00
7	18th October, "	T. Byrne.....	Township of Hagerman	200 00
8	14th Nov., "	Forneri & Kennedy.....	Township of Faraday	300 00
9	22nd Febr'y, "	C. Brady.....	Residue of the Township of Anglesea.....	725 27
10	7th April, "	A. B. Perry	Peninsula in front of the Township of Brighton for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to be paid for by that Department	
				11738 72

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH,
THOMAS DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SURVEYS for which Instructions were issued during the year ending the 31st December, 1869.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instructions.		SURVEYS.
			1869.	
1	T. Nash	278	9th January	Lots Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive, in the 7th Concession of Brighton.
2	H. D. Lumsden	279	1st February	Line between Concessions 4 and 5, from Lot No. 13 to Lot No. 25, and to plant durable monuments therein.
3	E. DeCew	280	16th February	Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in the 1st and 2nd Concessions, and Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in 12th Concession N. R. Bertie.
4	W. G. Wonham	281	26th February	To plant permanent monuments at South end of each Concession line on the base line of the Township of East Nissouri.
5	J. Daintry	282	27th February	Line between the 3rd and 4th Concessions of Alnwick, from the Western boundary thereof, to the Western limit of Lot No. 12, in the 4th Concession, and to plant monuments therein.
6	J. Shier	283	18th March	Lots 7 and 8, in the 1st Concession of Pickering, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of said Lots.
7	John Burchell	284	18th March	Part of the line between the 4th and 5th Concessions of Montague, from Lot No. 2 to Lot No. 14 inclusive, and to plant stone monuments therein.
8	E. DeCew	285	14th May	Survey Lots Nos. 4 and 5, between Garrison Road and Lake Erie, in the Township of Bertie, and plant monuments at the front and rear angles thereof.
9	C. G. Hanning	286	21st June	Lots Nos. 15, 16 and 17, in the 8th Concession of Darlington, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear angles of said Lots.
10	J. Shier	287	21st June	Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 3rd Concession of Uxbridge, and to plant permanent monuments at the front and rear angles of said Lots.
11	J. Shier	288	21st June	Lots Nos. 30 and 31, in the 3rd Concession of Uxbridge, and to plant permanent monuments at the front and rear angles of said Lots.
12	E. C. Caddy	289	11th August	The Lots in the 7th Concession of Hamilton, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear angles thereof.
13	C. Unwin	290	11th August	To plant stone monuments at the South East corner of the Township of Vaughan, and at the North West corner of the Township of York, and at each end of the several Concession lines of the boundary line between said Townships.
14	E. O. Flynn	291	16th August	The 5, 6, 7 and 8 Concession lines of the Township of Gosfield, and to plant permanent stone monuments therein.
15	J. Shier	292	21st September	Lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, in the 2nd Concession of Whitchurch, and to plant permanent monuments at the front and rear angles of said Lots.
16	J. Shier	293	13th October	Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22, in the 7th Concession of Pickering, and to plant durable monuments at the front and rear angles of the said Lots.
17	W. G. McGregor	294	29th October	Lots Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, in 2nd Concession from Lake Erie, in the Township of Harwich.
18	C. G. Hanning	295	16th December	Lots Nos. 18 to 23 inclusive, in the 8th Concession of Darlington, and to plant stone monuments at the front and rear angles of the said Lots.

19	H. Creswick	296	30th December	Lots Nos. 3 to 12 inclusive, in the 14th and 15th Concession of West Gwilliambury, and to plant durable monuments at the rear angles of the said Lots, in the 14th Concession, and at the front angles of the said Lots, in the 15th Concession of said Township of West Gwilliambury.
20	B. Springer	297	30th December	The 10th Concession line of South Norwich, from Middletown line West to the Township of Dereham, and to plant stone monuments therein.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH,
THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1869.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and date of instructions.		SURVEYS.	Date of Confirmation.
			1865.		1869.
1	B. W. Gossage	218	14th March	The South boundary of the Township of North Gwillimbury	8th June.
			1868.		
2	John Shier	263	20th July	Lot No. 13 in the 4th concession of Pickering	19th January.
3	C. Unwin	267	24th July	Lots Nos. 6 to 15, in the 1st and 2nd meridian concessions and Lots Nos. 1 to 5 in the 1st southern division, and Lots Nos. 1 to 5 in broken front, Etobicoke	25th May.
4	John Shier	268	17th August	Line in front of 8th concession, and to plant monuments at each end in the Township of Scott.	3rd March.
5	Peter Burnet	269	17th August	Part of line between concessions A and B, Mara	24th April.
6	John Shier	274	5th November	Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 4th concession, Whitby	20th January.
7	John Shier	276	30th November	" Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, in the 6th concession, Darlington	3rd May.
8	A. C. Webb	277	21st December	" Nos. 5 to 10, in the 3rd concession, Brighton	9th September.
9	E. DeCew	280	16th February	" Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the 12th concession, N. R. Bertie	28th April.
				And Lots Nos. 22 and 23, in 1st and 2nd concessions, Bertie	15th May.
			1869.		
10	W. G. Wonham	281	26th February	Place permanent monuments at South end of each concession line, on base line Nissouri, East	9th September.
11	John Shier	283	18th March	Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in the 1st concession of Pickering	30th July.
12	E. DeCew	285	14th May	" Nos. 4 and 5 between Garrison R., and Lake Erie, Bertie	14th July.
13	C. G. Hanning	286	21st June	" Nos. 15, 16, and 17, in the 8th concession of Darlington	10th August.
14	John Shier	287	21st June	" Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in 3rd concession, Uxbridge	11th August.
15	John Shier	288	21st June	" Nos. 30 and 31, in the 5th concession of Uxbridge	3rd November.
16	C. Unwin	290	11th August	To plant monuments at the South East corner of Vaughan, and at the North West corner of York, and at each end of concession lines in both Townships, on said boundary	31st December.
17	John Shier	292	21st September	Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, in 2nd concession, Whitchurch	31st December.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

SURVEYS BRANCH.
THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Letters registered in the years 1868 and 1869.

Years.	Sales and Free Grants.	Late Surveyor General's.	Accounts.	Woods and Forests.	Surveys.	Colonization Roads.	Commissioner's.	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned Letters not called for at address.
1869	9389	*222	2746	2352	734	335	18	71	15867	21500	29500	106	152
1868	5570	2004	2100	1196	644	232	57	97	11900	16000	22000	51	92

* Merged in sales branch, February 1, 1869.

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, January 3, 1870.

APPENDIX No. 21.

To the Hon. S. Richards,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,—I have to submit the following Report of Colonization Roads operations during the past season of 1869.

The works alluded to embrace some nineteen different localities between Lake Superior and the Frontenac road.

The total expenditure to the close of 1869, for improvements actually wrought during the season, for balances due on works of 1868, and for Inspection and estimate expenses is $35,589 94.

A detailed statement of the items of payment is appended to this Report.

The following is a description of the various works and localities :

1st. Addington Road.

About eleven miles of this Road have been repaired and rendered passable for moderate loads, extending from Clark's tavern in Barrie to Massanoga Lake.

2nd. Brunel Road.

In Muskoka District, ten miles of this line, under contract last year, have been this season completed, on a specification of a cheap winter road. The work extends from the Muskoka road Eastward through the Township of Stephenson.

A truss bridge, to span the Muskoka river, which crosses the road at the commencement of the 4th mile, is immediately needed to render the Eastern portion thereof available for settlement.

3rd. Burleigh Road.

Some necessary repairs of crossways, which had been burnt or broken down, have been done on this road.

4th. Carlow Road.

This is a new road leading from the Mississippi road, in the Township of Carlow, northerly to the York River.

It is 13 miles and 15 chains in length, and has been made throughout for an average cost of $200 per mile.

5th. Frontenac Road.

This road has been completed this season to the Madawaska River, where it is intended to terminate it. Six miles have been made this year.

6th. Grant's Bridge.

The construction of this bridge was let by contract in the Fall of 1868, but was not completed until the month of April last. In June following the work was examined and accepted, and the balance due on account thereof paid. It spans a ravine formed by the Kahshebogamog Creek which intersects the Muskoka Road about 5 miles from Washago.

7TH. KORAH ROAD,

In Algoma District. The overseer of this road reports certain improvements made on the line, such as the crosswaying and fascining of some long swamps.

The road is between four and five miles long, and is not yet completed.

8TH. LAKE JOSEPH ROAD, NO. 1 SECTION.

This section was put under contract in the Fall of 1868. Some work was done upon it at that time but nothing more has been since effected.

The work done has been estimated and paid for at contract prices, and the contract since surrendered.

Five miles—the distance contracted for—have been chopped and cleared.

9TH. LAKE JOSEPH ROAD, NO. 2 SECTION.

Five miles, consecutive to No. 1 Section, under contract as above. Considerably more has been done on this Section than on No. 1, but the contract is only a little more than half completed.

10TH. LAKE JOSEPH ROAD, NO. 3 SECTION.

This contract embraces 7 miles, extending to the end of the located line.

The Section is finished according to specification, paid for and accepted.

This road crosses Rousseau River at the Canal Lock, Port Carling.

11TH. MACAULAY ROAD.

Ten miles of this road, leading from Muskoka road through the Township of Macaulay, were also let by contract in 1868. The contractor has finished six miles as a winter road and chopped out the remaining four miles. The contract has been surrendered. All the work done has been estimated and paid for. This road has been very injudiciously located at some points, and is thereat quite impassable for vehicles with any load. About $500 properly expended is absolutely necessary to make the first two miles available for settlers taking in loaded teams.

A bridge is also immediately required over the Muskoka River on the third mile.

12TH. MUSKOKA ROAD SOUTH.

This road has been thoroughly repaired from Washago to Gravenhurst.

A new branch road has been made also from Gravenhurst down to the steamboat landing—distance one half mile.

The approaches to the Severn River bridge on either side have been substantially repaired.

13TH. MUSKOKA NORTH.

This part of the above road has been extended from the North-East corner of Stephenson to the Muskoka River in Chaffey. It is reported made passable as a winter road.

14TH. MONCK ROAD.

The work on this road was commenced and carried on in two sections this year, viz., from the Bobcaygeon Road and from the Burleigh Road, both works tending Easterly.

That from the Burleigh has been united with the Hastings Road, 15 miles. That rom Bobcaygeon has been produced to a distance of about ten miles.

15TH. NORTHERN ROAD.

From Parry Sound to French River, twenty-six miles are now completed, reaching to within about five miles of the Maganetewan River.

Eight miles have this year been made upon contract.

This road traverses on the last six or eight miles some of the best land in the unsettled portions of Ontario.

16TH. PETERSON ROAD.

On this road the Papineau Creek bridge has been rebuilt at a cost of $269 55.

An amount of $20 for compensation to one William Bennett for fencing, rendered necessary by a deviation of the road in 1866, has also been paid.

17TH. ROUSSEAU ROAD.

This road has been repaired as far as the same was constructed previous to the past season, 12½ miles.

It has also been produced about 3½ miles further as a new road.

There remains now about 14 miles of unmade line to reach Aumick Lake and 18 miles to the site chosen for crossing the Maganetewan River.

18TH. VICTORIA ROAD.

An appropriation of $600 was made in August last, to be expended in repairs on the above road under the supervision of the County Council.

The above amount has accordingly been laid out upon the section indicated, and vouchers for the expenditure are filed in this Department.

19TH. WASHAGO WHARF AND ROAD.

This improvement (the wharf) is merely an extension of the old structure at the end of the Mill Tramway on Couchiching Lake. The object has been to reach deeper water, so that the steamer *Ida Burton* and others may be able to discharge thereat freight and passengers at the low water level.

This end is partly accomplished, but the water is so generally shoal over all the North end of the lake, that a further prolongation of the wharf is needed in order to reach the deep water channel accessible at all seasons for large steamers.

The road connecting this wharf with the Muskoka Road has been partially made but requires further improvement before it can be considered as completed.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BRIDGLAND,
Superintendent Colonization Roads.

Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE UPON COLONIZATION ROADS IN THE YEAR 1869.

Addington Road			$1006 50
Brunel	do		1539 57
Burleigh	do		186 67
Canont	do	Balance due on account of 1868...	98 32
Carlow	do		2400 00
Frontenac	do	Balance due on account of 1868...	213 01
Do.	do	Expenditure of 1869.....	2500 00
Inspection	do		423 00
Korah	do		750 00
Lake Joseph, No. 1 Continued, $237 50			
Do, No. 2 " 628 25			
Do. No. 3 " 1060 11			
			1925 86
Macaulay			431 22
Monck			10481 31
Muskoka South—Gravenhurst to Washago, $2651 89			
Do. Branch Road to Bay..... 192 50			
Do. Grant's Bridge..... 685 00			
Do. Severn Bridge..... 50 00			
Do. Balance due in 1868..... 6 78			
			3586 17
Muskoka North—Balance due in 1868..... $19 90			
Do. Appropriation, 1869 ..... 300 00			
			319 90
Northern			4800 00
Northern (Great)			15 00
Pembroke and Matawan..		Balance due on account, 1868.....	166 68
Peterson		Compensation claim, Wm. Bennett....	20 00
Peterson		Papineau Creek Bridge.....	269 55
Rousseau			2857 18
Victoria			600 00
Washago			1000 00
Total expenditure in 1869			$35589 94

J. W. BRIDGLAND
Supt. Col. Roads

TORONTO, 31st December, 1869.

(No. 8.)

RETURN of the amount it has cost each County for advertising in the *Ontario Gazette* the Sales of Lands for Taxes for each year since July, 1867.—[*Not Printed.*]

Copy of the Award of the Arbitrators between the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, referred to in the second paragraph of the Speech from the Throne. Transmitted to the Legislative Assembly by the Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO,
December 16th, 1870.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME—

The Honorable John Hamilton Gray, of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the Honorable David Lewis Macpherson, of the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, send greeting:

Whereas by the British North America Act, 1867, it is enacted that the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the Government of Ontario, and one by the Government of Quebec, and one by the Government of Canada;

And whereas, the said John Hamilton Gray was duly chosen under and in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, as arbitrator, by the Government of Canada, the said David Lewis Macpherson by the Government of Ontario, and the Honorable Charles Dewe Day, of Glenbrooke, in the said Province of Quebec, by the Government of Quebec;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the said arbitration, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson being a majority of the said arbitrators do award, order and adjudge of and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

I. That the amount, by which the debt of the late Province of Canada exceeded, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars, shall be and is hereby divided between and apportioned to, and shall be borne by the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, in the following proportions, that is to say,—the said Province of Ontario shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of nine millions eight hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and two cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents; and the said Province of Quebec shall assume and pay such a proportion of the said amount, as the sum of eight millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-five cents bears to the sum of eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-seven cents.

II. That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and belonging to the Province of Ontario, namely:

1. Debt from the Upper Canada Building Fund to the late Province of Canada, (enumerated in the fourth schedule to the said British North America Act, 1867, as "Upper Canada Building Fund, Lunatic Asylums, Normal Schools,") —Lunatic Asylums $30,800, Normal Schools $6000,..... $36,800 00
2. Debt from the Law Society Upper Canada to the late Province of Canada..... 156,015 61

3. Debts to the late Province of Canada under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada.....6,792,136 39
4. Debt from the Agricultural Society Upper Canada to the late Province of Canada..... 4,000 00
5. Debt from the University Permanent Fund to the late Province of Canada..... 1,220 63

III. That the assets hereinafter in this clause enumerated shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of, and to belong to the Province of Quebec, namely :

1. The debt from the Aylmer Court House to the late Province of Canada for six per cent Provincial debentures issued on account of the said Court House and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged in the debt of the late Province of Canada,..... 2,000 00
And for certain charges paid by the said late Province of Canada in respect of the said Court House..... 1,239.70
3,239 70
2. Debt from the Montreal Court House to the late Province of Canada for six per cent Provincial debentures issued on account of the said Court House and assumed by the Dominion of Canada, and charged in the debt of the late Province of Canada..... $95,600 00
For advances made to the said Court House by the said late Province of Canada..... 18,996 21
114,596 21
3. Debt from the Kamouraska Court House to the late Province of Canada for balance of certain charges in respect of the said Court House paid by the late Province of Canada..... 201 27
4. Debt from the Royal Institution, otherwise the McGill College, to the late Province of Canada, of the balance of a loan made by the said late Province to that institution..... 7,790 00
5. Debt under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada..... .2,939,429 97
6. Advances made in excess of the Legislative School Grant (described in the fourth schedule to the said British North America Act, 1867, as "Lower Canada Legislative Grant.") 28,494 73
7. Debt to the late Province of Canada under the Quebec Fire Loan. 264,254 65
8. Debt to the late Province of Canada for advances made to or on account of certain municipalities in the county of Temiscouta, (described in the said fourth schedule as "Temiscouta Advance Account.")..... 3,000 00
9. Debt from the Education Office in Lower Canada, to the late Province of Canada for the balance unpaid of a defalcation in the said office to the said late Province (described in the said fourth schedule as "Education East.")..... 290 10
10. Debt from the Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada, to the late Province of Canada for loans and advances made to it by the said late Province of Canada..... 116,475 51
11. Debt from the Municipalities Fund of Lower Canada to the late Province of Canada, for advances made to or on the credit of that fund (described in the said fourth schedule as "Municipalities Fund.") 484,244 33
12. Debt from the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund to the Late Province of Canada, for advances made from time to time by the said late Province 234,281 46
13. Montreal Turnpike Trust..... 188,000 00

IV. And as to the said Montreal Turnpike Trust, the said arbitrators, further find award and adjudge as follows :

Whereas, the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars is secured by debentures issued upon the credit of the said Trust, and guaranteed by the late Province of Canada, and the said Trust has hitherto met the payments upon such debentures, and the payment thereof has therefore not been assumed by the Dominion of Canada, nor has the said sum of one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars been charged by the said Dominion in the debt of the late Province of Canada, which charge, if made, would increase by one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars the excess of the said debt on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars ; Know therefore, the said arbitrators, having assigned the said Trust as an asset of the said Province of Quebec, do hereby adjudge and award that the said Province of Quebec shall hereafter indemnify, protect, and save harmless the said Dominion and the said Province of Ontario, against any charge upon, or payment by the said Dominion in respect of the said debentures, or the said guarantee, or in respect in any way of the said Trust.

V. That the following Special, or Trust Funds, and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and to belong to the Province of Ontario, for the purpose for which they were established, namely :—

1. Upper Canada Grammar School Fund.
2. Upper Canada Building Fund.
3. Upper Canada Municipalities Fund.
4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Upper Canada, subject to the payment of all legal charges thereon.
5. Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund.
6. Upper Canada Improvement Fund.
7. Balance of special appropriations in Upper Canada.
8. Surveys ordered in Upper Canada, before 30th June, 1867.
9. Amount paid and payable by Upper Canada to the Canada Land and Emigration Company.

VI. That the following Special, or Trust Funds and the moneys thereby payable, including the several investments in respect of the same or any of them are, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be the property of and to belong to the Province of Quebec for the purposes for which they were established, namely :

1. Lower Canada Superior Education Fund.
2. Lower Canada Superannuated Teachers' Fund.
3. Lower Canada Normal School Building Fund.
4. Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, Lower Canada, subject to all legal charges thereon.
5. Balance of special appropriations in Lower Canada.
6. Surveys ordered in Lower Canada before 30th June, 1867.

VII.—That from the Common School Fund, as held on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Dominion of Canada, amounting to one million seven hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, (of which fifty-eight thousand dollars is invested in the bonds or debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the said sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars being an asset mentioned in the fourth schedule to the British North America Act, 1867 as the Quebec Turnpike Trust) the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents shall be, and the same is hereby taken and deducted and placed to the credit of the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, the said sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents being one-fourth part of moneys received by the late Province of Canada between the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of Common School lands sold between

the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

VIII. That the residue of the said Common School Fund, with the investments belonging thereto as aforesaid, shall continue to be held by the Dominion of Canada, and the income realized therefrom, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall be hereafter realized therefrom shall be apportioned between and paid over to the respective provinces of Ontario and Quebec as directed by the fifth section chapter twenty-six of the consolidated statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

IX. That the moneys received by the said Province of Ontario since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which shall hereafter be received by the said Province from, or on account of the Common School lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada shall be paid to the Dominion of Canada to be invested as provided by section three of said chapter twenty-six of the consolidated statutes of Canada, and the income derived therefrom shall be divided, apportioned, and paid between and to the said provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively as provided in the said fifth section, chapter twenty-six, of the consolidated statutes of Canada with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

X. That the Province of Ontario shall be entitled to retain out of such moneys six per cent, for the sale and management of the said lands, and that one-fourth of the proceeds of the said lands, sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, received since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which may hereafter be received after deducting the expenses of such management as aforesaid shall be taken and retained by the said Province of Ontario for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

XI. The "Crown Lands Suspense Account," amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, and the Crown Lands Department, amounting to two hundred and fifty-three thousand and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, being the items so described in the Public Accounts of the late Province of Canada, having been omitted respectively from the statement of the debt of the said Province in such accounts, and from the assets in the fourth schedule to the British North America Act, 1867, the said arbitrators award and adjudge that the said Province of Ontario shall satisfy all claims, and receive all moneys in respect to the said Crown Lands Suspense Account, and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Ontario, and that the said Province of Quebec shall satisfy all claims and receive all moneys in respect of the said Crown Lands Suspense Account and the said Crown Lands Department connected with or arising from lands situate in the said Province of Quebec.

XII. As to the Montreal harbour the said arbitrators find that the debt due on account of four hundred and eighty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty seven cents secured by debentures issued by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners has not been charged in the statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada. And they award, direct and adjudge that should the Dominion of Canada hereafter pay anything by reason of the liability of the said Dominion on account of the said debentures, the said two Provinces shall repay to the said Dominion any sum so paid in the same proportions respectively, as the said Provinces are hereinbefore directed to bear and pay the excess on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the debt of the late Province of Canada.

XIII. That all the lands in either of the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, surrendered by the Indians in consideration of annuities to them granted, which said annuities are included in the debt of the late Province of Canada, shall be the absolute property of the Province in which the said lands are respectively situate, free from any further claim upon, or charge to the said Province in which they are so situate, by the other of the said Provinces.

XIV. As to all the personal property being the joint property of the said Provinces

of Ontario and Quebec, not hereinbefore specially mentioned, or dealt with and not appropriated by the said British North America Act, 1867, including the library of Parliament at Ottawa, the arbitrators find that it is not expedient to divide the said properties or to divert them from the public purposes for which they are used and required by the Dominion of Canada. They, therefore, find and award that the value of the said properties is and shall be taken to be two hundred thousand dollars, and that the Dominion of Canada may retain and acquire the same properties on payment to the said Provinces of the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the same proportion as is mentioned in the first paragraph hereof in respect to the excess of debt of the late Province of Canada on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven above sixty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars, that is to say, to Ontario the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and to Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and upon such payment the Dominion of Canada shall become the absolute owner of the said properties. But should the Dominion of Canada not so acquire the said properties within two years from the date of this award the Province of Quebec may acquire the said properties by the payment to the Province of Ontario within three months from the expiration of the said two years of the sum of one hundred and five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars, and should the Province of Quebec not so acquire the said properties within the time aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall within three months next thereafter pay to the Province of Quebec the sum of ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and shall thereupon become the absolute owner of such properties.

XV. That the said several sums awarded to be paid, and the several matters and things awarded and directed to be done by or with regard to the parties to this reference respectively as aforesaid, shall respectively be paid, received, done, accepted and taken as, and for full satisfaction and discharge, and as a final end and determination of the several matters aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the said John Hamilton Gray and David Lewis Macpherson, two of the said arbitrators, have hereunto set their hands this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed) J. H. GRAY,
(Signed) D. L. MACPHERSON.

Signed and published the third day of September, 1870, in presence of:

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON,
of the City of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law;

(Signed) FREDK. FINCH,
of the City of Toronto, Law Stationer.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of the Municipalities which borrowed from the Municipal Loan Fund, the amount borrowed by each Municipality, the principal and interest paid on those loans by each Municipality, the principal and interest now due on those loans by each Municipality, with the amount of Sinking Fund and accrued interest on said fund at the credit of each Municipality.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 19th December, 1870.

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND—ONTARIO.

STATEMENT shewing the Arrears due by each Municipality on its respective loan, up to 30th of June, 1870. Also, the amount at credit of Sinking Fund up to same date.

MUNICIPALITY.	Amount of Loan.	Contingent Expenses.	Interest Account.	Interest on Loan.	Total Arrears.	Amount at credit of Sinking Fund.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Bertie.....Township of	40,000 00					7,958 02
Brantford.....Town of	500,000 00	1,319 11	84,465 32	217,677 61	303,462 04	
Brantford.....Township of	50,000 00					27,778 30
Belleville.....Town of	20,000 00					12,269 68
Brockville.....do	400,000 00	1,061 42	106,633 93	263,954 35	371,649 70	
Barrie.....do	12,000 00	8 40	338 59	327 46	674 45	
Bruce.....County of	55,000 00					20,888 45
Cobourg.....Town of	500,000 00	2,056 34	175,430 18	386,725 45	564,211 97	
Chippewa.....Village of	26,000 00	57 69	2,730 70	8,392 32	11,180 71	
Canboro'.....Township of	8,000 00					4,021 94
Cornwall.....Town of	12,000 00					7,288 99
Chatham.....do	100,000 00	230 84	12,956 66	30,395 28	43,582 78	
Dundas.....do	52,000 00	120 04	12,721 09	33,963 84	46,804 97	
Elgin.....County of	80,000 00					52,203 94
Elizabethtown.....Township of	154,000 00	286 42	32,012 44	89,461 15	121,760 01	
Essex.....County of	32,000 00					12,607 81
Grey.....do	16,000 00					12,036 89
Goderich.....Town of	100,000 00	231 18	10,602 49	22,787 81	33,621 48	
Guelph.....do	80,000 00	23 52	289 09	7,212 25	7,524 86	
Hope.....Township of	60,000 00	171 39	12,167 66	35,060 71	47,399 76	
Huron.....County of	253,000 00					184,634 52
Hastings.....do	157,600 00					81,770 16
Lincoln.....do	48,000 00					28,900 07
Lambton.....do	16,000 00					9,291 26
London.....City of	375,400 00	855 92	86,061 08	231,244 81	318,161 81	
Lanark and Renfrew.....Counties of	800,000 00	2,110 37	164,774 61	436,256 00	603,140 98	
Moulton and Sherbrooke.....Townships of	20,000 00					13,168 24
Middleton.....do	5,000 00					2,588 54
Niagara.....Town of	280,000 00	725 96	79,438 74	193,286 41	273,451 11	
Northumberland & Durham..Counties of	460,000 00					101,816 11
Norwich.....Township of	200,000 00	461 74	54,716 10	138,597 24	193,775 08	
Oxford.....County of	20,000 00					10,899 23

Ottawa	City of	200,000 00	704 99	34,521 88	29,789 94	65,016 81	
Ops	Township of	80,000 00	210 92	20,122 87	50,420 30	70,754 09	
Port Hope	Town of	860,000 00	3,092 42	267,004 78	600,959 27	871,056 47	
Perth	County of	288,000 00	1.336 59	24,436 36	63,488 18	89,261 13	
Prescott	Town of	100,000 00	352 44	33,434 76	73,109 92	106,897 12	
Paris	do	40,000 00					25,491 64
Peterboro	do	100,000 00	263 75	10,474 16	18,378 60	29,116 51	
St. Catharines	do	190,000 00	433 44	50,239 85	129,200 92	179,874 21	
Stanley	Township of	10,000 00					6,183 41
Simcoe	Town of	100,000 00	411 88	29,480 95	71,540 72	101,433 55	
Stratford	Village of	100,000 00	353 09	27,914 07	56,132 97	84,400 13	
Windham	Township of	100,000 00	465 12	28,248 44	69,911 31	98,624 87	
Woodhouse	do	80,000 00	260 90	21,345 10	54,670 35	76,276 35	
Woodstock	Town of	100,000 00	230 34	25,682 98	67,022 02	92,935 34	
Wainfleet	Township of	20,000 00					13,066 29

Those Municipalities which have an amount at their credit in "Sinking Fund," have paid up all interest.

W. CAYLEY,
Auditor.

(No. 11.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Wellington for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 12.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of Provincial Money on deposit in any of the Banks, with the respective amounts so deposited, and how deposited, whether on interest, and if so, at what rate or subject to call.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 13.)

STATEMENT of the average number of Lunatics and Idiots in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, in each of the following Asylums :—1. Toronto; 2. Branch Asylum in the Queen's Park; 3. Orillia; 4. Malden. Also of the number now in 1. Toronto; 2. London Asylum; and the number which can be accommodated in each of these establishments.—[*Not Printed.*]

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1871.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING STREET WEST.
1871.

SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the Financial year ending 31st December, 1871.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.
			$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	3	122,172 21
II.	Legislation	6	146,194 68
III.	Colonization Roads	7	60,000 00
IV.	Administration of Justice	8	196,936 66
V.	Public Works, Capital Account	10	750,311 37
VI.	Do. Miscellaneous	12	25,300 00
VII.	Asylum Maintenance	13	202,971 32
VIII.	Reformatory	16	21,710 00
IX.	Agriculture and Arts	16	75,100 00
X.	Immigration	17	30,000 00
XI.	Hospitals and Charities	17	40,260 00
XII.	Literary and Scientific Institutions	18	1,350 00
XIII.	Education	18	380,305 00
XIV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	20	20,000 00
XV.	Miscellaneous	21	34,097 46
XVI.	Municipalities Fund	21	71,365 40
XVII.	Land Improvement Fund	21	290,386 27
XVIII.	Charges on Revenue	22	134,100 00
	Total		2,602,560 37

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$122,172 21

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	The Salaries and Contingencies of the several Departments at Toronto—		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Government House, Toronto	(*a*)	3,987 00	3,234 83
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	(*b*)	2,545 56	1,565 81
3	Executive Council Office	(*c*)	1,715 00	1,691 41
4	Attorney-General's Office	(*d*)	8,424 65	7,427 31
5	Treasury Department	(*e*)	11,561 66	10,606 70
6	Secretary and Registrar's Office, and Registrar General's Office	(*f*)	19,691 67	10,776 61
7	Department of Agriculture and Public Works	(*g*)	13,661 67	12,641 98
8	Crown Lands Department	(*h*)	40,005 00	36,292 47
9	Miscellaneous	(*i*)	20,580 00	14,233 26
			122,172 21	98,470 38

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details.		
(*a*) GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.		
Water, including hydrants on grounds	300 00	
Gas	850 00	
Fuel	1,300 00	
Planting	200 00	
Shelving	200 00	
Repairs	300 00	
Gardener's Salary	372 00	
Caretaker's "	365 00	
Incidentals, clearing snow, &c	100 00	
	3,987 00	3,234 33
(*b*) LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.		
Private Secretary's Salary	800 00	
Clerk's salary ($1000), and arrears, 1870 ($45 56)	1,045 56	
Messenger, salary	400 00	
Contingencies	300 00	
	2,545 56	1,565 81

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Details.		$ cts.	$ cts.
(c) Executive Council Office.			
Clerk, salary		400 00	
Caretaker, salary		365 00	
Messenger, part salary		250 00	
Rent, $150; fuel, $150; gas, $50; water, $10; incidentals, including repairs, &c., $40; and contingencies		700 00	
		1,715 00	1,691 41
(d) Attorney-General's Office.			
Attorney-General (as Premier), salary		4,000 00	
Chief Clerk, salary, $1,600, and arrears, 1870, $74.65		1,674 65	
Second do do		700 00	
Messenger, part salary		250 00	
Towards establishing a Law Library		500 00	
Rent, $150; fuel, $150; gas, $50; water, $10; incidentals, including repairs, &c., $40; and contingencies		1,300 00	
		8,424 65	7,427 31
(e) Treasury Department.			
Treasurer, salary		3,200 00	
Chief Clerk, do		1,200 00	
Accountant, do		1,200 00	
Book-keeper, Audit Branch, salary		900 00	
Clerk of Stamps and Licenses, do		1,200 00	
Clerk of Correspondence and Junior Audit Clerk, salary		700 00	
Messenger, salary		365 00	
One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of housekeeper ($400) and fireman ($365) for cast wing		796 66	
Contingencies		2,000 00	
		11,561 66	10,606 70
(f) Secretary's and Registrar's Office.			
Secretary's Office.			
Secretary and Registrar, salary		3,200 00	
Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar, salary		2,000 00	
First Clerk, salary		900 00	
Clerk, do		730 00	
Clerk, do		500 00	
Registrar's Office.			
First Clerk, salary		900 00	
Clerk, do		500 00	
Clerk, do		400 00	
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.		9,130 00	
Three Clerks, salaries	1,600 00		
Books	500 00		
Indices	250 00		
Schedules, Slips, and Circulars	1,000 00		
Remuneration to District Registrars	3,700 00		
Disbursements of District Registrars	300 00		
Boxes	30 00		
Stationery, &c.	200 00		
Postages	200 00		
Express Charges	200 00		
Contingencies and Incidentals	220 00		
		8,200 00	
Carried forward		17,330 00	

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	17,330 00	
SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE—*Continued.*		
Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths—Continued.		
Messenger	365 00	
One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of House-keeper ($400) and Fireman ($365) for east wing	796 67	
Contingencies	1,200 00	
	19,691 67	19,766 61
(g) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.		
Commissioner, Salary	3,200 00	
Architect and Engineer, Salary ($400 formerly paid out of P. L. A. Estimates)	2,200 00	
Assistant Engineer, Salary	1,600 00	
Secretary of Public Works, Salary	1,200 00	
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts	800 00	
Accountant	1,000 00	
Messenger	365 00	
One-third of the carpenters work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting and glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of House-keeper ($400) and Fireman ($365) for east wing	796 67	
Contingencies	2,500 00	
	13,661 67	12,641 98
(h) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
Commissioner, Salary	3,200 00	
Assistant Commissioner, Salary	2,600 00	
Clerk do	1,400 00	
Free Grant and Sales Branch :—		
Chief Clerk, Salary	1,800 00	
Clerk do	1,500 00	
Do do	1,100 00	
Do do	900 00	
Do do	500 00	
Surveys, Patent and Roads Branch :—		
Chief Clerk, Salary	1,800 00	
Clerk do	1,280 00	
Do do	900 00	
Chief Clerk Patents, Salary	1,400 00	
Clerk do	1,200 00	
Do do	900 00	
Woods and Forests Branch :—		
Chief Clerk, Salary	1,600 00	
Clerk do	1,400 00	
Do do	600 00	
Do do	450 00	
Accounts Branch :—		
Accountant, Salary	1,800 00	
Clerk and Book-keeper, Salary	900 00	
Clerk, Salary	900 00	
Registrar	1,400 00	
Caretaker	500 00	
Messenger	450 00	
Contingencies	8,000 00	
Carried forward	38,480 00	

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	38,480 00	
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT– *Continued.*		
Repairs to Building, viz :— Carpenter's work, $150; tinsmithing and hardware, $80; plumbing and gasfitting, $130; painting and glazing, $75; bricklayer's and plasterer's work, $115; fuel, $650; water, $125; incidentals, $200	1,525 00	
	40,005 00	36,292 47
(i) MISCELLANEOUS.		
To cover gratuities to public officers whose services may be dispensed with	7,000 00	2,481 67
Inspector of Prisons, Salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Do do travelling expenses	650 00	736 39
Do do salary of Clerk	400 00	333 75
Auditor, Salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Do do of Clerk	730 00	
Do Contingencies	50 00	66 18
Cost of *Official Gazette*	4,500 00	4,345 85
Queen's Printer, Salary	1,200 00	200 00
Do Contingencies	50 00	69 42
Inspector of Registry Offices, salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
	20,580 00	14,233 26

II. LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... $146,194 68.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Legislation	*(a)*	146,194 68	37,487 87

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
(a) LEGISLATION.		
Details.		
Mr. Speaker's salary	1,000 00	
Clerk of the House, salary	1,400 00	
Assistant Clerk of the House and Clerk of Private Bills	1,200 00	
Law Clerk	1,000 00	
Clerk of Contested Elections	1,000 00	
Clerk of Routine and Records	700 00	
Librarian	200 00	
Carried forward	6,500 00	

II.—LEGISLATION—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	6,500 00	
LEGISLATION—*Concluded.*		
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400 00	
Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk	200 00	
Do do Arrears of 1870	200 00	
Sergeant-at-Arms	400 00	
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	500 00	
Three Messengers, at $1 per diem each	1,095 00	
Fireman	365 00	
Night Watchman	365 00	
	10,025 00	9,350 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	2,000 00	960 05
Postages, and cost of House Post Office	2,500 00	1,503 82
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding	15,000 00	11,047 99
Printing, Binding and Distributing the Statutes	2,500 00	1,469 25
Expenses of Election	30,000 00	341 05
Do Contested Elections	5,000 00	
Increase of Library	1,000 00	1,107 21
Re-vote of balance of Indemnity to Members, and Mileage (present Session)	33,419 68	5,480 32
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage next Session	38,900 00	
Contingencies	2,000 00	1,919 07
Repairs:		4,309 11
Carpenters' materials and assistance	200 00	
Tinsmithing and hardware	100 00	
Plumbing and gasfitting	100 00	
Painting and glazing	100 00	
Bricklayers' and plasterers' work	100 00	
Smith's work (Vault in Clerk's office)	200 00	
Fuel	1,100 00	
Gas and other lighting	1,500 00	
Water	250 00	
Incidentals	200 00	
	146,194 68	37,487 87

III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$60,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	For construction and repairs	60,000 00	50,000 00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$196,936 66

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Court of Chancery	(a)	16,766 66	*
2	Court of Queen's Bench	(b)	6,610 00	6,866 71
3	Court of Common Pleas	(c)	4,410 00	4,363 66
4	Court of Error and Appeal	(d)	10,050 00	10,000 00
5	Criminal Justice	(e)	120,000 00	111,996 77
6	Miscellaneous Justice	(f)	39,100 00	27,415 58
			196,936 66	160,642 72

SERVICE.	To be voted in 1871.	Paid in 1870.
Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) COURT OF CHANCERY.		
Master's salary	3,000 00	
Do arrears 1870	121 66	
Taxing Officer	1,200 00	
Clerk	1,000 00	
Accountant, salary	2,240 00	
Do contingencies	200 00	
Registrar	1,840 00	
Clerk Registrar's Office, salary	1,000 00	
Do do	1,000 00	
Do do	600 00	
Do do	400 00	
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00	
Clerk	500 00	
Usher of Court	450 00	
Messenger	365 00	
Contingencies	850 00	
	16,766 66	*

* NOTE.—As salaries are proposed to be paid to the officials of the Court of Chancery who were formerly paid by fees, the following is the comparison:—

Former Staff.	$ cts.
Registrar	1,840 00
Clerk, Registrar's Office	1,000 00
Do do	730 00
Do do	1,000 00
Do do	1,000 00
Do do	600 00
Fees taken by Judge's Secretary	2,000 00
Secretary's Clerk	500 00
Usher	450 00
Messenger	365 00
Fees taken by Accountant	2,800 00
Master	2,240 00
Taxing Officer	1,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Do	900 00
	18,025 00
Amount of salaries of present Staff	15,595 00
Reduction	2,430 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(b) COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.		
Clerk, salary	1,840 00	
Senior Clerk, salary	1,200 00	
Junior do do	1,000 00	
Clerk of Process, do	1,400 00	
House-keeper and Messenger, do	500 00	
Usher and Crier, do	160 00	
Assistant Messenger, do	160 00	
Contingencies	350 00	
	6,610 00	6,866 71
(c) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.		
Clerk, salary	1,840 00	
Senior Clerk, salary	1,200 00	
Junior do do	1,000 00	
Usher and Crier, salary	160 00	
Contingencies	210 00	
	4,410 00	4,363 66
(d) COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.		
To the Chief Justice and each of the other Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal, for services therein, and as Heir and Devisee Commissioners, ten at $1,000 each	10,000 00	
Usher and Crier	50 00	
	10,050 00	10,000 00
(e) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.		
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	8,000 00	7,089 06
Administration of Criminal Justice	110,000 00	103,315 09
Special services	2,000 00	1,592 62
	120,000 00	111,996 77
(f) MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.		
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, salaries	12,100 00	12,050 00
To meet the expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay, and other services	20,000 00	15,152 70
Repairs to Osgoode Hall	500 00	93 66
Seals and other contingencies	1,500 00	119 22
For Registry Offices, Lock-up Houses, and purchase of ground, at Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	4,000 00	
Registration Books for Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	1,000 00	
	39,100 00	27,415 58

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... ... $750,311 37

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be Voted for 1871.	—
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Lunatic Asylum, London	(a)	70,144 29	
2	Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	(b)	32,977 17	
3	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	(c)	11,722 75	
4	Blind Institute	(d)	70,466 06	
5	Reformatory, Pentanguishene	(e)	6,409 05	
6	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	(f)	875 58	
7	Agricultural College and farm	(g)	100,000 00	
8	College of Technology or School of Industrial Science	(h)	50,000 00	
9	Central Prison	(i)	150,000 00	
10	Asylum for Adult Idiots	(j)	10,000 00	
11	Normal and Model Schools	(k)	12,660 00	
12	Parliament and Departmental Buildings	(l)	2,500 00	
13	Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka	(m)	16,253 87	
14	Lock at Young's Point, Peterboro'	(n)	439 60	
15	Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	(o)	15,833 13	
16	Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River	(p)	11,959 39	
17	Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	(q)	3,205 70	
18	Washago and Gravenhurst Road	(r)	8,296 57	
19	Improvement of Navigation, Pigeon River	(s)	5,000 00	
20	Improvement of Navigation, Sydenham River	(t)	2,000 00	
21	Improvement of Navigation, Nottawasaga River	(u)	6,000 00	
22	Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay	(v)	6,000 00	
23	Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	(w)	153,628 21	
24	Portage du Fort	(x)	4,000 00	
			750,311 37	.....

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	—
Details.		
(a) LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revote of unexpended balance (building)	28,678 16	
Storehouse and other outbuildings, planting, sodding, tile draining, &c.	20,000 00	
Revote, unexpended balance (furniture)	3,966 13	
To complete furniture, including steam cooking apparatus, steam washing machine, steam wringer, mangle, and the carpenters' and masons' work connected with putting in same	17,500 00	
(See Appendix A.)		70,144 29
(b) LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.		
To complete wings, (construction)	6,787 91	
Re-vote, unexpended balance, (furniture)	1,689 26	
Ordnance Lands, 149 acres	21,000 00	
Bridges over Railways to same	2,500 00	
Tiles for draining and other improvements	1,000 00	
		32,977 17
(c) DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance, (building)	3,088 88	
Gas works	4,000 00	
Laying out and planting grounds, shrubbing, draining, and out-houses	2,000 00	
Re-vote, unexpended balance, (furniture)	1,133 57	
To complete furnishing	1,500 00	
(See Appendix B.)		11,722 45

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*d*) Blind Institute, Brantford.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance	59,466 06	
Gas works	4,000 00	
Laying out and planting grounds	1,000 00	
Furnishing, on account	6,000 00	
(Total for furnishing not to exceed $7000.)		70,466 06
(*See Appendix C.*)		
(*e*) Reformatory, Penetanguishene.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance, for workshops and dormitories	409	
Boiler and machinery, and steam heating apparatus for workshops, and locks for cells	6,000 00	
		6,409 05
(*f*) Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance		875 58
(*g*) Agricultural College and Farm		
Land (500 acres) college building, farm buildings and fencing		100,000 00
(100 pupils resident.)		
(*h*) College of Technology, or School of Industrial Science.		
Buildings, furniture, scientific apparatus, Books, &c.		50,000 00
(*See Appendix D.*)		
(*i*) Central Prison.		
Land, buildings and walls (for 275 prisoners)	120,000 00	
Steam heating apparatus, machinery and furniture	30,000 00	
(*See Appendix E.*)		150,000 00
(*j*) Asylum for Adult Idiots.		
Construction		10,000 00
(*k*) Normal and Model Schools.		
Enlarging Model School	10,000 00	
Propagating house and furnace	2,000 00	
Store house, tool house, &c.	600 00	
		12,600 00
(*l*) Parliament and Department Buildings.		
Sewer, filling in, &c.		2,500 00
(*m*) Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.		
Revote, unexpended balance		16,253 87
(*n*) Lock at Young's Point, Peterboro'.		
Revote, unexpended balance		439 60
(*o*) Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.		
Revote, unexpended balance		15,833 13
(*p*) Improvement of Navigation Scugog River.		
Revote, unexpended balance	1,959 39	
New vote. Removing timber, snags, &c., and excavating and dredging river between Lindsay and Lake Scugog	6,500 00	
Two bridges over river	3,500 00	
		11,959 39

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(q) Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.		
Revote, unexpended balance		3,205 70
(r) Washago and Gravenhurst Road.		
Revote, unexpended balance	7,796 57	
Improvement of wharf at Washago	500 00	
		8,296 57
(s) Improvement of Navigation of Pigeon River.		
Excavation and dredging, and removing logs, roots, &c.		5.000 00
(t) Improvement of Navigation Sydenham River.		
Excavating and dredging		2,000 00
(u) Improvement of Nottawasaga River.		
Excavating and clearing out flood wood		6,000 00
(v) Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay.		
Removal of the bar at the mouth and improving the navigation of the river; excavation, dredging and wharf		6,000 00
(w) Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands.		
Revote, unexpended balance		153,628,21
(x) Portage du Fort.		
Towards the construction of a bridge over the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort, to be constructed in accordance with plans to be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works, and to be paid on his certificate		4,000 00

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$25,300.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Miscellaneous.		
2	To encourage the settlement of Free Grant Lands, to be re-imbursed by actual settlers	20,000 00	
3	Surveys, inspections, arbitrations, awards, and charges not otherwise provided for	5,000 00	
	Lock-masters at Lindsay, Young's Point and Rosseau River, salaries	300 00	
			25,300 00

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$202,971.32.

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	(a)	80,110 00	70,818 75
2	Lunatic Asylum, London	(b)	56,000 00	
3	Do Rockwood	(c)	47,190 00	
4	Do Orillia	(d)	21 32	
5	Deaf and Dumb Institute	(e)	19,650 00	
			202,971 32	

DETAILS.	To be voted for 1871.	—
	$ cts.	
(a) Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.		
(*Estimate for 620 Patients.*)		
Medicine and medical comforts	420 00	
Beer, wine and spirits	3,000 00	
Butchers meat	10,500 00	
Flour	7,500 00	
Butter	4,000 00	
General groceries and provisions	10,030 00	
Bedding and clothing	5,000 00	
Fuel	11,300 00	
Gas and oil	2,150 00	
Cleaning, brushes, &c.	520 00	
Laundry	820 00	
Repairs	2,000 00	
Furniture	800 00	
Farm and farm tools	1,270 00	
Miscellaneous	1,950 00	
Salaries and Wages, viz:—		
Medical Superintendent	2,000 00	
Bursar	1,200 00	
Assistant Medical Superintendent	1,000 00	
Clinical Assistant	300 00	
Steward	600 00	
Matron	300 00	
Engineer	740 00	
Assistant Engineer	432 00	
Two Carpenters, employed by the day	1,000 00	
Tailor	264 00	
Fireman	264 00	
Porter	240 00	
Baker	240 00	
Gardener and Gatekeeper	216 00	
Do	192 00	
Farmer	216 00	
Do	192 00	
Two Night Watchmen	432 00	
Two Supervisors	480 00	
Two do	432 00	
Three Keepers, at $18 per month	648 00	
Five do $16 do	960 00	
Four do $14 do	672 00	
Cook	192 00	
Seamstress	96 00	
Two Night Nurses	192 00	
Carried forward	74,760 00	

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	74,760 00	
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO—*Continued.*		
Salaries and Wages, viz.:		
Two Female Cooks	168 00	
One do	72 00	
Two Servants to Cook	144 00	
Assistant Matron	144 00	
One Laundress, Head	84 00	
Five Laundresses, at $72 each	360 00	
Four Female Keepers, at $84 each	336 00	
Ten do $72 do	720 00	
Three Housemaids, $72 do	216 00	
One Kitchen Maid	72 00	
Eight Attendants, at $192	1,536 00	
Two do do	384 00	
One Female Supervisor	84 00	
One Male do	240 00	
Six Female Attendants, at $72	288 00	
Assistant Fireman	216 00	
Sundry work in laundry, kitchen, &c.	286 00	80,110 00
(*b*) LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON.		
(*Estimate for 500 Patients.*)		
Medicine and medical comforts	200 00	
Beer, wine and spirits	1,600 00	
Butcher's meat	5,600 00	
Flour	6,000 00	
Butter	3,500 00	
Groceries and provisions	8,250 00	
Bedding and clothing	4,000 00	
Fuel	6,000 00	
Gas and oil	1,200 00	
Cleaning brushes, &c	425 00	
Laundry	200 00	
Furniture	200 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	2,000 00	
Miscellaneous	2,025 00	
Salaries and Wages:		
Superintendent	2,000 00	
Assistant Physician	800 00	
Book-keeper	800 00	
Steward	600 00	
Matron	400 00	
Engineer	740 00	
Stoker	400 00	
Carpenter	500 00	
Gardener	400 00	
Assistant Gardener, at $18 per month	216 00	
Baker, at $20 per month	240 00	
Three Chief Attendants, Male	720 00	
Five Attendants, at $18 per month	1,080 00	
Ten do $16 do	1,920 00	
One Butcher and Jobber, at $18 per month	216 00	
Two Male Night Watches, at $18 do	432 00	
Three Chief Attendants, Female, at $15 per month	540 00	
Fifteen Attendants, Female, at $6 do	1,080 00	
One Head Cook, at $15 do	180 00	
One Assistant Cook, at $10 do	120 00	
Four Kitchen Maids, at $6 do	288 00	
One Laundress, at $12 do	144 00	
One Assistant Laundress, at $8 do	96 00	
Carried forward	55,112 00	

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	55,112 00	
LUNATIC ASYLUM, LONDON—*Continued.*		
Four Laundry Maids, at $6 per month	288 00	
One Seamstress, at $10 do	120 00	
One Porteress, at $7 do	84 00	
One Domestic, at $7 do	84 00	
One do at $6 do	72 00	
Two Female Night Attendants, at $10 per month	240 00	
		56,000 00
(*c*) ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.		
(Estimate for 330 Patients.)		
Food, clothing, medical attendance and general maintenance, at $2 75 per week, or $143 per annum		47,190 00
(*d*) ORILLIA ASYLUM.		
To pay unpaid accounts		21 32
(*e*) DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.		
(Estimate for 125 Pupils.)		
Food	6,000 00	
Clothing for orphans	300 00	
Farm feed and Fodder	600 00	
Library and Apparatus	400 00	
Medicine and medical comforts	150 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning	200 00	
Oil and candles	150 00	
Furniture	200 00	
Fuel	2,500 00	
Advertising and Printing	150 00	
Amusements and internal ornamentation	300 00	
Incidentals, Officers' and other travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c.	500 00	
Salaries and Wages.		
Principal	1,600 00	
1st Male Teacher	800 00	
2nd do	800 00	
Mute do	500 00	
1st Female Teacher	300 00	
2nd do	300 00	
Physician	400 00	
Steward and Book keeper	700 00	
Matron	300 00	
Housekeeper	200 00	
Engineer	600 00	
Stoker and watch	240 00	
Farmer and Gardener	300 00	
Teamster, &c.	120 00	
Messenger and Attendant	120 00	
Head Cook	120 00	
Assistant do.	84 00	
Laundry	96 00	
Two Maids, at $72	144 00	
Two do do	144 00	
Additional	332 00	
		19,650 00

VIII.—REFORMATORY.

To be voted, per Statement (A)..... $21,710 00

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	
1	Maintenance	(a)	21,710 00	22,473 36

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
Details.		
(*Estimate for 175 Inmates.*)		
Rations	5,000 00	
Clothing and Bedding	3,000 00	
Farm and Farm stock	600 00	
Hospital	100 00	
Chapel and School House	250 00	
Soap, light and cleaning	250 00	
Furniture, tools and shop fixtures	750 00	
Ordinary repairs	500 00	
Inmates travelling	400 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	500 00	
Postages, stationery and incidentals	400 00	
Salaries and Wages:		
Warden	1,600 00	
Two Chaplains, at $800	1,600 00	
Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper	720 00	
Surgeon	400 00	
Steward	400 00	
Trade Instructor, six months	300 00	
Five Keepers, who combine duties of Trade Instructors, at $400	2,000 00	
Three ordinary Keepers, at $360	1,080 00	
Farmer	360 00	
Stable keeper	260 00	
Two Day Guards, at $260	520 00	
Two Night do do	520 00	
Temporary Assistance	200 00	
	21,710 00	.....

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$75,100 00

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Electoral Division Societies, 73 at $700	51,100 00	
2	Do 1 at 550	550 00	
3	Do 7 at 350	2,450 00	
4	Fruit Growers' Association	500 00	
5	Entomological Society	500 00	
6	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	
7	Mechanics' Institutes	10,000 00	
		75,100 00	66,722 20

X.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A)..... .....$30,000 00

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Appropriation for this Service.....	30,000 00	32,087 65

XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted, per Statement (A)..... ....$40,260 00

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	(Upon condition that each Institution shall have returned to the Provincial Secretary such particulars for the year 1870, as may be required in the form furnished by him.)	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Details.		
1	Aid to Toronto Hospital	6,400 00	
2	Do for County Patients	4,800 00	
3	" House of Industry, Toronto.....	2,900 00	
4	" Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto.....	640 00	
5	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	640 00	
6	" Lying-in-Hospital do	480 00	
7	" Magdalen Asylum do	480 00	
8	" House of Providence do	320 00	
9	" Girls' Home and Public Nursery do	320 00	
10	" Boys' Home do	320 00	
11	" Eye and Ear Infirmary do	1,000 00	
12	" General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00	
13	" House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston.....	2,400 00	
14	" Orphans' Home do	640 00	
15	" Hotel-Dieu Hospital do	800 00	
16	" General Hospital, London	2,400 00	
17	" City Hospital, Hamilton.	4,800 00	
18	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00	
19	" Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00	
20	" Protestant Hospital, Ottawa..... ..	1,200 00	
21	" Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00	
22	" St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa.....	480 00	
23	" Protestant Orphan Asylum do	480 00	
24	" St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum do	480 00	
25	" General Hospital, St. Catharines...	1,000 00	
		40,260 00	42,510 00

XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be Voted, per Statement (A) .....$1.350 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00	
2	" do Ottawa	300 00	
3	" Athenæum do	300 00	
		1,350 00	1,350 00

XIII.—EDUCATION.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....$380,305 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Public and Separate Schools	(a)	175,000 00	169,952 90
2	Poor Schools	(b)	6,000 00	6,000 00
3	For the Encouragement of Agricultural Instruction	(c)	5,000 00	
4	Normal and Model School, Salaries	(d)	13,842 00	10,862 00
	Do do Contingencies	(e)	6,040 00	6,307 74
5	High Schools	(f)	70,000 00	57,500 00
6	Libraries, Apparatus, and Prizes	(g)	35,000 00	32,414 11
7	Depository, Salaries	(h)	3,405 00	3,066 00
8	Do Contingencies	(i)	1,710 00	1,417 27
9	Superannuated Teachers	(j)	6,500 00	6,500 00
10	Museum	(k)	3,850 00	3,671 92
11	Journal of Education	(l)	2,390 00	1,800 00
12	High School Inspection	(m)	4,000 00	2,000 00
13	Public School Inspection	(n)	22,500 00	
14	Collegiate Institutes	(o)	7,500 00	
15	Education Office, Salaries	(p)	12,013 00	11,813 00
16	Do Contingencies	(q)	4,555 00	2,582 98
			380,305 00	315,887 92

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	—
Details.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) Public and Separate Schools		175,000 00
(b) Poor Schools		6,000 00
(c) For the Encouragement of Agricultural Instruction		5,000 00

XIII.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	—
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*d*) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.		
Salaries.—		
Head Master	2,000 00	
Second "	1,500 00	
Writing "	700 00	
Drawing "	240 00	
Music "	400 00	
Gymnastic "	300 00	
Master Boys' School	1,000 00	
First Assistant do	700 00	
Second do do	600 00	
Mistress Girls' School	700 00	
First Assistant do	500 00	
Second do do	400 00	
Janitor, salary and cleaning	360 00	
Gardener	360 00	
Engineer	336 00	
Furnace man, salary and cleaning	410 00	
Assistant Gardener, salary and cleaning	336 00	
Proposed third Master in the Normal School, and two Assistant Teachers in the Model School	3,000 00	
		13,842 00
(*e*) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.		
Contingencies:		
Printing and Binding	300 00	
Books, Stationery and Apparatus	2,250 00	
Expenses of Grounds	320 00	
Fuel and Light	900 00	
Water	300 00	
Petty Furnishings, and Repairs	280 00	
Carpenter's work	200 00	
Tinsmithing and hardware	100 00	
Smith's work, heating apparatus	290 00	
Plumbing and Gasfitting	200 00	
Painting and Glazing	800 00	
Bricklayers' and Plasterers' work	100 00	
		6,040 00
(*f*) HIGH SCHOOLS		70.000 00
(*g*) LIBRARIES—APPARATUS AND PRIZES		35,000 00
(*h*) DEPOSITORY.		
Salaries:		
Clerk of Libraries	1.200 00	
Assistant do	575 00	
Despatch Clerk	425 00	
Assistant do	250 00	
Assistant in Depository	160 00	
Do in Packing room	150 00	
Packer and Messenger	365 00	
Laborer and Furnace man	280 00	
		3,405 00
(*i*) DEPOSITORY.		
Contingencies:		
Postages	*180 00	
Stationery	*150 00	
Fuel, Water and Light	400 00	
Printing Forms and Catalogues	450 00	
Packing boxes, paper, &c.	*180 00	
Furnishings, and petty repairs	350 00	
		1,710 00

* NOTE.—These items were not before separately estimated, and were partly paid by the Office Contingencies.

XIII.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1871.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*j*) Superannuated Teachers		6,500 00
(*k*) Museum (including Fuel)		3,850 50
(*l*) Journal of Education.		
Editing	400 00	
Printing and Mailing 5,760 copies per month, at $130 dollars per month	1,560 00	
Do, one month in arrear	130 00	
Postages, Periodicals and Contingencies	*300 00	
		2,390 00
(*m*) High School Inspection		4,000 00
(*n*) Public Schools Inspections.		
4,500 schools, at $5		22,500 00
(*o*) Collegiate Institutes		7,500 00
(*p*) Education Office.		
Salaries;		
Chief Superintendent of Education	4,000 00	
Deputy do do	2,200 00	
Senior Clerk, Accountant and Registrar	1,600 00	
Clerk of Statistics	1,200 00	
Clerk of Records	1,000 00	
Clerk of Correspondence	900 00	
Assistant do	500 00	
Junior Clerk	200 00	
Messenger	365 00	
Do cleaning	48 00	
		12,013 00
(*q*) Education Office.		
Contingencies:		
Postage	750 00	
Printing Forms, Blanks, and Paper	400 00	
Fuel and Water	400 00	
Stationery and Books	300 00	
Newspapers and School Papers	150 00	
Law and other Reports	25 00	
Printing 12,000 Public School and 500 High School Registers	1,450 00	
New Edition of 5,000 copies School Law	650 00	
Examination Papers, Circulars, &c	250 00	
Furniture, Petty Repairs and Incidentals	180 00	
		4,555 00

XIV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$20,000 00

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	20,000 00	8,104 89

* Hitherto paid by the Education Office.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$34,097 46

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	To re-emburse John McLay, for costs incurred by him *in re* Hammond...	1,097 46	
2	Towards defraying the expenses of the Volunteers attending the Wimbledon Rifle Match	1,000 00	
3	In aid of the Ontario Rifle Association.....	500 00	
4	In aid of the sufferers by the Ottawa fires.....	25,000 00	
5	In aid of the sufferers by the Saguenay fires.....	5,000 00	
6	Expenses of Arbitration—for printing and assistance in making up returns respecting Woods and Forests during the continuance of the Union, and other services.....	1,500 00	16,120 27
		34,097 46	

XVI.—MUNICIPALITIES FUND.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$71,365 40

No. of Vote.	A.		To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Collections from sales of the Clergy Reserves in 1870	$88,634 25		
	Less—20 per cent cost of management.....	17,268 85	71,365 40	73,332 00

XVII.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$290,386.27.

No. of Vote.	A.		To be voted for 1871.	——
	Moneys collected from the sale of Crown Lands between 1st day of July, 1867, and 30th June, 1870.....	$251,139 54		
	Less—4-5, leaving 1-5 to the Land Improvement Fund	200,911 63		
		50,227 91		
1	Less—20 per cent. for cost of collection and management	10,045 58	40,182 33	
	Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands between the 1st day of July, 1867, and the 30th day of June, 1870.....	266,174 40		
	Less—6 per cent for the sale and management.....	15,970 46		
2	To be distributed as follows:	250,203 94		
	¼ to the Land Improvement Fund		62,550 98	102,733 31
3	¾ to Dominion Government to be added to the Common School Fund		.....	187,652 96
				290,386 27

XVIII.—CHARGES ON REVENUE.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....$134,100 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Miscellaneous	(a)	3,700 00	4,627 81
2	Crown Lands Expenditure	(b)	115,400 00	80,465 77
3	Boundary Survey	(c)	15,000 00	
			134,100 00	85,093 58

DETAILS.	To be voted for 1871.	Paid in 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) Miscellaneous.		
Expense of collecting revenue arising from the Sale of Law Stamps...	300 00	4,436 41
Do do Tavern and Shop Licenses	200 00	161 40
Do do Marriage Licenses	1,000 00	
Do do Municipal Loan Fund	1,500 00	
Do collecting Algoma Taxes	500 00	
Printing and Postage, Municipalities Fund	200 00	30 00
	3,700 00	4,627 81
(b) Crown Lands Expenditure.		
Board of Surveyors	400 00	170 00
Salaries, Commissions, and Disbursements of Agents, Mining Inspectors, and Travelling Agents	35,000 00	25,933 07
Refunds	15,000 00	12,302 70
Surveys	50,000 00	40,000 00
To meet Claims for Lands twice sold or disposed of, &c.	5,000 00	2,060 00
Inspectors valuing lands	10,000 00	
	115,400 00	80,465 77
(c) Boundary Survey Line.		
To ascertain and determine the North-western boundary of the Province	15,000 00	
	15,000 00	

TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1869 AND 1870.

To be voted, as per Statement (A.)..... $48,227.07.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1871.	—
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	SERVICES OF 1869.		
	To cover amounts expended in excess of appropriations, as per Public Accounts:		
1	Balance to be provided for in 1871, to complete services in 1869, as per Statement No. 24 in the Public Accounts of 1869		4,095 39
	SERVICES OF 1870.		
	Civil Government.		
	Government House	819 33	
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	65 81	
	Miscellaneous.		
	Inspector of Prisons	86 39	
	Auditor	16 18	
	Gazette	355 85	
	Legislation.		
	Stationery	1,047 99	
	Library	107 21	
	Miscellaneous Justice.		
	Salary of Stipendiary Magistrate at Parry Sound	817 77	
	Court of Queen's Bench.		
	Cleaning, &c	22 65	
	Public Works and Buildings.		
	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	2,221 09	
	Government House	4,865 46	
	Asylum Maintenance.		
	Deaf and Dumb Institute	219 03	
	*London Lunatic Asylum	19,145 43	
	Immigration.		
	On account of this service	7,387 65	
	Education.		
	Normal School, Salaries	20 00	
	Do Contingencies	457 74	
	Depository do	598 27	
	Education Office do	599 98	
	Charges on Revenue.		
	Arbitration	6,120 27	
	Law Stamp Safes	815 00	45,789 10
			49,884 40

RECAPITULATION.

Votes required to complete the services of 1869 and 1870.....	$	49,884 40
do do for service of 1871.....		2,602,560 37
Total..		2,652,444 77

APPENDIX A.

London Lunatic Asylum.

Details of Estimate for new Construction, Ornamentation, &c., $20,000.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Store House, divided for dry goods, flour, groceries and provisions, with meat house and a wine and beer cellar in one half of the basement, and a dairy in the other, including plans and general superintendence		5,000 00
Ice House		200 00
Piggery and Hen-house		300 00
Root House and Tool House—(The root house required to hold not less than 10,000 bushels)		400 00
House for Gardener, in such position that he will have a watch upon garden, hot-house, &c.		1,000 00
Fountain in front of building, and pipes leading to same, and escape pipe from it		700 00
Green House, for propagating plants, early vegetables, and bedding plants, and heating apparatus for same		1,000 00
Planting, Shrubbing, and general Ornamentation, say 1,000 fruit trees, 3,000 ornamental, each 30 cts.	1,200 00	
Bedding plants	100 00	
Hardwood plants, shrubs and flowers	400 00	
Wire fence, to divide ornamental portion of grounds from agricultural	400 00	
Labour connected with above, including services for six months of competent gardener	650 00	
		2,750 00
Construction of Roads—Gravel and Material for same—Filling in around building, and sodding and making walks, 800 *cords of gravel*, which has to be drawn 2 miles, and which cannot be done by lunatic labour, which also includes the employment of extra labour to assist at the same		4,000 00
Tile Draining and permanent Farm Improvements :		
50 M. 2 inch tiles	600 00	
8 M. 4 " "	170 00	
18 M. 3 " "	330 00	
Cutting main surface drain through farms, in which lunatic labour cannot be altogether used	650 00	
Division fences and lumber required for permanent farm fixtures and general improvements	750 00	
Extra farm labour, in order to have the farm put in a clean state, and which is not a fair charge the first year for maintenance ; extra farmer, 1 ploughman, 1 teamster, and sundry charges, including extra feed for horses	1,000 00	
		3,500 00
Fitting up permanent Shelving, Drawers, fixtures, and other incidentals throughout the Asylum		1,150 00
		20,000 00

DETAILS OF ESTIMATE to complete Furniture and Furnishings, together with steam cooking, washing, mangling, &c.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To pay Jacques & Hay for bedsteads, mattresses, palliases, pillows, &c., as per contract		9,446 10
400 quilts ordered from England	610 68	
Articles of drapery, and dry goods furnishings to complete	300 00	
Carpeting, oil cloth, matting and hair cover to complete	478 00	
		1,388 68
Required to complete furniture and furnishing, in bedsteads, mattresses, pallaisses, pillows, benches, covered benches, arm chairs for women's ward, cane do. for women's ward, 4 hair sofas, and upholstered chairs, bureaus, wash-stands; prints, pictures, and articles of ornamentation and instruction, including articles for the amusement of patients		4,500 00
Stable furnishings—Sleigh, parcel waggon, robes	200 00	
Live stock, pigs, cows and sheep	650 00	
Farm implements	281 35	
To complete steam cooking, laundry and kitchen appliances, and carpenter and mason work connected with the same, and for carpenter work not completed in main building and Medical Superintendent's house, plumbing work, piping, &c., connected with steam cooking	990 95	
Extra plumbing works and carpenter's work connected with same in Medical Superintendent's residence, and in central building	810 79	
Shelving, carpenter work, and mason work, by Melville, Hoyt & Strickland and Christle	1,198 26	
Steam washing machines, mangling and centrifugal wringer, and carpenter and machinist work for same, including freight charges and duties on purchases in United States	2,000 00	
		5,000 00
		21,466 13
Less—amount of re-vote asked for		3,966 13
Amount required for 1871		17,500 00

APPENDIX B.

DETAILED ESTIMATE for Construction, Ornamentation and Land Improvement of the Belleville Institution.

	$ cts.	
Ice House	150 00	
Piggery, Hen house and Tool house	150 00	
Bake ovens and fixtures	250 00	
Covered way from girls' division	200 00	
Shelving and drawers	100 00	
		850 00
Farm improvement and ornamentation :		
300 Fruit trees	90 00	
1,000 Ornamental	200 00	
Shrubs and Flowers	100 00	
Gravel for construction of roads, walks, draining and sodding	300 00	
Extra labour connected with above	460 00	
		1,150 00
		2,0000 0

DETAILED ESTIMATE of the Furniture, Furnishings, &c., &c., Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Double windows	300 00	
Inside blinds (sash)	150 00	
Tables for work rooms, &c.	100 00	
Lavatory in Dormitories	120 00	
Do Wash room	75 00	
School room Furniture, and other articles required to complete furnishing, including Pictures, Ornamentation, &c., &c.	680 00	
		1,425 00
Live stock, 3 Cows, 25 Sheep, Pigs, Hens, &c., &c.	350 00	
Farming implements	200 00	
Stable, sleigh, robes, harness	158 57	
		708 57
		2,133 57
Less—amount of revote		1,133 57
		1,000 00
Water hose for building, and pumps and cistern for lodge		500 00
Required for 1871		1,500 00

APPENDIX C.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Planting and ornamentation :		
1,000 trees, at 30 cts.	300 00	
300 fruit, at 30 cts.	90 0	
Gravel walk, preparing garden for Spring of 1872, and labour on same	610 00	
		1,000 00

APPENDIX D.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY; OR, SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

ESTIMATE OF COST :

I.—*The Main Building, (Designed to accommodate* 150 *Students.)*

1.		Principal's Room, or Office	
2.		Waiting Room for Visitors	
3.		Entrance Halls and Coat Rooms	
4.		Public or General Lecture Hall (to seat 600)	
5.		Model Room (Machinery, &c.)	
6.		Physical Laboratory for instruction in Natural Philosophy	
7.		*Lecture Room* for *Mathematics*, *Engineering* and *Surveying* (to seat 60 Students)	25,000
8.	Do.	for *Chemistry* and *Metallurgy* (to seat 120)	
9.	Do.	for *Architecture* and *Drawing* (to seat 60)	
10.	Do.	*Geology*, *Mineralogy* and *Botany* (to seat 60)	
11.	Do.	for *Modern Languages* (to seat 60 students)	
12.		Geological and Mineralogical Collection Room	
13 to 17.		Five Ante Rooms for each Professor's Study and Library	
18, 19.		Two Attic Rooms for Drawing	
NOTE.—Work Shop, General Store and Heating arrangements in Basement			
		Carried forward	25,000

APPENDIX D.—*Continued.*

Brought forward	$25,000
II.—*Detached Building for Chemical Laboratories.*	
1. Entrance Hall and Coat Rooms 2. Quantitative Chemical Laboratory 3. Qualitative Chemical Laboratory 4. Assay and Metallurgy Room 5. Balance Room 6. Store Room for Chemicals 7. Private Laboratory for Professor	5,000
III.—Steam Heating and Ventilation	5,000
IV.—Fittings and Furniture of Rooms and Laboratories	6,000
V.—Apparatus and Chemicals	4,000
VI.—Mechanical Models (Machinery, etc.)	3,000
VII.—Professional Libraries for five Professors, at $400	2,000
	$50,000

APPENDIX E.

Central Prison.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land	5,000 00	
Centre Building and two Wings, for cell accommodation for 275 Prisoners	85,000 00	
Two Work-shops	11,000 00	
Warehouse	3,000 00	
Stone Wall, surrounding part of property	15,000 00	
		119,000 00
Plans and Superintendence		1,000 00
Steam Engine, Boiler and Boiler House, and Steam Heating	10,000 00	
Machinery	13,000 00	
Furniture and Furnishing	7,000 00	
		30,000 00
		150,000 00

(No. 15.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 16.)

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the first day of January, A. D. 1870, made in accordance with the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 32 Vic., cap. 29.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 17.)

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts, or approximate amounts received by the Crown Lands Department from the sale or disposal of Timber lying, or growing, or being on the severrl Road Allowances in the several municipal corporations of, or in, Ontario, during the past three years; the corporations from which the said Timber was or is being taken, and the names of the several parties to whom the same was sold.—[*Not Printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of the warrants, depositions and other judicial proceedings taken on the arrest of A. Scott and Pere Richot, on a charge of murdering Scott at Fort Garry, and of the judgment given on the application of these persons for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Tuesday, 13th December, 1870.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Martin O'Gara, of the City of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Police [L.S.] Magistrate in and for the said City of Ottawa; and Edward John O'Neil, of the said City, Constable in and for the said City of Ottawa.

Whereas we have been informed and given to understand that Alfred Scott is detained in the custody of you or one of you without any lawful excuse or authority therefor. And we being desirous and willing that enquiry shall be made, and justice be done in the premises, do hereby command you and each of you that you do forthwith bring the body of the said Alfred Scott before the Honourable Thomas Galt, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, for the Province of Ontario, at the City of Ottawa, together with the cause of his detention in your custody.

Witness, the Honourable John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of our said Court at Toronto, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed) J. FRASER,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in and for the County of Carleton, by virtue, or in accordance with the order of Mr. Justice Galt, endorsed on the margin hereof.

This writ is ordered to be issued by me, by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown in and for the county of Carleton, this fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1870.
(Signed) THOMAS GALT, J.

CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
City of Toronto.
TO WIT:

To the Chief Constable and all other Constables of the City of Toronto, and to all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers within the county of the City of Toronto.

Forasmuch as Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, at present residing at Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, have this day been charged before me, Alexander McNabb, Police

Magistrate of the said city, on oath of Hugh Scott, for that they, the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, being British subjects, on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1870, at Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's British American Possessions, known as the North West Territory, actually aided and abetted in the murder of one Thomas Scott, a British subject, or were accessories thereto.

These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith, to apprehend and bring before me, or the sitting Alderman, at the City Police Office, the bodies of the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, to answer under the said charges, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand and Seal at the City of Toronto aforesaid, this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870. (Signed) A. MACNABB, P.M. [L.S.]

CANADA. County of Carleton, City of Ottawa. To WIT: Whereas proof upon oath hath this day been made before me. One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said City of Ottawa, that the name of A. McNabb, to the within warrant subscribed, is of the handwriting of the Justice of the Peace within mentioned, I do therefore hereby authorize Edward John O'Neil, who bringeth to me this warrant, and all other persons to whom this warrant was originally directed, or by whom it may be lawfully executed, and also all constables and other Peace Officers of the said City of Ottawa, to execute the same within the said last mentioned city.

Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the city of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton. (Signed) M. O'GARA, P. M. *Ottawa.*

CANADA, Province of Ontario, City of Toronto, To WIT: The information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, taken upon oath before me, Alexander Macnabb, Esquire, Police Magistrate of the said city, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

The said informant, upon oath, saith:

1. That on or about the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at a place commonly called Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's possessions, known as the North West Territory, one Thomas Scott, a British subject, formerly a resident of the City of Toronto, was feloniously killed and murdered.

2. That he has reason to believe that one Richot, commonly called Father Richot, and one Albert H. Scott, actually aided and abetted in such murder, or were accessories thereto.

3. That he is informed and believes that the persons named in last-mentioned paragraph are British subjects.

4. That he has reason to believe, and does believe, that the said persons lastly referred to, are now temporarily residing at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of April, A.D. 1870. (Signed) A. MACNABB, P.M. (Signed) HUGH SCOTT.

Province of Ontario, City of Ottawa, To Wit: } We, Martin O'Gara, Police Magistrate in and for the City of Ottawa, and Edward John O'Neil, Police Detective for said City, to our Lady the Queen, do most humbly certify that, before the coming of the Writ of our Lady, the Queen, to us directed, and hereunto annexed, marked "A," to wit, On the thirteenth day of April instant, A.D. 1870, a certain warrant and information, true copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked B and C respectively, were received through the Ottawa Post Office, by the said Edward John O' Neil, and that on said last-mentioned day, one George T. Denison, Esquire, of Toronto, made proof, upon oath, before the said Martin O'Gara, of the hand-writing of the Justice who issued the said warrant.

And the said same Martin O'Gara did, at said City of Ottawa, on the day last-mentioned aforesaid, make an endorsement on said warrant, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, signed with his name, authorizing the execution of said warrant, within the Jurisdiction of the said Martin O'Gara, a true copy of which endorsement is endorsed on the said Copy of warrant, hereunto annexed, marked "B," as aforesaid. That on the said thirteenth day of April, Alfred H. Scott, in the said Writ mentioned, was, in pursuance of said warrant and endorsement, arrested at the said City of Ottawa, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and was detained by virtue thereof in the custody of the said Edward John O'Neil, at the lock-up in the said City of Ottawa, till the coming of the said Writ of our said Lady, the Queen.

And we do hereby further certify that the foregoing are the warrant, information, and all proceedings against the said Alfred Scott, with all things touching the same, as fully and entirely as remain in our custody and power.

Given under our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the said City of Ottawa.

(Signed) M. O'GARA, *Police Magistrate, Ottawa.* [L.S.]

(Signed) EDWARD J. O'NEIL, *Detective.* [L.S.]

General Form of Information on Oath.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of Carleton, To Wit: } The information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, taken upon oath before me, the undersigned, the Police Magistrate, in and for the City of Ottawa, and one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton, at the said City of Ottawa, this Sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, who saith that there is reason to suspect and believe, and that he doth suspect and believe that some person or persons, to this informant unknown, on the fourth day of March last past on land out of Canada, to wit: at Fort Garry, in that part of British America, known as the North West, or Red River Territory, did feloniously, wifully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Scott, and that one Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, both of Fort Garry, aforesaid, but both now being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, aforesaid, and both being British subjects, did advise and abet the said person or persons unknown, in the said murder and felony, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

(Signed) HUGH SCOTT.

Taken and sworn before me, the day and year and at the place above mentioned.

(Signed) M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate, in and for the City of Ottawa, and a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton.

WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

CANADA, Province of Ontario, County of Carleton. To Wit: } To all or any of the Constables or other Peace Officers in the County of Carleton.

Whereas information hath this day been laid before the under signed, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Carleton; For that there is reason to suspect and believe that some person or persons to the informant unknown, on the fourth day of March last past on land out of Canada, to wit: at Fort Garry, in that part of British America, known as the North West or Red River Territory, did feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one Thomas Scott, and that one Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, both of Fort Garry, aforesaid, but both now being in the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, aforesaid, and both being British subjects, did advise, aid and abet the said person or persons unknown, in the said murder and felony, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

And the informant Hugh Scott, being duly sworn, saith as follows:—

I was informed, about a week or ten days ago, by a Mr. Young, from Red River, that he saw the shooting of my brother at Fort Garry, on the fourth day of March last, and he then informed me that the prisoners, Father Richot and Scott, were leading parties in the murder, and in the insurrection. This conversation occurred in Toronto. I also received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Young, of Fort Garry, in which he alludes to the murder, but it does not mention the prisoners. He said he could not give full particulars. (Signed) HUGH SCOTT.

Taken before me, at the City of Ottawa, this 21st day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed) M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate, Ottawa.

Prisoners remanded till Saturday next, at three o'clock, p.m.

Ottawa, April 21st, 1870. (Signed) M. O'GARA.
Police Magistrate Ottawa.

I order the prisoners to be discharged, and the charge against them dismissed.

Ottawa, April 23rd, 1870. (Signed) M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate, Ottawa.

CANADA. [L.S.] } Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

To Martin O'Gara of the City of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, Police Magistrate, in and for the said City of Ottawa, and Edward John O'Neil, of the said City Constable.

Whereas, Noel Joseph Richot by his petition, alleges that he is detained in the custody of you, or one of you, without any valid warrant or authority, and without having committed or been guilty of any offence for which he could properly have been arrested.

Therefore, we command you that you have before the Honourable Thomas Galt, one of the Justices of our Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, at the City of Ottawa, immediately after the receipt of this writ, by you, or either of you, the body of the said Noel Joseph Richot, together with the day and cause of the taking and detaining of the said Noel Joseph Richot, by whatever name the said Noel Joseph Richot be called, in the same to undergo and receive, all and singular, such things as our said Justice shall then and there consider of him in that behalf, and that you have there then this writ.

Witness, the Honourable John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of our said Court at Toronto, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Signed) J. FRASER.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in and for the County of Carleton, issued on the order of Mr. Justice Galt, written in the margin of the writ.

I do order that this writ be issued by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, in and for the county of Carleton, dated this 14th day of April, A.D., 1870.

THOMAS GALT, J.

CANADA. Province of Ontario, City of Toronto. To Wit: } To the Chief Constable and all other Constables of the City of Toronto, and to all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers within the county of the City of Toronto.

Forasmuch as Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, at present residing at Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, have this day been charged before me, Alexander MacNabb, Police Magistrate, of the said City, on oath of Hugh Scott, for that they, the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, being British subjects, on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, at Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's British American possessions, known as the North West Territory, actually aided and abetted in the murder of one Thomas Scott, a British subject, or were accessories thereto.

These are, therefore, to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend and bring before me, or the sitting Alderman, at the City Police Office, the bodies of the said Father Richot and Alfred H. Scott, to answer under the said charges, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Herein fail not,

Given under my hand and Seal, at the City of Toronto, aforesaid, this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870. } (Signed) A. MACNABB, P. M.

CANADA. Province of Ontario, City of Toronto. To Wit: } The Information and complaint of Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, taken on oath before me, Alexander MacNabb, Esq., Police Magistrate, of the said city, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870.

The said informant upon oath, saith :—

1. That on or about the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at a place commonly called Red River, in that part of Her Majesty's possessions, known as the North West Territory, one Thomas Scott, a British subject, formerly a resident of the City of Toronto, was feloniously killed and murdered.

2. That he has reason to believe that one Richot, commonly called Father Richot, and one Alfred H. Scott, actually aided and abetted in such murder, or were accessories thereto.

3. That he is informed and believes that the persons named in last mentioned paragraph, are British subjects.

4. That he has reason to believe and does believe, that the said persons lastly referred to, are now temporarily residing at the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Sworn before me, at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of April, A.D., 1870. (Signed) A. MACNABB, P. M. } (Signed) HUGH SCOTT.

Province of Ontario, City of Ottawa, To Wit: } We, Martin O'Gara, Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Ottawa, and Edward John O'Neil, Police Detective for said City, to our Lady, the Queen, do most humbly certify that, before the coming of the writ of our said Lady, the Queen, to us directed, and hereunto annexed, marked A, to wit, on the fourteenth day of April, A.D. 1870, a certain warrant and a certain information, true copies of which are hereunto annexed, marked B and C respectively, were received through the Ottawa Post Office, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and that on said day one George T. Denison, Esquire, of Toronto, made proof, upon oath, before the said Martin O'Gara, of the hand-writing of the Justice who issued the said warrant, ; and that the said Martin O'Gara did then and there duly make an endorsement on the said warrant, signed with his name, authorizing the execution of

such warrant within the jurisdiction of him, the said Martin O'Gara, true copy of which said endorsement is endorsed on the said copy of warrant, hereunto annexed as aforesaid, that on the fourteenth day of April aforesaid, Noel Joseph Richot, in the said writ mentioned, was, in pursuance of said warrant and the said endorsement thereon, arrested at the said City of Ottawa, by the said Edward John O'Neil, and was by virtue thereof detained in custody, at the said City of Ottawa, till the coming of the said writ of our said Lady, the Queen.

And we do hereby further humbly certify that the foregoing are the warrant, information, and all proceedings had before us against the said Noel Joseph Richot, with all things touching the same, as fully and entirely as it remains in our custody or power.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed) M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate, Ottawa. [L.S.]

(Signed) E. J. O'NEIL.
Detective. [L.S.]

And oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of such information, these are, therefore, to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said Richot, known as Father Richot, and Alfred H. Scott, and to bring them before me or some one or more of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County, to answer to the information, and to be further dealt with, according to law.

Given under my hand and Seal, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundered and seventy, at the City of Ottawa, aforesaid.

(Signed) M. O'GARA, [L.S.]
Police Magistrate in and fort he City of Ottawa, and a Jutice of the Peace, in and for the County of Carelton.

CANADA. Province of Ontario, County of Carleton. In chambers, at the City of Ottawa, in said County, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Noel Joseph Richot and Alfred Scott being brought before me, in custody of Edward John O'Neil, of the City of Ottawa, in said county, Constable, by virtue of a writ of *Habeas corpus* issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Toronto, directed to Martin O'Gara, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said County, and Police Magistrate, in and for the said City of Ottawa, and the said Edward John O'Neil, and bearing teste the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1870. Upon reading the said writ and the return thereto, made by the said Martin O'Gara and Edward John O'Neil, and hearing counsel on both sides, I do order that the said Noel Joseph Richot and Alfred Scott, be, and they are hereby remanded back into the custody from whence they were brought, by virtue of the said writ, therein to be kept and detained and dealt with according to law, until thence discharged by due course of law.

(Signed) THOMAS GALT, J.

20th April, 1870.

COPY OF DEPOSITIONS.

CANADA. County of Carleton, City of Ottawa. To Wit: Queen *vs.* Alfred H. Scott and Father Richot, *alias* Noel Joseph Richot. On the charge of aiding, advising and abetting some person or persons unknown, in the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry, in the Red River Settlement, on the fourth day of March, A.D., 1870.

And this deponent, John Black, of Red River Settlement, Judge, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I reside within seven miles of Fort Garry, in the Red River Settlement. I knew

one Thomas Scott there last winter. I saw him last, I think, in the month of November last. Of my own knowledge, I know nothing of the alleged shooting of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. I was not at Fort Garry the day before the shooting, nor on the day of the alleged shooting; but I was at the town of Winnepeg, the day before the alleged shooting. Winnepeg is within five minutes walk of Fort Garry. I know Alfred H. Scott, but I don't remember seeing him in Winnepeg the day I was there. I saw him subsequent to the occurrence alluded to; but I have no recollection of any conversation with him in reference to the shooting of Thomas Scott.

(Signed) J. BLACK.

And this deponent, William Drever, of the town of Winnepeg, in the Red River Settlement, store-keeper, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I reside at the town of Winnepeg. I left there on the twenty-second day of February last. I knew one Thomas Scott of that place. He was in goal there when I left. I was in gaol myself there in February last. I know Alfred H. Scott one of the prisoners. He resided in the town of Winnepeg. I saw him a short time before I left. I saw him in Ottawa lately. I asked him if he knew anything of the death of Thomas Scott. He said he was present—I asked him no more about it. I don't know if Scott, the prisoner, took any part in the rising there against the authority of the Queen. We were guarded in the gaol. I was five or six days in goal. I see the Alfred H. Scott I knew in Winnedeg, now in Court here. I never saw him in arms at Winnepeg or Fort Garry. I don't know if he was in the employ of Reil at Fort Garry. I don't know the parties at the head of the movement there. I knew one Reil was engaged in the movement. I saw Father Richot there often. I saw him at a mass meeting of the people. I mean both parties, English and French at Fort Garry. I don't know of Father Richot doing anything to excite the people. He spoke at the meeting, held when commissioner Smith came there.

(Signed) WM. DREVER, Jr.

And this deponent, Frederick Davis, of the city of Ottawa, constable, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I know the prisoner, Scott. I heard him say he was present at the shooting of Thomas Scott. That he saw them take him out, and saw him shot. I think Mr. Hubertus was present, and I heard Hubertus, I think, ask the question. Alfred H. Scott was not then a prisoner. He said Thomas Scott was shot outside Fort Garry. He said he saw him fall, and that he was shot at by six persons, who were not far away from him. He said another man, after that, shot him with a revolver through the head. He said it occurred on the third or fourth day of March last. He said he did not see him in his coffin, and that he believed he was dead. The prisoner, Scott, said that when the parties took Thomas Scott out, that he followed at a distance. That he was not with the crowd; but that he followed as he could not resist the temptation of seeing. He said four or five balls took effect.

(Signed) FREDERICK DAVIS.

And this deponent, Charles Garrett, of Fort Garry, Inn-keeper, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I have resided in Fort Garry for about eleven years. I left there the 22nd day of March last. I was there on the fourth day of March last. There was a disturbance then going on against the authority of the Queen. One Riel, Nepine and Donohue took an active part in the leading of the insurgents. I knew one Thomas Scott. I saw him last on the 7th of December last. I and he were taken prisoners. I was released on the 12th of February last. I was looking out of my window towards Fort Garry, I think on the fourth of March last, and I saw a person led out of the north gate of the Fort. He was kept there a short time. I saw the smoke from some guns, but I heard no report. I saw the person fall. One William Millar was with me at the time. I could not tell whether it was a man or a woman. I was within eight or nine hundred yards of the place. I saw nothing after this. I did not see Alfred H. Scott on the fourth of March. I did not see Father Richot there on the fourth of March. The Fort was in possession of

the insurgents on the fourth day of March last. Alfred H. Scott was in the employ of one McKenney last summer, and also last March. He was attending McKenney's store. McKenney was Sheriff, but I believe he resigned about November last. On the seventh of December last I was present and saw Father Richot very active with the insurgents, when the prisoners were taken at Dr. Schultz's house. That was the first arrest of prisoners. I saw him there that day, and he appeared to take an active part. A number were arrested that day—about forty, and among these Dr. Lynch and others were arrested. Father Richot was about fifty yards from Dr. Schultz's house at the time the prisoners were arrested. I did not see Father Richot take any part after this. Whilst a prisoner, I saw the prisoner, Scott, talk with Riel. Father Richot lives about sixteen miles from Fort Garry, towards Pembina. Stinking River is about fifty-five miles from Pembina, There is no fort there. The insurrection was in existence when I left, in March last. I got my pass from Adjutant Nepine. On the seventh of December I was in my own house when I saw Father Richot outside, and about fifty yards from my house. He appeared excited, but I could not say what he was saying or doing.

(Signed) CHARLES GARRETT.

And this deponent, Arthur Hamilton, of the city of Ottawa, Surveyor, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I left Fort Garry last January. I recollect the seventh of December last. I was in Dr. Schultz's house, and I was arrested by a party of insurgents, headed by one Riel. The insurgents surrounded the house. I did not see Father Richot there. I saw Riel there. I did not see Alfred H. Scott, the prisoner, there. I did not know Father Richot. I was released on the sixth of January last, and then left the place.

(Signed) ARTHUR HAMILTON.

And this deponent, Captain Charles Boulton, of Red River Settlement, being duly sworn, saith as follows :—

I was in Red River last winter. I knew an insurrection took place there. Riel, Lepine and Donohue were the leading spirits of the movement. I was arrested on the eighteenth day of February last. I was living at Portage Laprarie, about sixty miles off, during the winter. I was kept in custody about a month. I was in custody on the fourth day of March last. I knew one Thomas Scott. He was a prisoner on that day. I saw him the day of the alleged shooting in the hall of the prison, where the guards of the prison stand. It was about twelve o'clock in the day. He was taken out of the next room to where I was, by the guards, into the hall. Scott came to my door and bid me good-bye. He was then marched down stairs by some of the guards. It was spoken of there that he was being led out to be shot. When he was taken out I heard a volley fire, about ten or twelve minutes after he left. I could not see what was going on. I did not see Thomas Scott after this. I was released about ten days after this. When Scott was brought out his hands were tied behind his back, and a white cloth hanging behind his head. I knew Father Richot. I did not see him whilst in custody. I went over to Bishop Tache's palace, and I there, for the first time, saw Father Richot. I saw Alfred H. Scott whilst I was in custody. He came in to see me whilst in prison. He did not seem to be in any authority. When I left Fort Garry was in possesion of the insurgents. When released I made no enquiries about Thomas Scott. The prisoner Scott said nothing to me about Thomas Scott. The result of my enquiries about Thomas Scott was, that he was shot and dead. I was told one time to prepare for death myself. Riel told me. I was reprieved for twenty-four hours, and afterwards I was told that I was not to be shot.

(Signed) CHAS. BOULTON.

The foregoing depositions of John Black, William Drever, Frederick Davis, Frederick Davis, Arhtur Hamilton, Charles Garret, and of Charles Boulton, were taken before me, at the City of Ottawa, this 21st day of April, A.D. 1870.

(Signed) M. O'GARA,

Police Magistrate in and for the City of Ottawa.

(No. 19.)

COPIES of any letters of resignation, if any, of the officers of the Court of Chancery, and abstracts of the patents or other warrants of appointments of any persons appointed since last Session.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 20.)

COPIES of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, and the removal of the lunatics therefrom to London—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 21.)

COPIES of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the Malden Lunatic Asylum, and the removol of the lunatics therefrom to London.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 22.)

COPIES of all correspondence, not already brought down, between His Excellency and the Canadian Government; and between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, touching any Addresses of this House, or touching Immigration, or touching the Public Debt and Assets (in so far as the Public Debt and Assets are concerned,—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 23.)

COPIES of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario (not already brought down), touching any Act of the Legislature of Ontario, and especially touching the disallowance of the Act granting the Supplies for 1869.—[*Not Printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all correspondence, Reports and Orders in Council, and other Papers, not already brought down, touching the Arbitration between the Provinces, with a Statement of the Expenses thereof already paid, and an estimate of those remaining unpaid, if any; *(as to Expenses.)*

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, January 9th, 1871.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure on account of the Arbitration between the Provinces, to October, 31st, 1870, with an Estimate of the amounts unpaid.

1868.	D. L. McPherson, services and expenses.	.....	$200 00
1870. Jan. 13.	—Hon. J. H. Cameron, on account of services	.....	300 00
Feb. 15.	— " John Simpson, " "	.....	300 00
Feb. 15.	— " D. L. McPherson, " "	.....	500 00
Mar. 31.	— " E. B. Wood, " expenses	.....	200 00
Apr. 16.	— " J. H. Cameron, " services	.....	500 00
Apr. 16.	—Wm. Bristowe, " "	.....	100 00
June 11.	—Hunter, Rose & Co. " printing	.....	34 67
June 30.	—Hon. E. B. Wood, " expenses	.....	300 00
July 25.	— " J. H. Cameron, " services	.....	250 00
Sept. 5.	—C. J. Anderson, " "	.....	250 00
Sept. 5.	—Hon. J. Simpson, " "	.....	50 00
Sept. 5.	— " J. H. Gray, " "	.....	5,500 00
Oct. 4.	— " J. H. Cameron " "	.....	2,000 00
"	" D. L. McPherson, "	.....	5,500 00
"	Christopher Robinson, Q. C., "	.....	250 00
" 31.	—W. B. Canavan, "	.....	25 00
"	J. Langton, "	.....	55 00
"	Hon. E. B. Wood, cab hire, &c.	.....	5 60
			$16,320 27

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, *January 9th*, 1871.

ESTIMATE of the amount yet to be paid on account of the Arbitration between the Provinces :—

For Printing, and to pay Mr. Russell, and for assistance in making up the amounts received from Woods and Forests, including slide dues, from the beginning to the end of the Union, from Upper Canada, and Lower Canada respectively $1,500 00

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, January 9th, 1871.

(No. 25.)

ANNUAL RETURN of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa, of the affairs of the said Corporation, and of the real and personal property held by them for the year 1870. [*Not Printed.*]

(No. 26.)

STATEMENT of the number of persons still in arrears for lands purchased in the Muskoka District; also, of the number of persons, now resident in the District, who squatted upon the lands before the passage of the Free Grant Act, so far as the same can be ascertained by any evidence in the possession of the resident agent.—[*Not Printed.*]

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 30th December, 1870.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

The undersigned, as required by the Statute in that behalf, has the honor to present his first report upon the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the half year ended December 31st, 1869.

Under the provisions of the Act, Statutes of Ontario, 32 and 33 Vic. cap. 30, section 24, the Registration of vital statistics in this Province was made to commence from the first of July, 1869.

By other sections of the Act it was provided that the statistical year should commence on the 1st day of January. In any case for practical purposes the year would have had to date from that day, but hence it happened that the first Returns made to the Department were for six months only. If this is a fact to be regretted, it is not one unaccompanied by compensating advantages, for time was thus afforded for the perfecting of the machinery brought into play by the statute, while the inevitably imperfect nature of the first returns made only acted upon a broken period.

The first link in that chain of annual statistics, which for present purposes as well as for the information of posterity should be made as accurate as possible, will in all probability be the record of the current year, 1870, and in any calculations based upon registered returns, those for the half-year now dealt with will, it is presumed, be entirely ignored. They may, however, chance to be of none the less importance in individual cases, where their testimony may be appealed to. The novelty of the enactments in this country, and the consequent ignorance of the new duties imposed upon the public, will fully account for returns which are evidently very defective and short of the true numbers.

The records for the first whole year—1870—will, as is already known to the Department, be more reliable and comprehensive, pains having been taken to give publicity to the Act, and the fullest instructions to the County officers administering it.

While fully admitting the utility of the Registration now inaugurated in this Province, the undersigned cannot but draw His Excellency's attention to the greater and more important benefits which would result from a system of general registration applicable to the entire Dominion. The British North America Act, among the subjects set apart for the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, enumerates the item "Census and Statistics." Though no objection may exist upon constitutional grounds to each Province at its own expense, informing itself upon the subject of population within its own limits, it is clear, when we view the word statistics in connection with census, that the subject meant to be covered by the item was just the information now being collected in this Province by means of the Registration Act.

Any argument used in favour of the project as applied to one Province will have ten fold force if the question be as to its application to the United Provinces. Impressed with this idea, the undersigned feels it to be his duty, to make the suggestion that the machinery, towards the perfecting of which so much has already been done at Toronto, should be adopted by a Statistical Bureau at Ottawa, and its operation extended to the entire Dominion. As ancillary to the decennial census, the Registrar-General's Annual Reports would be of enhanced value and interest, the comparisons which can now with great advantage be instituted once in ten years, being then annually applicable to the country's growth by natural increase and immigration. Moreover, many enquiries made in respect to births, marriages and deaths occurring here, come from foreign countries and are in the first place addressed to the seat of the General Government of Canada. Under

a divided sytem of registration, this would necessitate in some cases, a reference from Ottawa, to each Province in the Dominion, whereas otherwise the Dominion Department would be in a position to speak immediately as to the result of a general search.

Registration laws are in force in all European countries, and in the better organized States of the American Union, so that it is fair to assume that ere long the demand for them will arise in our Sister Provinces, and in the absence of a Federal Act, a disjointed system will be put in force, which at this early day, in the opinion of the undersigned, it would be well to anticipate by the necessary legislation at Ottawa.

Passing to the actual number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, recorded for the half year, the annexed summaries show totals far below the estimated numbers.

In 1860 the total population of Upper Canada was put at 1,396,091.

The recorded Births for that year were, Males, 27,391; Females, 25,877; or a total of 53,268, being about 2·60 per cent. of the population.

The Deaths in 1860 were 10,160, or about ·52 per cent. of the population.

Without allowance for the large increase in our population which will undoubtedly be shown by the Decennial Census, now shortly to be taken, the present return falls short of the half-year's estimate, based on the census reports of 1860, by 18,218 births, and 2,304 deaths. The causes to which these results are attributable, have been already alluded to, and the returns except for very limited purposes are valueless. For the same reason any extended analysis and more detailed report of the events of the half-year than will be found in the Appendix to this Report, are rendered unnecessary.

Under one of the amendments to the original Act, Division Registrars are payable by the Municipal Councils instead of by a fee of ten cents as heretofore.

In the discharge of their duties, Division Registrars are likely to be as active to prove themselves worthy of liberal remuneration at the hands of the Council, as they were when the incentive was the receipt of a fee, while as regards the public, any temptation to evade registration on account of the fee payable, is entirely removed from the poorer classes in the community. When persons come more generally to know that in the presence of a tolerably complete record of vital statistics, the absence of any particular birth, marriage, or death, is likely at some future time to throw very damaging doubt upon allegations made with respect to the occurrence, the requirements of the Registration Act will be more faithfully fulfilled.

There should be no difficulty in the Division Registrar at the majority of places, informing himself of the occurrences which take place in his Division, and it would seem his duty to keep some record of them, and in default of registration by the proper parties, to take the necessary steps to compel it. Much of the default evident from the present returns would have been obviated by the exercise of more energy and industry on the part of Division Registrars, and it is hoped that the municipal councils called upon to remunerate them will first make inquiry into the results obtained by the several claimauts. Certainly no other step that can be taken will so much tend to the improvement of these statistics. At the same time, it must be remembered that a liberal payment for services efficiently and faithfully rendered will be a wise encouragement, while undue parsimony will as surely check the progressive operation of the Act.

The circulars appended hereto will show some of the steps taken by the Department to carry out the Act for the year 1870. The forms, schedules, slips and circulars with respect to registration in 1871 have also been distributed with such changes and additions as have been suggested by past experience. The Books referred to in circular No. 3, appended hereto, have been sent to the several District Registrars, and the returns for the year 1870 will all have been copied into those books and transmitted to this Department by the first day of February next. It will be seen that the first intention of supplying Division Registrars with Record Books has been abandoned, and the local records are to be made up only in the county towns,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. Cameron,
Registrar-General.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Births Registered during the Six Months ended December 31, 1869.

Population.	COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
4,916	Algoma	36	37	73
32,216	Brant	89	97	186
27,509	Bruce	92	96	188
35,435	Carleton	62	44	106
32,050	Elgin	67	54	121
25,211	Essex	119	107	226
31,480	Frontenac	69	59	128
37,550	Grey	126	151	277
19,397	Haldimand	98	102	200
22,794	Halton	94	93	187
44,900	Hastings	65	52	117
44,632	Huron	144	151	295
37,134	Kent	98	91	189
18,965	Lambton	86	98	184
31,639	Lanark	67	66	133
59,938	Leeds and Grenville	150	132	282
37,612	Lennox and Addington	49	67	116
36,898	Lincoln	82	83	165
67,613	Middlesex	136	120	256
.....	Muskoka	1	3	4
28,590	Norfolk	116	114	230
78,362	Northumberland and Durham	222	185	407
.....	Nipissing (no return).			
41,604	Ontario	130	121	251
46,226	Oxford	192	172	364
15,574	Peel	110	101	211
38,083	Perth	184	166	350
25,890	Peterboro'	75	59	134
31,177	Prescott and Russell	58	47	105
20,569	Prince Edward	56	43	99
20,325	Renfrew	31	46	77
54,089	Simcoe	132	121	253
58,093	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	100	90	190
23,336	Victoria	56	60	116
38,749	Waterloo	268	217	485
20,026	Welland	94	78	172
49,200	Wellington	237	229	466
50,928	Wentworth	267	224	491
104.495	York	276	261	537
		4334	4037	8371
Number of Births where both name and sex are omitted				45
Grand total				8416

Summary of Marriages Celebrated during the Six Months ended 31st December, 1869.

COUNTIES.	Where Bride and Bridegroom are of the same Religious Denomination.							Where bride and bridegroom are of different denominations.	Grand Total.
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Other Denominations.	Total.		
Algoma	3	0	3	5	0	0	11	1	12
Brant	8	2	14	2	6	2	34	18	52
Bruce	2	14	7	0	1	1	25	19	44
Carleton	10	4	1	2	2	1	20	8	28
Elgin	3	5	17	0	12	0	37	26	63
Essex	8	0	10	29	4	0	51	17	68
Frontenac	7	1	16	3	0	1	28	23	51
Grey	3	6	18	0	1	2	30	32	62
Haldimand	3	5	17	0	2	2	29	27	56
Halton	4	3	17	1	0	1	26	19	45
Hastings	11	8	60	1	0	0	80	40	120
Huron	9	36	31	8	0	5	89	29	118
Kent	3	5	8	11	1	0	28	26	54
Lambton	6	6	11	0	1	0	24	13	37
Lanark	13	20	10	0	1	2	46	34	80
Leeds and Grenville	7	5	49	7	0	0	68	30	98
Lennox and Addington	2	1	18	1	0	0	22	17	39
Lincoln	2	7	17	1	3	2	32	22	54
Middlesex	26	29	44	8	6	4	117	91	208
Muskoka	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4	7
Norfolk	10	0	12	1	7	3	33	51	84
Northumberland and Durham	23	16	49	0	1	17	106	47	153
Nipissing (no return).									
Ontario	12	6	11	0	0	3	32	30	62
Oxford	12	16	37	4	5	2	76	56	132
Peel	5	4	18	3	1	0	31	22	53
Perth	12	20	31	8	0	12	83	39	122
Peterboro'	8	6	17	1	0	0	32	24	56
Prescott and Russell	4	1	4	17	0	0	26	4	30
Prince Edward	1	0	14	0	0	0	15	17	32
Renfrew	7	24	1	25	0	10	67	16	83
Simcoe	10	29	23	6	0	1	69	30	99
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	16	14	15	0	1	53	23	76
Victoria	3	4	4	0	0	1	12	22	34
Waterloo	3	4	12	11	2	33	65	43	108
Welland	8	5	15	1	1	1	31	17	48
Wellington	8	33	14	0	0	5	60	39	99
Wentworth	12	28	22	0	1	2	65	44	109
York	45	24	59	15	2	16	161	97	258
Total	320	393	728	186	60	130	1817	1117	2934

DEATHS.

COUNTIES.	1 Under 3.	2 3 and under 10.	3 10 and under 21.	4 21 and under 40.	5 40 and under 60.	6 60 and under 70.	7 70 and under 80.	8 80 and under 90.	9 90 and upwards.	10 Ages not given.	11 No. of Males.	12 No. of Females.	Total.
Algoma	14	2	2	12	5	3	0	0	0	1	24	15	39
Brant	28	2	5	9	8	6	3	2	2	0	35	30	65
Bruce	18	4	5	12	1	1	3	0	0	3	29	18	47
Carleton	34	8	7	6	10	5	2	2	0	3	40	37	77
Elgin	7	4	1	4	5	2	2	1	0	0	15	11	26
Essex	19	4	2	12	6	3	5	3	2	1	32	25	57
Frontenac	11	3	1	17	14	6	4	1	1	5	41	22	63
Grey	14	4	5	13	8	3	1	1	0	3	34	18	52
Haldimand	30	2	10	9	8	3	6	1	0	0	40	29	69
Halton	19	2	2	8	9	2	9	3	0	3	25	32	57
Hastings	11	7	4	4	6	4	4	1	0	5	24	22	46
Huron	26	8	5	17	10	9	8	8	1	5	61	36	97
Kent	15	1	5	6	3	6	5	0	1	3	25	20	45
Lambton	11	3	2	13	5	6	3	2	0	3	28	20	48
Lanark	15	3	4	11	3	6	6	5	1	0	31	23	54
Leeds and Grenville	20	9	12	25	19	12	9	9	1	9	66	59	125
Lennox and Addington	12	1	4	1	3	4	3	2	1	3	24	10	34
Lincoln	15	2	2	10	5	4	5	1	0	4	27	21	48
Middlesex	31	7	2	13	12	12	7	2	0	2	50	38	88
Muskoka	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Norfolk	22	2	7	18	6	9	5	4	0	7	40	40	80
Northumberland and Durham	23	6	13	23	19	8	5	4	1	10	68	44	112
Ontario	35	3	10	13	9	9	6	5	0	10	58	42	100
Oxford	38	5	7	19	13	10	7	4	1	3	57	50	107
Peel	13	2	10	9	8	8	6	2	0	12	35	35	70
Perth	31	12	10	14	7	4	5	7	0	3	52	41	93
Peterboro'	20	3	8	3	12	3	3	3	0	3	31	27	58
Prescott and Russell	10	2	2	1	0	2	5	0	0	2	12	12	24
Prince Edward	2	1	4	3	6	1	0	2	0	0	6	13	19
Renfrew	6	6	3	6	3	2	2	1	0	0	17	12	29
Simcoe	31	14	10	18	13	4	13	2	2	15	65	57	122
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	4	2	3	5	3	7	6	2	4	24	23	47
Victoria	15	4	0	1	6	4	3	1	0	2	20	16	36
Waterloo	42	6	8	17	18	21	9	3	3	2	83	46	129
Welland	22	5	4	12	12	8	7	2	0	5	38	39	77
Wellington	50	3	6	17	9	7	9	4	0	13	71	47	118
Wentworth	67	13	13	33	28	14	10	5	1	8	108	84	192
York	87	15	11	30	23	13	20	7	4	14	105	119	224
Totals	875	182	209	442	338	227	207	106	24	166	1542	1234	2776

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	French.	Swiss.	U. States Am'ca.	Canadian.	Native pl. not known.
Of the Deaths in Column 6	52	34	49	13	2	1	17	45	15
" " 7	48	33	46	8	2	0	20	35	15
" " 8	16	21	33	2	0	0	19	8	4
" " 9	3	4	6	1	0	0	4	3	3

NOTE.—Of these, three are returned as having attained the age of 100 years, viz., Roger Grier, born in Sligo, Ireland, farmer, died 18th November, 1869, in the township of Montague, county of Lanark, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

Ann Gilbert, born in England, widow of the late William Gilbert died December 15th, 1869, in the township of Beverley, in the county of Wentworth, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

Sarah Snider, born in New Brunswick, widow, died 7th August, 1869, in the township of York, county o York, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

One is stated to have attained the extraordinary age of 109 years, viz., Sarah Macdonald, born in Dornoch, Scotland, died on 18th July, 1869, in the township of West Zorra, county Oxford, Ontario. Assigned cause, old age.

DEATHS—*Continued.*—(Abstract of Causes.)

| EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. | | |

I.

CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 1st January, 1870.

SIR,—The instructions to division registrars are so explicit, that it seems hardly necessary to address any particular observations on the Act to district registrars.

The Act fully explains the nature of your duties ;

First.—To distribute throughout the municipalities in your district the accompanying forms and pamphlets, being guided in your allotment by the population and wants of each particular locality. Additional supplies can at all times be obtained (by return of mail) from this office.

Secondly.—To carry on such correspondence with the division registrars in your district, and to give them such information as your reading of the Act may enable you to do, saving thereby the trouble and delay of communication with the head office.

Thirdly.—To collect and transmit, on the day appointed, the returns from the several municipalities in your district, making them into one parcel of the most convenient shape, and forwarding them to the Registrar-General, when possible, *by express.*

Other duties, fully set forth in the Act, will devolve upon you, and it is only further necessary to enjoin upon you the duty of promoting and encouraging the successful working of the Act in your district, by all legal and reasonable means that may suggest themselves to you. I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. C. CAMERON,
Registrar-General.

II.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS TO DIVISION REGISTRARS

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 1st, 1870.

(*N.B.—All previous regulations or suggestions inconsistent with those here below enumerated are superseded.*)

1. New schedules for registration of births, marriages, and deaths are now issued for the year 1870.

2. The late period of the year at which the Act amending the Registration Act was passed during the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, prevented an earlier compliance with its provisions on the part of the Registrar-General's office. It will, however, be the duty of division registrars to transcribe all particulars entered for the year 1870 from the old to the new sheets (see *Ontario Gazette*, 1st January, 1870.)

3. The sheets distributed for use during the past half-year, having been objected to as too cumbrous to be readily handled or preserved in a small office, these smaller forms have been prepared, of uniform size, and with such amendments in headings and distribution of space, as experience has suggested.

4. It is expected that, the sheets being ruled for a fixed number of entries, greater neatness and clearness will be obtained, without the sacrifice of any considerable space. The sheets are in a shape admitting of their being bound up as a whole sheet or in halves, and may therefore be divided previous to a return, where no entries occur upon the second half.

5. The division registrars will number each entry successively, progressing horizontally as in specimen form, No. 1 being the earliest entry in this current month, and commencement being had from a new No. 1, on the first day of every subsequent year.

6. It will be their duty to keep the forms in a place of safety, and to make all entries therein, as required by the Act, returning to the district registrar the sheets used by them, duly certified, as soon after the first day of January next as possible.

7. Division registrars are requested to remember that the original forms (which, during the year, must never be out of their possession), will be bound into books, to be kept in the office of the Registrar General, and care therefore must be taken that they are neatly filled in with writing as small as is consistent with clearness and legibility, and that they are in no way mutilated or disfigured.

8. The form of entry and, where possible, the handwriting, should be uniform, and care must be taken to keep the matter of each item within the lines of the space allotted to it. When the space is too narrow for recording the whole entry in one line, it will be necessary to continue on a line immediately under, and in no case to write across any of the boundary lines of a space.

9. One sample copy of each form has been filled up, and is enclosed for the guidance of those concerned.

10. It is intended to provide each division registrar with three ruled books, in which, before the transmission of the original record to the district registrar, all his entries for the year may be transcribed. By these means, disastrous results from accident or loss in transmission may be partially averted, and each locality will have a record of its own vital statistics, which, though it be not made by the Act legal evidence of the facts recorded, will be of undoubted use and benefit to those interested in local affairs.

11. In case of necessity, additional circulars, pamphlets, slips, or forms can be procured from the office of the Clerk of the Peace, upon application.

12. It is expected that the division registrars will inform themselves of births and deaths occurring in their divisions, and, where not voluntarily given, demand particulars from the proper parties. By the Act, division registrars are directed to prosecute parties neglecting or refusing to make the required reports of births, marriages, or deaths, and though some time must necessarily elapse before the requirements of the statute gain entire publicity, yet it is probable that during the past half year the subject has come under the notice of most persons in the community. Their best endeavours must be used to effectually obtain the requisite information, and though it is not desirable that any undue harshness should be shown in the early working of the Act, they must be left to their own discretion as to the means employed to secure the end which the Legislature had in view.

13. All inquiries and correspondence respecting business which may arise under the Act, must be addressed by the division registrars of the county to the registrar of the district, who will, when necessary, place himself in communication with the Registrar General on the subject.

14. The voluntary co-operation of the clergymen and physicians is relied upon in giving effect to the provisions of the Registration Act. Whether regarded from the point of the material injury which may result to individuals from neglect of its provisions (as in any particular case where the evidence of the record may be essential for the purposes of inheritance or proving legitimacy), or from the higher ground of compliance with the law of the land in which we live, an active and zealous assistance is not too much to expect from members of two of the learned professions.

15. It must be borne in mind that now the only statutory return of a marriage celebrated in Ontario is that taken from the clergyman's slip, filled up immediately after the marriage, and forwarded to the division registrar. It is particularly enjoined upon division registrars to bring this matter under the notice of clergymen in their divisions, and it seems almost unnecessary to remind them of the great importance sometimes attaching to the production or absence of legal proof of marriage.

16. Division registrars are required to furnish to every medical man and clergyman in their respective divisions a number of slips, commensurate with the probable demand, and one pamphlet copy of the Act and Amendments.

17. The remuneration of a division registrar for service rendered under the provisions of the Act, will henceforth rest with the council of his municipality, the fee of ten cents, heretofore allowed, having been done away with by the recent amendments; it will, however, be noted that no change has been made in the penalty with which neglect of the duty prescribed by the Act is visited, and division registrars are therefore warned to govern themselves strictly in accordance with the statute and the instructions of the Registrar General.

M. C. Cameron,
Registrar-General.

III.

CIRCULAR TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS IN ONTARIO.

Registrar General's Office,
Toronto, 15th January, 1870.

Sir,—A copy is herewith transmitted for your information, of the Act respecting "Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," with the amendments passed in the recent session of the Legislature.

It has also been thought well to send you the Circular, Instructions, and specimen Forms issued to the six hundred Division Registrars of the Province; from which will be more readily seen the proposed working of this important Act.

While it is needless to point out these useful results which must follow from an authentic record of vital statistics, which will at once suggest themselves to the mind of every educated person, it seems possible that the danger resulting from an omission to comply with this Act in at least one particular, (that of the registration of Marriages), may escape general observation.

There is now no other Legally Enforced Return of Marriages Celebrated in this Province.

The importance which may, in all classes of the community, come to be attached to what were known of old as "Marriage lines," cannot be over-rated.

Under these circumstances, Clergymen have additional reasons for strict compliance with the Act. They have a monopoly as to the celebration of the Marriage Contract, and the Marriage Act authorizes the exaction of a fee for their services. Parties married will therefore do well in their own interests, to see that the officiating Minister makes the necessary return: the blank forms requisite therefor having been furnished to all Clergymen, and in numbers sufficient for their reasonable wants.

In fact the administration of the Act will altogether depend for its usefulness and success on the co-operation of the public with the department.

In countries where such has been long in force, the following maxims seem to have regulated the conduct of the Government.

1st. Popularize the Act, by freely circulating in newspapers and handbills a statement of its objects, provisions and advantages.

2nd. Through the District and Division Registrars, endeavour to secure the *voluntary* co operation of Clergymen and Medical men.

3rd. Apply a little *judicious* prosecution to defaulters: 1. Parents. 2. Clergymen. 3. Medical men.

4. Freely supply Blank Forms to all the parties who have returns to make.

It is hoped that the Circular and enclosures now addressed to all the Editors in the Province will effect something under the first head, while it is also in contemplation to post handbills in every Post Office, Court House, and in other places of public resort throughout the Province. Under the 2nd and 3rd heads would come those paragraphs of instructions to Division Registrars, which bear upon the subject of the co-operation of the learned professions, and the prosecution of defaulters.

An immense number of blank forms have been supplied to the District Registrars for distribution; and it is presumed that those officers are well acquainted with the relative requirements of the several municipalities within their districts.

It has been found in many countries, where an Act of this nature has been brought into force, that the more ignorant of the people resist its provisions, from an ill-founded prejudice connecting the statistics required with something in the nature of a threatened poll-tax.

It is confidently felt that the country people of the Province, so conversant with the working and provisions of the Municipal and other Acts, with which they are almost daily brought in contact, are too enlightened, and well-inclined to observe statutory provisions operating for the common good, for any such impression to gain ground amongst them.

From the 1st January, 1870, there should be found in the Registrar-General's Office at Toronto, a complete and accurate record of every Birth, Marriage and Death occurring throughout the Province; and in the several Divisions, an equally complete record of the statistics of the several localities. If any editorial remarks upon the subject made in your paper should have the effect of aiding so desirable a result, the public at large will be much indebted to your good offices.

Your obedient Servant,

M. C. CAMERON,

Registrar-General.

IV.

CIRCULAR TO DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, September, 1870.

Accompanying this memorandum will be found cheques for the amount fixed by Order in Council as remuneration (exclusive of disbursements) for services rendered by the several District Registrars during the year ending the 30th June, 1870. This amount has been placed at $100 in counties, $50 in the District of Algoma, and $25 in other Districts.

The nature of the duties to be discharged under the Statute by clerks of the Peace, acting as District Registrars, is fully set forth in the Act and amendments thereto, and has been the subject of circulars heretofore issued from the Registrar General's Office. In addition to these duties it has been decided to impose upon the District Registrars the task of transcribing the Schedules sent into them from the several municipalities, for transmission to Toronto, in books which will be supplied for the purpose. A period of ten days will be allowed for the performance of this duty, between the receipt of the Schedules from the municipalities and their ultimate despatch to the Registrar General's Office, and each District Registrar will be supplied with three books, ruled and printed exactly as the Schedules are. These books will form a local record in each county of the births, marriages and deaths occuring within its limits. The Act probably contemplated that each municipality should be possessed of a record of its own vital statistics; but the plan now proposed appears to be a better one to ensure correctness and facilitate references. The experience of the Department has already shewn that the clerks of many municipalities (or those persons to whom the clerks improperly depute the duties of Division Registrars), make up returns in a very careless and slovenly manner, and it is not desirable to perpetuate in a record errors found in the unrevised schedules sent in from some Divisions. A District Registrar is better qualified and has greater facilities for the preparation of record books from the schedules than the clerks of municipalities generally, while as respects copying the schedules, he is in better position to correct errors and ask explanations from the Division Registrars than the head office is.

The intermediate examination to which the schedules will be subjected, cannot be unprofitable.

The generally central position of the county town, will place the County Record within easy access of all inquirers, whilst for municipal purposes, it will soon become of considerable value to the councils, having charge of local affairs; for it is hereafter more than now that the benefits of Registration will be felt. Persons wanting legal evidence of births, marriages, or deaths, will still have to get it from the Registrar General's Office. Nine-tenths of the searches made, however, will be for information and not for evidence: and in the absence of a County Record, parties would have to come to Toronto, or communicate with the Department by post. Moreover, a search in the Local Record, will enable even parties wanting certificates from the Registrar General, to particularize their demand, or not to make it at all, if they find no entry in the County Record of which the Registrar General's is a mere transcript.

Now, therefore, while the entries are comparatively few, is the time to inaugurate a system of County Registration, dating from the 1st of January, 1870.

Also, on the ground of economy, the substitution of 120 books for 2,000, which would be required for records by Division Registrars, is no inconsiderable recommendation of the proposed plan. An immediate outlay of $10,000 for Record Books, independent of the annual working expenses of the Act, would have formed a very heavy charge under this head against the revenue of the year.

In the county of York, it is not intended to have any other transcript of the local schedules, than that to be found in the Registrar General's Office. This, however, has not been regarded as any reason for withholding from the clerk of the Peace for that county, the grant of $100, the large population of the Metropolitan county, entailing upon that officer, services under the Act, more than equivalent to those rendered by many District Registrars who will make the transcript.

A graduated scale of remuneration based either upon population, or the number of municipalities in each county, has been found impracticable, and the payment of $100 to each District Registrar in counties, of $50 in Algoma, and $25 in the other Districts, in which the Act has been in force, has consequently been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The undersigned would take this opportunity of reminding the Officers, upon whom the administration of the Act more immediately devolves, that the Statute makes it imperative on them to prosecute parties neglecting to make the reports required of them.

M. C. CAMERON,

Registrar General.

V.

SCHEDULE SHOWING EXPENDITURE IN THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE SINCE PASSAGE OF THE ACT.

Books for the Department	$ 234 60
Books for the District Registrars	1050 00
Schedules, Slips and Circulars for Division Registrars	1172 17
Copies of the Act	105 00
Postage	195 00
Express charges	112 81
Stationery (charged to Prov. Sec.'s office).	
Remuneration to District Registrars	3700 00
Disbursements to District Registrars	151 61
Boxes	26 64
Clerk's Salary	730 00
Total	$7477 83

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1871.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following Report, relative to the proceedings during the past year (1870), for the promotion of Immigration to this Province, and for the distribution of the immigrants on their arrival.

The method adopted by me in 1869, of soliciting from each municipality in the Province, a return of the number of agricultural and other labourers required, having been comparatively successful, I carried out a similar plan for the past year, and with equal success. In Appendix A to this Report are copies of the circulars and schedules sent to all the Mayors, Wardens and Reeves in the Province, and copies of the returns received in answer thereto.

The total number of immigrant labourers, of all classes, asked for in the returns from the municipalities, for the year 1869, was :—

Agricultural labourers	15,125
Mechanics	1,448
Female servants	6,576
Total	23,149

The number applied for during the past year has been :—

Agricultural labourers	14,407
Mechanics	1,192
Female servants	7,203
Total	22,802

In addition to the returns thus sent in, applications for many hundreds of labourers, of all classes, were made direct to the several Immigration Agents, of which no account has been taken.

The total number of immigrants that arrived in the Province during the year 1869, as reported by the several agents at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, was 15,893. The number reported for the year ending the 31st of December, 1870, is 25,290 showing an increase in favour of the past year, as compared with the year 1869, of 9,397 souls.

In addition to the number of immigrants reported as having arrived at the above-named agencies, there has doubtless been a large accession to the Province, of settlers from Great Britain and Ireland, who paid their own expenses out, and of whom, therefore, we have no available record as to their numbers. These, with the arrivals reported at the four agencies, probably sum up to a total of not less than 50,000 souls added to our population by immigration, for the two years, 1869 and 1870. There has, also, certainly been an addition to our population larger than can be accounted for by natural increase, and by the immigration from Europe. In almost every city, town and village in the Province, for the past two or three years, dwelling-houses have been built as rapidly as materials and workmen could be procured to build them; and yet the fact remains that there is scarcely a vacant dwelling-house to be found, especially of the smaller class, such as are required by the working population; and where new houses have been built, they have not unfrequently been rented, and even occupied, long before they were completed. I can account for this want of house accommodation, after successive years of active house-building operations, only by supposing that, in addition to the accession to our population from the Old World, large numbers have immigrated from the United States.

It is doubtless a fact, that many who had been allured from Canada to the United States, by extravagant representations of the easy attainment of wealth amongst our neighbours, have discovered their mistake, and have returned to Canada, the land of their birth or adoption; and many others, as well of native as of foreign origin, have, on account of our commercial and agricultural prosperity, left the United States, and made their homes in this Province. With an economical management of our affairs, an extensive construction of railways and other public works, and a continued agricultural and commercial prosperity, we may expect these influences progressively to operate in our favour. From numbers of Canadians, who left this Province with a view to better their condition in life, and who are now in the Western States and in California, I have received letters, expressive of their disappointment, and urging their fellow-countrymen to stay at home, where employment is more sure, and success more likely to be attained. One of these letters, from Mr. Dent, formerly of the County of Perth, Ontario, will be found in Appendix B.

A greater knowledge of Canada, and a more widely felt interest in this Province, as a field for immigration, now exist in the Mother country, which will no doubt result in insuring a continuous stream of immigrant labourers, and also a goodly number of tenant farmers, with more or less capital at their disposal, who will settle on partially cleared farms in the older townships of the Province; while many of the old settlers, with their grown up sons and daughters, requiring a greater breadth of land, will remove into the FREE GRANT DISTRICT and into other new sections, where good farms may be secured and made into happy homesteads for the younger members of their families.

I trust that, during next season, the municipalities will deem it desirable to co-operate more cheerfully and systematically with the Government, in the proper distribution and care of the immigrants who may come to us. The kind of co-operation required, is suggested by the Constitution and Rules of the "Peterborough Immigration Society." (See Appendix A.) As I was convinced that similar organizations are desirable in all the cities, towns, and counties of the Province, I caused a circular and a copy of the Constitution of the Peterborough Society to be sent to all the heads of municipalities, recommending the adoption of means similar to those taken by the people of the town and county of Peterborough.

I also desire to direct attention to the organization of the "Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society," a copy of whose Constitution is also given in Appendix A.

A copy of a letter from the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, (whose visit is hereafter referred to), upon the same subject, and suggesting that aid be afforded to emigrants towards paying their passages out from Great Britain, with a copy of my letter in answer thereto, will also be found in Appendix A.

It is extremely desirable that immigrants, on their arrival here, should be distributed as rapidly and judiciously as possible, instead of being left to congregate at the frontier cities and towns, overstocking the labour Market in those places; while the demands from the agricultural municipalities for labourers remain unsatisfied. The organization of such societies as have just been referred to, will tend to facilitate the rapid distribution so much needed, and to prevent much distress that would otherwise be unavoidable.

In my report of last year I had to express my regret that the Dominion Government had not provided sufficient shed accommodation in Toronto, the central and largest distributing station in the Province. During the year this defect has been remedied, and an excellent depot, with sidings and landing platforms connected with the three leading railways, has been established in the western part of the city, near the Provincial Exhibition Grounds. This depot was opened on the 1st of July last. The grounds attached to it are well fenced in, and comprise about seven and a half acres of land. The buildings are seven in number, somewhat isolated from each other, and are of a convenient and substantial character. The first building, on entering the grounds, is the Agent's office and private room, with second story accommodation for the assistant and caretaker. The next building is the Baggage Warehouse, and immediately east is a large two storey building, divided in both stories by longitudinal partitions, with two rows of bunk floors in each of the four compartments. The next building is the Dining Hall, large enough to seat several hundred persons; and in close proximity is the Cook-house and Cook's apartments. The other buildings are a wash-house and water closets. It is proposed to build

an hospital in the grounds during next season. The depot is in a very healthy locality, and is convenient for the speedy distribution of the immigrants.

All indigent immigrants, on their arrival at the depot, and until they are distributed to stations in localities where their labour is in demand, are supplied by the Ontario Government with good, wholesome meals of soup, meat, vegetables, bread, and tea or coffee, prepared and furnished by the depot cook. Under the system adopted before the new depot was opened, tickets for free meals to indigent immigrants were given upon houses of public entertainment, in the vicinity of the old station. Under the present system, the cost of feeding the immigrants per meal, including all attendant expenses, has been reduced upwards of one-third.

The expenditure on account of immigration, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, of the present year, (including unpaid liabilities, brought over from the year 1869, amounting to $7,705 00,) has been $32,087.65. The expenditure in the year 1869, was $17,595 00, thus making the total expenditure for the two years, 1869 and 1870, $49,682.65, disbursed thus:—

	1869. Including liabilities carried over to 1870.	1870. Excluding liabilities brought over from 1869.
Provisions, including the Cook's services, and attendant expenses	$2,993 74	4,797 93
Free transport of Immigrants and their baggage	4,153 80	6,353 10
Medicines and Medical attendance	134 67	601 88
Emigration Commissioner, Special Agents, &c	3,200 00	3,955 00
Emigration pamphlets, placards, printing and advertising, postage and freight, extra Clerk hire, Contingent expenses of Agencies, &c	14,817 79	8,674 74
	25,300 00	24,382 65

Thus, at a cost of about $1 per head to the Ontario Government, it appears that at least 50,000 persons have been induced to settle in the Province within the past two years; or about $1 23 per head, estimating only the 40,474 persons distributed from the four Provincial Immigration Agencies.

During the year I have issued and caused to be distributed in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, about 100,000 Emigration Pamphlets; 12,000 copies of Mr. White's Lecture upon "Ontario as a Field for Emigration;" 4,000 copies of Canadian Agricultural Journals, and 16,000 placard advertisements of the Free Grant Lands, and other useful information. These placards were mostly mounted upon card-board, and 2,000 of them were distributed to the several Agencies and other public places in the Dominion, and 14,000 were sent to England, of which the larger portion were forwarded to the Right Honourable the Postmaster-General, who had kindly undertaken to have them distributed and put up in all the Post Offices in Great Britain.

In October last a conference of the Representatives of the Confederated Provinces was held in Ottawa, to consider matters relating to the more effectual promotion of immigration to the Dominion. The methods adopted by the respective Provinces were submitted and discussed. Improvements in the European and home agencies were agreed to, and arrangements were made to endeavour to obtain a reduction in the cost of immigrant passenger fares by the Canadian Mail Steamers, especially when such passages shall be paid by persons resident in Canada, purchasing tickets to send home for the purpose of bringing their friends out from Europe.

On the 22nd of January last, Thomas White, junior, Esquire, was again appointed a Special Commissioner of Emigration, and was instructed to proceed to Great Britain, to advocate the cause of Emigration to this Province. His abilities, both as a speaker and a writer, his thorough acquaintance with the wants of this Province, and the experience gained by him in the performance of similar duties during the previous year, all combined to render him an active and zealous agent in this service. By his communications to the public press, his intercourse with the gentlemen representing the various British and Colonial Emigration Societies, the addressing of large public meetings, the delivery of lectures in many of the leading counties in Great Britain, and securing full reports of several of them in some of the most widely circulated newspapers; and by a very extensive correspondence with persons in almost every section of the United Kingdom, his mission, which occupied about six months, was eminently successful. Mr. White's progress and final Reports will be found in Appendix B.

Having learned that David Wylie, Esq., of Brockville, was about to visit Scotland, his native land, I made arrangements with him by letter, dated the 7th of February last, to deliver lectures there, and to secure the publication in the Scotch newspapers, of articles directing the attention of his countrymen to this Province, and to its facilities for furnishing homes for the surplus population of North Britain. I have reason to believe that his mission resulted successfully, adding many good settlers to our population, and ensuring a larger increase in the future. Mr. Wylie's Reports will also be found in Appendix B.

During the past season Colonel F. C. Maude, R.A., and the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, Vicar of Clerkenwell, London, both active members of Colonial Emigrant Aid Societies, have visited this Province, for the purpose of ascertaining from personal observation, and from intercourse with the large number of emigrants which they had been instrumental in sending out, the condition of such in this their new field of labour. These gentlemen visited the cities and various towns in the Province, and addressed meetings of immigrants in Toronto, Ottawa, and other places, and everywhere received the most grateful acknowledgments from the immigrants for having assisted them to this country, where they are not only able to support themselves and their families, but in many instances already to provide themselves with freehold homesteads in the cities and towns, or in the Free Grant Districts of the Province. In addition to visiting many other sections, these gentlemen made an extended tour through the Muskoka District, with which they expressed themselves highly pleased; seeing in it a section well calculated to furnish homes for the now distressed but steady and industrious working classes of the Old Country. A letter written to myself by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring, and another of a subsequent date

addressed to the London *Telegraph*, in reference to his visit to Canada, are also given in Appendix B.

Mr. Thos. Connolly, a very intelligent working-man, from England, has also spent several months in visiting almost every section of the Province, and in searching out and conversing with immigrants from Britain. His views respecting the important mission with which he was entrusted by his fellow-workmen, in whose behalf he visited this country, are clearly expressed in his letter addressed to me from Ottawa, which is also given in Appendix B.

During October last, this Province was also visited by the Rev. Father Nugent, founder of the House of Refuge in Liverpool, and Chaplain of the Borough Gaol. This Gentleman visited several of our principal cities and towns, and delivered very interesting Lectures and addresses in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, upon the subject of Juvenile and Adult Emigration from the United Kingdom; and, with the gentlemen already named, also attended the Immigration Conference held in the City of Ottawa. The Rev. Gentleman advocated an extensive emigration from Britain to Canada of the juvenile poor; not of the dissipated and the depraved, but of such as have been recovered from vicious habits and associations, and placed under careful training in well managed Public Institutions. In one of his public addresses, he said: "It was hard "and sometimes next to impossible, to find situations for those poor children; but they "would prove of advantage to this country. Having no immediate relatives they would "soon grow up as members of the families who first received them. These were the "immigrants wanted in this Country. It was estimated that there were in England and "Wales, at the present time, 350,000 children under the age of 16, who were more or "less a burden upon the parochial rates."

I have no doubt that the reports which will be made in the old country by these gentlemen, and the numerous letters which will be sent home by immigrants settled in Ontario, will induce a very large emigration from Britain next season.

With a view to furnish reliable and cheap information to immigrant tenant farmers, and others, requiring cleared or partially cleared farms in the older townships of the Province, I requested returns to be made of such lands as are for sale, with particulars as to location, the proportion cleared and uncleared, the price, &c. These returns will be found in Appendix C.

The number of acres of Free Grant Lands located for the three years 1868, 1869 and 1870, was 239,732, the number during the past year alone, being 139,233. The total number of settlers upon the Free Grant Lands for the same period was 2021, of which 1080 were during the past year. These numbers as to settlers include heads of families, and others over 18 years of age, but do not include children under that age.

During the past two years I have received from industrious and worthy immigrants, and others, heads of families, many applications for pecuniary assistance to enable them to settle upon the Free Grant Lands, which they have not been able to do from want of means sufficient to put up a small log house, and to purchase provisions until a first crop should be harvested off the land. With a view to render assistance to such heads of families, of good character, and as an experiment in the settlement of the back townships of the Free Grant Districts, I beg to suggest to your Excellency that an

appropriation of money be made, and a township comprising good agricultural lands be surveyed and set apart for the purpose of settlement; and that upon alternate lots the Government make a clearance of from three to five acres of land, and erect thereon a small house, the cost to be a first charge upon the land, to be repaid to the Government in equal instalments, during the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of settlement, or before the patent for such lands shall be issued.

In Appendix D will be found copies of returns made to my Department by the Dominion Immigration Officers, at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, showing the arrivals during each quarter, and for the whole year, at their respective Agencies; the number fed and furnished with free transport, and their places of destination; also comparative statements for the years 1869 and 1870.

From the various agencies thus employed for the spread of information, in regard to this Province, throughout the United Kingdom; the comparative success and comfort attained by the immigrants already settled here; the contemplated extensive construction of public works, including several hundred miles of new railways under contract, and others proposed to be put under contract during the year; and from the impulse thus given to many industrial projects, and the liberal provisions to be made for industrial and general education, we have every reason to anticipate, with the blessing of Providence, a prosperous future for our Province, and for the Dominion.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

Toronto, 17th January, 1871.

APPENDIX (A).

COPIES OF CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES SENT TO MUNICIPALITIES, AND ABSTRACTS OF RETURNS THERETO; ALSO CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES, RULES OF SUCH SOCIETIES, &c.

APPENDIX (A).

COPIES OF CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES SENT TO MUNICIPALITIES, AND ABSTRACTS OF RETURNS THERETO; ALSO CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES, RULES OF SUCH SOCIETIES, &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

Toronto, January 31st, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—In anticipation of an extensive Immigration last year, under date of 5th April, I issued a circular and blank schedule requesting a return to be made to my Department, of the actual demands for the various descriptions of labour in the different sections of the Province. About one-third of the municipalities thus applied to responded to my request: the returns from which, by sending copies thereof to the several local Immigration Agents, enabled them in almost every instance to distribute the newly arrived immigrants to the various points of demand, without any unnecessary delay —thus saving much valuable time and expense, and inconvenience to the immigrants and their families.

From information already received, I learn that various Societies and Committees are being organized in Britain to promote Emigration to Canada; so that an influx of labourers—even more extensive than that of last year—may be expected during the coming season. To still further promote these emigration movements at home, the Government has again appointed Mr. Thomas White, junior, as Special Emigration Commissioner for the Province, in the United Kingdom, with instructions to impart such information that will secure the classes of emigrants best adapted to the wants of this country.

I trust your Council will see the importance of rendering all reasonable assistance, by transmitting as reliable information as possible in regard to the numbers and kinds of labourers you will probably require during the coming season. I would beg to suggest, also, that in municipalities requiring immigrant labour, an officer or committee of the Council of the municipality should be appointed to receive, advise with, and locate the immigrants and their families. Such action on the part of your Council would facilitate their settlement, and benefit both them and the municipality.

I am also desirous of obtaining lists of *improved, and unimproved lands for sale*, and to distribute such lists to the various local Immigration Agencies, for the information of newly arrived immigrants with capital, who may propose to settle in the older townships. I trust you will be able to furnish reliable information under this head.

You will, no doubt, see the importance of furnishing the information asked for, and at as early a date as may be convenient for you to do so; especially as to the classes and number of labourers that may be required in your municipality; *and should no labourers whatever be required*, it will be equally important that the information be furnished; as upon such returns, to a large extent, will depend the success, or otherwise, of my efforts to secure immigrant labour to supply the wants of the Agricultural and Manufacturing communities.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

To , Esq.,
(*Mayor, Warden or Reeve*).

(Copy.)

MUNICIPALITY OF
County of , Ontario,
1870.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your circular, dated 31st January, I have the honour to return to you a Schedule of the probable number of Immigrants which may find homes and employment in this municipality during the coming season; and to assure you that my colleagues in the Council and myself will use every effort to obtain employment for Immigrants sent to us, to the extent indicated in the Schedule. I beg also to communicate such information as I have been able to obtain respecting improved and unimproved lands for sale in this municipality.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(*Reeve or Mayor*)

	CLASS OF LABOURERS.*	NUMBER REQUIRED.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
			SUMMER.	WINTER.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Day labourers to whom continuous employment can be assured during the whole year			
2	Day labourers who can be assured of employment only during the busy seasons of the year			
3	Labourers by the month, including board, &c.			
4	Female servants			
5	Mechanics (specify the kind and the number required of each)			

* Cities and Towns will please make their returns distinct from Township Municipalities.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR ONTARIO.
Toronto, June 8th, 1870.

DEAR SIR.—I beg, through you, to bring under the notice of your Municipal Council the important subject of Immigration, now engrossing so much attention in Britain and in this Province.

In the early part of the year, I communicated with the Mayor or Reeve of each Municipality, requesting returns to be made of the number of immigrant labourers required. About one-third of these have responded to my circular, and the returns sent in have enabled the agents to distribute the immigrants to the several localities immediately on their arrival. I have just addressed a second circular to such of the Municipalities as have not responded to the first, hoping that, as the busy season is approaching, they will see the importance of endeavouring to secure an early supply of labourers. The number of arrivals has already been very large, and from information received, I have reason to believe that as large a stream of Immigration will continue to pour into the Province for the whole of this season. In addition to the general services rendered by the Dominion Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, this Government has again appointed Mr. Thomas White as Special Commissioner for this Province. Mr. White is now in Britain, where, by means of the press, by the holding of Public Meetings, and the delivery of Lectures, he is endeavouring to induce a healthy emigration of the classes best adapted to our wants. By such means, and by the distribution of pamphlets, and the posting of placards

in all the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, giving useful information to intending emigrants, I have reason to believe that a greater interest than heretofore is being awakened in respect to ONTARIO AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION. The large influx of immigrants already experienced, may therefore be expected not only to continue, but to increase. It will therefore be incumbent upon the Government, and upon the office bearers of the several municipalities, to make the best possible provision for them on their arrival, so that their labours may be made immediately available, and suffering on their part, as much as possible, be prevented. Will you have the goodness to bring this subject under the consideration of your Council, with a view to some action being taken? The first and greatest responsibility devolves upon the Government, but if its efforts are not supplemented by the hearty co-operation of the various Municipalities, and of the public generally, no great measure of success can be anticipated.

As suggestive of what may be done by Municipalities, or associations of individuals, to assist in the location and employment of newly arrived immigrants, I beg respectfully to refer you to the appended extracts* from the constitution of a Society recently organized in and for the County of Peterborough, for the promotion of the settlement of immigrants in that county.

Subsequent to the adoption of this constitution, office bearers were elected, and a Committee appointed to procure a suitable building for the accommodation of newly arrived immigrants. A large number of placards have also been published and circulated by the Society, making known its objects, and soliciting the practical aid and co-operation of the inhabitants of town and county; and the Committee is already prepared to receive and furnish employment to a large number of agricultural and other labourers. An organization such as the one just referred to not only relieves the Government and Municipalities from much embarrassment, but also tends to the comfort and future well-being of the immigrant. The population of the mother country is overflowing with surplus labourers, while the uncultivated lands of this continent invite them to leave the land of their birth, and settle and make homes for themselves in this new world. If, by the attention and sympathies of the people of this Province towards them, those that arrive succeed in finding profitable employment, and subsequently are enabled to take up FREE GRANTS, or other lands, for themselves and families, they will at once become for us the most effective immigrant agents, in inducing their friends at home to follow their example; and thus assist in rendering the Province of Ontario a cultivated and prosperous country.

I beg herewith to forward you a few copies of the Emigration Pamphlet, for the use of the members of your Council.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

To the of the Municipal Council of the of .

*See page 8.

Municipal Returns of Immigrant Labour required for the year 1870.

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Servants.	Total.
Adelaide	Middlesex	300	.....	50	350
Adjala	Simcoe	160	28	50	238
Admaston	Renfrew	150	16	50	216
Adolphustown	Lennox	26	2	15	43
Albion	Peel	50	.....	30	80
Aldborough	Elgin	75	15	20	110
Alnwick	Northumberland	22	4	6	32
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	25	.....	20	45
Ancaster	Wentworth	85	*10	50	150
Arran	Bruce	100	15	100	215
Artemesia	Grey	*50	.....	.....	50
Augusta	Grenville	180	10	50	240
Barrie	Frontenac	.....	1	.....	1
Bastard	Leeds	150	.....	100	250
Bentinck	Grey	75	.....	20	95
Beverly	Wentworth	50	.....	20	70
Binbrook	Do.	250	*10	50	310
Blandford	Oxford	25	.....	25	50
Brant	Bruce	60	*5	20	85
Brantford	Brant	13	10	5	28
Brighton	Northumberland	30	.....	30	60
Brooke	Lambton	70	.....	20	90
Caledon	Peel	400	50	200	650
Camden, East	Addington	50	.....	27	77
Caradoc	Middlesex	100	.....	50	150
Cavan	Durham	150	4	100	254
Cayuga, North	Haldimand	150	.....	30	180
Charlottenburg	Glengarry	200	.....	200	400
Chatham	Kent	75	.....	50	125
Collingwood	Grey	50	.....	50	100
Cornwall	Stormont	150	18	100	268
Cramahe	Northumberland	34	3	25	62
Dalhousie	Lanark	25	.....	25	50
Darlington	Durham	15	.....	10	25
Dawn	Lambton	130	10	50	190
Dereham	Oxford	150	.....	100	250
Dorchester, North	Middlesex	150	.....	50	200
Douro	Peterboro'	50	.....	50	100
Dover, East	Kent	150	.....	50	200
Dummer	Peterboro'	50	.....	.....	50
Edwardsburg	Grenville	200	.....	100	300
Ekfrid	Middlesex	70	9	10	89
Eldon	Victoria	50	15	30	95
Ellice	Perth	12	.....	.....	12
Elmsley, North	Lanark	30	.....	20	50
Elmsley	Leeds	12	.....	20	32
Emily	Victoria	100	13	50	163
Enniskillen	Lambton	7	.....	2	9
Ernestown	Addington	10	.....	14	24
Essa	Simcoe	150	6	100	256
Finch	Stormont	20	3	.....	23
Fitzroy	Carleton	200	100	100	400
Flamboro', East	Wentworth	40	.....	15	55
Garafraxa	Wellington	150	*10	50	210
Georgina	York	30	.....	20	50
Gower, South	Grenville	75	.....	25	100
Grantham	Lincoln	100	.....	50	150
Grey	Huron	30	.....	20	50
Griffith	Renfrew	12	.....	12	24
Grimsby	Lincoln	150	5	50	205
Guelph	Wellington	*50	.....	*50	100
Gwillimbury, North	York	47	4	25	76
Gwillimbury, West	Simcoe	70	.....	20	90
Haldimand	Northumberland	15	2	15	32
Hallowell	Prince Edward	40	.....	20	60
Hamilton	Northumberland	50	.....	50	100
Harwich	Kent	140	.....	50	190

MUNICIPAL Returns of Immigrant Labour, &c.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Servants.	Total.
Hope	Durham	200	.....	50	250
Horton	Renfrew	25	.....	25	50
Houghton	Norfolk	32	.....	20	52
Howard	Kent	200	44	50	294
Howick	Huron	100	1	100	201
Hullett	Do.	50	.....	50	100
Humberstone	Welland	6	.....	12	18
Huntley	Carleton	130	9	100	239
Kennebec	Frontenac	50	6	10	66
Kincardine	Bruce	100	.....	.....	100
Kinloss	Do.	30	.....	25	55
Lanark	Lanark	5	.....	4	9
Leeds, Front of	Leeds	100	.....	25	125
Do. Rear of	Do.	16	.....	10	26
Lobo	Middlesex	60	.....	25	85
London	Do.	125	.....	50	175
Louth	Lincoln	30	.....	5	35
Luther	Wellington	6	.....	2	8
Madoc	Hastings	50	.....	25	75
Maidstone	Essex	40	.....	20	60
Malahide	Elgin	130	15	100	245
Malden	Essex	45	.....	12	57
Manvers	Durham	50	.....	25	75
Mara	Ontario	*40	.....	*10	50
March	Carleton	300	25	75	400
Mariposa	Victoria	100	.....	50	150
Markham	York	75	25	50	150
Maryborough	Wellington	50	.....	100	150
Marysburg	Prince Edward	50	.....	50	100
Mersea	Essex	12	.....	20	32
Metcalfe	Middlesex	75	.....	25	100
Middleton	Norfolk	4	.....	2	6
Monaghan, North	Peterboro'	30	.....	20	50
Do. South	Northumberland	12	.....	10	22
Moore	Lambton	45	.....	15	60
Mornington	Perth	20	.....	20	40
Morrison	Simcoe	3	.....	.....	3
Mountain	Dundas	30	.....	12	42
Murray	Northumberland	120	18	50	188
McGillivray	Middlesex	45	.....	16	61
McKillop	Huron	25	.....	25	50
McNab	Renfrew	6	.....	12	18
Nassagiweya	Halton	20	.....	20	40
Nepean	Carleton	750	46	300	1096
Nichol	Wellington	45	.....	20	65
Nissouri, West	Middlesex	40	.....	20	60
Oakland	Brant	30	5	10	45
Olden	Frontenac	20	4	.....	24
Oneida	Haldimand	20	.....	10	30
Onondaga	Brant	35	4	25	64
Ops	Victoria	165	.....	200	365
Orford	Kent	140	.....	40	180
Orillia	Simcoe	20	.....	12	32
Otonabee	Peterboro'	50	4	50	104
Oxford, West	Oxford	50	.....	40	90
Pakenham	Lanark	75	23	50	148
Pelham	Welland	.....	20	.....	20
Pembroke	Renfrew	75	.....	*50	125
Pickering	Ontario	250	.....	200	450
Pittsburgh	Frontenac	100	.....	.....	100
Puslinch	Wellington	150	.....	100	250
Rainham	Haldimand	25	.....	10	35
Raleigh	Kent	150	.....	100	250
Richmond	Lennox	18	3	10	31
Ross	Renfrew	50	.....	40	90
Saltfleet	Wentworth	250	.....	50	300
Sandwich, East	Essex	*50	.....	.....	50

MUNICIPAL Returns of Immigrant Labour, &c.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	COUNTY.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Servants.	Total
Sarawak	Grey	25	1	6	32
Sarnia	Lambton	15			15
Scarborough	York	100			100
Scott	Ontario	80		30	110
Sheffield	Addington	70	32	40	142
Sombra	Lambton	20			20
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	65		40	105
Stafford	Renfrew	20		10	30
Stamford	Welland	75		30	105
Stephen	Huron	20			20
St. Vincent	Grey	52	10	20	82
Sunnidale	Simcoe	20		20	40
Sydenham	Grey	150		100	250
Thorold	Welland	75		50	125
Tilbury, East	Kent	30	7	5	42
Townsend	Norfolk	8	3	1	12
Tuckersmith	Huron	50		50	100
Verulam	Victoria	120	5	100	225
Wainfleet	Welland	200	18	100	318
Wallace	Perth	75		25	100
Walpole	Haldimand	50		25	75
Walsingham	Norfolk	50		20	70
Warwick	Lambton	125		50	175
Wawanosh, East	Huron	80		10	90
Wellesley	Waterloo	20		20	40
Westmeath	Renfrew	100	14	60	174
Westminster	Middlesex	150			150
Whitby, West	Ontario	50		50	100
Whitchurch	York	150			150
Williamsburgh	Dundas	100	4	25	129
Willoughby	Welland	35		5	40
Winchester	Dundas	10	10	10	30
Wolfe Island	Frontenac	50		100	150
Wolford	Grenville	100		50	150
Woolwich	Waterloo	45	25	15	85
Yarmouth	Elgin	30		25	55
Yonge, Rear of	Leeds	10		10	20
Elgin County		50		50	100
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.					
Brighton	Northumberland	30		30	60
Cobourg	Do.			25	25
Dunnville	Haldimand		3	5	8
Fort Erie	Welland			6	6
Goderich	Huron	40	35	30	105
Ingersoll	Oxford	40		30	70
London	Middlesex	120	165	100	385
Mount Forest	Wellington			25	25
Newcastle	Durham	2		10	12
Oakville	Halton	20		20	40
Ottawa	Carleton	200		50	250
Peterborough	Peterboro'	70	30	50	150
Petrolia	Lambton	20	10	25	55
Picton	Prince Edward	70	70	40	180
Renfrew	Renfrew	100	73	20	193
Smith's Falls	Lanark	20	30	20	70
Strathroy	Middlesex	20	7	20	47
St. Mary's	Perth	25			25
St. Thomas	Elgin	50		20	70
Woodstock	Oxford	20	*10	20	50
Parry Sound	Muskoka District			25	25

*** Numbers accompanied by the asterisk, in the original returns, were entered as "a good number, "a limited number," "a few," &c.

(Copy)

PETERBOROUGH IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

PETERBOROUGH, May 23rd, 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the "Peterborough Immigration Society" to inform you of the formation of the Society, and to solicit your aid in the carrying out of its objects.

In order that you may fully understand and appreciate the importance of the designs of the Society, I send you herewith a copy of its constitution, and a handbill which they have had distributed throughout the county. I may also state that the Registrar has already received a large number of applications in response to their request; that they have engaged a very suitable building for the use of immigrants on their arrival; and that, for servant girls, they have arranged for their reception at the Peterborough Protestant Home, when unaccompanied by fathers or brothers.

The Committee desiring to fill as speedily as possible the applications received by them, are anxious that you should cause to be forwarded to us with as little delay as possible the following:

Ten bricklayers and masons,
Five plasterers,
Ten house carpenters,
Five painters,
Fifty farm labourers,
Twenty boys, suitable for farms, stables, &c.,
Fifty servant girls;
And for which they can find immediate and permanent employment.

In order that as little delay as possible may take place on their arrival in sending them to their places, the Committee desire that I may be informed of their despatch to Peterborough, by telegraph.

The Committee would also suggest that, so far as possible, they should be sent in car loads, in which case (if properly arranged) they might come here without change of cars.

A member of the Committee will always attend at the station to see to their wants on their arrival.

It will also be observed that the Registrar of the Society keeps a register of lands for sale, and business openings in the county, for the information of those desiring to at once commence for themselves. In addition to this, the Committee will do all in their power to forward the views and render assistance to such persons coming to this county; and they think they may say, that no county in the province offers greater inducements to such persons, than our own.

The Committee propose informing you from time to time of their ability to find employment for immigrants, and trust that none will be sent to this county without due notice to them.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARNEGIE, JUN.,
Secretary of the Society.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

CONSTITUTION OF THE "PETERBORO' IMMIGRATION SOCIETY."

"This Society shall be hereafter known as 'The Peterborough Immigration Society,' and shall have the following officers, to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in

May, in each and every year of the existence of the Society, by those present at such annual meetings, viz.; a Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Medical Attendant, and a Managing Committee, consisting of five members, and of which Committee the Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members, in addition to the said five members—three of the said Committee to be a quorum.

"The Managing Committee shall have the charge and direction of all business coming within the objects of the Society, and may from time to time direct the payment of such sum or sums of money as may be deemed necessary; such payments to be made by the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary) on the Treasurer, or in the absence of the Chairman, then by the order of three members of the Committee, countersigned by the Secretary; and the said Committee shall report to the Society their proceedings, and shall carry out such directions as may from time to time be given them by the Society.

"The Society shall meet whenever convened by the Chairman, and at such meetings shall receive reports from the Managing Committee, and transact such business as may, to them, seem calculated to advance the objects of the Society.

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify members of meetings, keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, and take charge of all papers connected therewith.

"It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys contributed for the benefit of the Society, and give receipts therefor. To hold the same, subject to the order of the Chairman (countersigned by the Secretary), and render an account thereof to the Managing Committee or Society whenever requested so to do.

"The Registrar shall keep a book for the purpose of registering such information as the Managing Committee may from time to time direct. Said book to be furnished by the Managing Committee at the expense of the Society.

The Managing Committee shall, as soon as practical in each year, ascertain the approximate number of persons requiring immigrant labor (of all classes) in the town and surrounding townships.

The Managing Committee shall procure (at a moderate rental) during the summer season, a suitable place for immigrants on their arrival (more especially for those who are pecuniarily unable to provide for themselves), and shall endeavour to provide employment for them with as little delay as possible.

The Managing Committee shall solicit the Town Council and other Municipalities in the county (or in any other way they may deem expedient) to contribute funds for the purposes connected with the maintenance and welfare of the Society, and the relief of the destitute immigrant. Such sums to be paid over to the Treasurer.

Your Committee would respectfully suggest the early discussion by the Society, of the most advisable course to be pursued towards advancing the settlement of the lands in the back townships."

(Copy)

PETERBOROUGH, 31st May, 1870.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of the 23rd inst., I beg to say that your circular of the 31st January last was duly laid before the Council, but no action was then taken. About a month ago a public meeting was held, to consider the best means to secure the services of immigrants who will be likely to come here, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements to send immigrants to applicants on their arrival.

The Committee appointed me as Registrar, to take the names of persons wanting servants, and to send them so soon as they arrived to the persons who had made application.

As yet I have heard of only about half-a-dozen, and they not of the class required.

We want farm labourers—men and boys—and servant girls. We could find places for hundreds of these; but, unfortunately, they do not get this far, if they emigrate at all.

As to shopmen, clerks, or factory work hands, very few, if any, are wanted here. If we had single or married farm hands they would find ready employment at good wages.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) J. EDWARDS,
Town Clerk.

Hon. JOHN CARLING.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

OTTAWA IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Office: Aumond's Block, Rideau Street, Established 1870.

Patron—His Excellency Baron Lisgar, G.C.B., Governor-General; *President*—Honourable Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance; *Vice-Presidents*—Honourable James Skead, Senator, W. H. Johnson, Esq.; *Treasurer*—James Jarvis, Esq.; *Bankers*—The Bank of British North America; *Honorary Physicians*—Dr. Grant, M.P., Dr. Henry, Dr. Beaubien; *Secretary*—A. J. Christie, Esq.; *Assistant-Secretary*—Mr. Edward H. Williams.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

Article 1.—The name of the Society shall be "The Ottawa Immigrant Aid Society."

Article 2.—The objects of the Society shall be:—

1st.—The assisting of the friends and relatives of the members, and others desirous of making this country their home, to emigrate from their present place of residence into Canada.

2nd.—To afford advice and assistance to immigrants on their arrival.

3rd.—To promote the social well-being of immigrants in the city of Ottawa and its vicinity.

Article 3.—Any person of good character, without respect to religion or nationality, may be admitted as a member.

Article 4.—Any person may become an honorary member for one year on payment of the sum of four dollars.

Article 5.—Any person may become a life member, and entitled to all the privileges of membership, on payment of the sum of twenty-five dollars. The Society shall also have power to elect to a life membership, any person who may have rendered important services to the Society.

Article 6.—The subscription for ordinary members shall be two dollars per annum, payable in advance, quarterly.

Article 7.—Any person desirous of joining the Society shall be proposed and seconded by two members, at a regular meeting, and balloted for at the next regular meeting.

Article 8.—A member shall have the privilege of introducing strangers to the rooms of the Society, for the space of one fortnight.

Article 9.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, composed of a President, a first and second Vice-President, a Secretary, an Assistant-Secretary, a Treasurer and a Committee composed of nine other members: the President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer to be elected annually; three of the Committee to retire quarterly, by seniority, but to be eligible for re-election.

Any five members of the said Council shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 10.—The regular annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in September, at which, in addition to ordinary business, the election of officers shall take place.

Article 11.—The regular monthly meetings shall take place on the first Tuesday in each month.

Article 12.—The Council shall, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Society, give such aid to indigent members as in their judgement may seem necessary: shall pay attention to arriving immigrants, enquire into their treatment, their circumstances and wishes, assist them with advice, and relieve such as may be destitute.

(Copy)

REV. A. STYLEMAN HERRING.

126 Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 13.

SIR,—The propositions with respect to the promotion of emigration are as follows:—

1st.—The establishment of Immigration Clubs throughout the Dominion.

Their object will be—

a. To give advice, show sympathy, and procure employment for all immigrants on arrival.

b. The collecting funds, either by weekly or monthly payments, by Immigrants, to bring out relatives and friends in Great Britain.

The raising funds by Government, Municipal, or from other sources to promote Emigration.

c. The procuring female domestic servants between the ages of 15 to 35.

d. To cheapen the passage money required from London to Quebec.

2nd.—The procuring the aid of English newspapers at all times to direct public attention to Canada.

The establishing a 1d. newspaper for general information, for intending emigrants, and the employment of Lecturers to give advice on Canadian matters.

I am of opinion that owing to the terrible war now raging—by reason of large sums being raised for the wounded of both armies—much of the money raised during the past two seasons for emigration purposes will not be forthcoming.

If therefore Canada desires emigrants, she, on her part, must aid them to proceed hither.

A law might be passed binding upon all emigrants receiving aid to remain 6 months at least in Canada.

Australia and New Zealand are now outbidding Canada for emigrants.

Sydney, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand pay £15 for each female emigrant.

Victoria voted $5000 to promote emigration this year. New Zealand when she procured the Civil War Loan, was compelled to set aside $15,000 per annum for emigration purposes.

Queensland pays half, that is £8, for each suitable emigrant, and so on, throughout the Colonies.

I am aware that Canada has done very much in this cause during the past two years, but I am of opinion that with a little trouble and expense she might attract many more who would be a blessing to the Dominion.

Passage warrants might be used.

They are procured as follows:—

A relation or friend by the payment of about ½ of the value, procures a warrant on certain conditions for *bona fide* settlers.

Could not this be managed?

A contract might be made with Allan's Steamships, whereby the passage of relatives

(if several hundreds were taken), might be procured for, say £4 10s. or £5 each, and these sold by the Government Agent here to approved persons.

Female emigrants might have remitted them a portion of this, say £2, the remainder being either paid by Government, the Municipal authorities, or the families receiving them.

Repayment of such sums might be made; but my experience forbids any expectation of their entirely fulfilling such promises.

I am persuaded, if representations were made *from the Dominion* Government to the Imperial, the use of troop or man-of-war ships might be made for the purpose of procuring cheap passages for emigrants. For I consider from 35s. to 40s. each would be sufficient to feed them from Liverpool to Quebec.

Such are my opinions on immigration matters, based upon having assisted directly 1,700 persons, and many more indirectly, to this country—the majority of whom are happy, contented and prosperous.

The Irish in the States annually send large sums to bring their relatives and friends out from Ireland, and why not the settlers in Canada, who, I feel, will not be behind hand if this matter were fairly brought before them.

I am only actuated by benevolent motives in this matter, and knowing there are tens of thousands of honest, sober, and industrious persons in England, willing and ready to come to Canada. I most sincerely trust this subject will meet with such Government, Municipal, or individual support, as may prove an untold blessing to the community at large.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

A. Styleman Herring,
Incumbent St. Paul's, Clerkenwell,
London, England.

The Hon. J. Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Province of Ontario.

(Copy)

Department of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto, September 20th, 1870.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, enclosing a series of "propositions with respect to the promotion of emigration" from Britain to the Province of Ontario; and also copies of printed pamphlets, entitled "Emigration for poor folks," and "Emigration to the British Colonies;" and a letter by Sir Francis Hincks on immigration, all which have had my serious consideration.

In reply, I beg to say that in regard to your first proposition, recommending the organization of emigration clubs, I had, by printed circulars, dated 8th June, 1870, called the attention of all the Municipal Councils of the Province to a similar scheme, originated by the Town and County of Peterboro'; a copy of which circular, and a draft of constitution of the "Peterboro' Emigration Society," I herewith enclose. You are, of course, aware that it is neither desirable nor practicable that the Government should organise or attempt to control these societies or clubs; this must be done by Municipal or other local effort.

Your second proposition, as to "procuring the aid of English newspapers at all times to direct public attention to Canada, the establishment of a 1d. newspaper for general information for intending emigrants, and the employment of lecturers to give advice on Canadian matters," has, in respect to the first and last of these suggestions, been extensively carried out during the past and present years. Although no regular newspaper has been circulated in Britain in the special interest of Canadian emigration, yet I have caused a very extensive circulation of emigration pamphlets and placards, giving very full and accurate information to intending emigrants.

I am not able, at present, to say how far these methods for the dissemination of information respecting this Province as a field for emigration, may be extended during the next season; but I shall not fail to give my earnest attention to any measures which may appear to me to be practicable or desirable for the promotion of that object.

You next remark, that if "Canada desires emigrants, she, on her part, must aid them to proceed hither." You will readily perceive that there is one very serious objection to such aid being afforded by this Government, as no guarantee can be given that such aided emigrants when landed here, would remain even for a limited time within the Province: and any law passed with a view to keeping them would be almost, if not entirely, inoperative. With respect to the Colonies referred to in your communication as systematically rendering such aid, their circumstances are very different to ours. Canada has a frontier bordering upon the United States for many hundreds of miles, which in many parts may be crossed in a few minutes; and the mere fact that a guarantee had been required from the emigrants would induce many of them to leave the Province as soon as possible, believing that a golden country lies beyond; and in regard to the repayment by emigrants of any such aid given, you are undoubtedly correct in assuming that "experience forbids any expectation of their entirely fulfilling such promises."

I am pleased to be able to recognise the benevolent motives that have actuated you in the promotion of emigration to Canada, believing that your object has been to benefit the distressed poor of your native land; but still I cannot but draw your attention to this fact, that though the subject of emigration is an important one to this Province, it is also an important one to the Mother country, and I would suggest that the chief burden of assisting emigration should be borne by the country from which it is desirable the poor should emigrate. Estimating that every adult pauper in England is an expense of, say about five shillings sterling per week upon the Parish Poors' Rate Funds, it will readily be perceived that a total payment in advance of from 20 to 25 weeks Parish Relief allowance in one sum, and the emigration of the indigent labourer, must be a permanent relief to the ratepayers of the parish, and a blessing to the poor man. In consideration of the benefits expected from the labourer, this Province takes charge of the immigrant on his arrival, feeds him, gives him a free passage to where his labour is in demand, and if he desires it, a free grant of 100 acres of land for himself, 100 acres for his wife, and 100 acres for each of his children over 18 years of age.

I am convinced, therefore, that in a merely commercial point of view, it is to the best interests of the ratepayers of Great Britain that they should send their superabundant labouring population as assisted emigrants to Canada. The whole expense of passage would not exceed the amount required to forward emigrants to Australia, or New Zealand, over and above the amount contributed by these Colonies for each emigrant landed upon their shores.

The perusal of the two small pamphlets which you enclosed has given me much pleasure, containing as they do various extracts from letters written to you by immigrants now settled and prospering amongst us. There are, undoubtedly, many hardships and disappointments to be borne by the newly arrived immigrant, but these are fewer than have been experienced by the earlier settlers and immigrants. Sobriety, honesty and perseverance in industry will enable the immigrant to overcome all difficulties, and make for himself and those dependent upon him a prosperous and happy home.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that I will avail myself, as far as possible, of the suggestions you have made, in carrying out future arrangements for the promotion of immigration to this Province.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLING.

Rev. A. Styleman Herring,
Toronto.

APPENDIX (B.)

REPORTS OF MR. THOS. WHITE, JUN., SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; AND THE APPOINTMENT AND REPORTS OF DAVID WYLIE, ESQUIRE, OF BROCKVILLE.

(Copy)

PROGRESS REPORT.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICES,
11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W. C.
LONDON, 24th Feb., 1870.

SIR,—In accordance with verbal instructions received from you, I left Hamilton on the 3rd instant, reaching this city on the evening of Friday last. I at once proceeded to make such arrangements, as I hope may result in giving success to the mission with which the Government has intrusted me.

The various organizations in this city, which, during last year, did so much to promote emigration to Canada, are again actively preparing for the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation, to resume operations.

On Saturday I had the opportunity of meeting a Committee of the British and Colonial Fund. The subject of discussion had relation to the re-payment by emigrants of the advances made to them by the fund, it having been proposed to take from each emigrant a legal obligation for the amount of the advance, with the view of its being enforced against him in Canada, should he refuse voluntarily to re-pay the amount. I strongly opposed this suggestion as impracticable, and as likely to lead to very great embarrassment, alike to the Society here and the settler in Canada; and it was determined to act on the same principle as last year, viz: to take a simple acknowledgement of the sum advanced, leaving it to the honour of the emigrant to repay.

I was particular in impressing upon the Committee the importance of a careful selection of emigrants to be sent out, avoiding the assisting of clerks, highly skilled mechanics, such as engineers, etc., and confining the assistance to such mechanics as, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, etc., or to labourers fitted to work on the railways in course of construction.

Already the fund has received £9,000, stg., as contributions towards assisting emigrants.

The National Emigration League are holding meetings throughout the kingdom.

Their object is to bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Government for a general Government emigration scheme. Their movement possesses interest for Canada, mainly because of the attention it brings to the question. Mr. Torrens, M. P., proposes on Tuesday night bringing the subject before the Imperial Parliament; it is probable the answer of the government will be such as for the present at any rate, to preclude all hope of a general scheme of emigration, under government assistance and direction, being attempted.

Another branch of the League has been organized into a company for the assistance of persons to settle upon land. Col. Maude is the Honorary Secretary, and has already, I understand, forwarded to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, the prospectus of the company, with a request that the Ontario Government will grant a tract of land, say a township, by way of experiment,

I have pointed out to Col. Maude certain practical difficulties in the way of his schemes, as at present proposed; and have an appointment for Friday evening to meet a number of gentlemen, among them Lord Monck, the late Governor General of Canada, for a further conference on the subject.

I have already arranged for lectures in Kendal, in Westmoreland; Rochdale, in Lancashire; and Langholm, in Dumfrieshire; and am in correspondence with parties in other important agricultural counties for lectures. In each case I endeavour to arrange for as full a report as possible of the lecture, in some journal circulating largely among the agriculturists; and in this way I am in hopes of being able to bring under the notice of the class, whom we most need in Canada, the claims of the Province as a field for emigration.

Mr. Dixon is now, and has been for some days, without pamphlets. He has advices of some cases at Liverpool, but they are entirely inadequate to the demand. I would strongly impress upon you the importance of having another large edition printed and sent over at once. The posters in the post offices will be an embarrassment rather than an advantage, if the agent here is without pamphlets to supply demand.

I forward a copy of the London *Times* with a letter in reply to one from the Rev. Mr. Hanson, of Vaughan.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jun.,
Special Com'is., etc., etc.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
Toronto, Ontario.

(Copy)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICES,
11, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI.
LONDON, 30th April, 1870.

SIR,—I had the honour, on the 24th February last, of reporting to you my arrival in London, and the steps I had taken to promote the emigration of suitable persons to Canada.

On the 3rd March I left London for the north; remaining in this city a sufficient time to make necessary arrangements for meetings. I delivered my first lecture in Kendal in the county of Westmoreland on the evening of the 5th March. Since that time I have lectured in Rochdale, Leeds, Wilton Park, in the county Durham, Langholm, Johnston, a small village about four miles from Paisley, Aberdeen, Elgin, Wick, in the county Caithness; Tain, in Rosshire; Inverness, Stirling, Newcastle, and Darlington; and I have also visited Beverley and arranged for the publication of some letters in the newspapers of that town, which circulate largely in the southern part of Yorkshire.

In each of those places I was fortunate in securing large audiences, and I found everywhere the greatest interest prevailing in the subject of emigration.

In the majority of cases I was also fortunate in obtaining very good summary reports of the lectures delivered, thus securing a very large distribution of the information contained in them.

I was very fortunate in being in the North of Scotland early in the season, as the feeing time, as it is called, that is, the period when agricultural labourers make their arrangements for the year with the farmers, is the 26th May. I have reason to believe that a large number will go to Canada about that time.

The information I obtained while travelling about, and meeting with the agents of the Messrs. Allan and Co., is to the effect, that the efforts put forth by the Ontario Government during last year, are certain to bear abundant proof during this. While the aggregate emigration from the United Kingdom will not probably exceed that of 1869, the proportion going to Canada, and especially to Ontario, will be far greater.

At the agencies in Scotland the enquiries are this year chiefly for Canada; and of

the North of England the same thing may be said. In view of this feeling, I have everywhere been very particular in describing the agricultural class as that to which the most certain prospect of success, and the greatest inducements on the part of the Government as well, are held out.

Since my return to London, the end of last week, I have attended two meetings, one of a party of emigrants, which went out by the Ganges on Wednesday morning, under the auspices of the British and Colonial Fund; and the other at the residence of Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. At the first I had the opportunity of seeing the class of emigrants who are this year being selected for the county by the British and Colonial Fund; and I am very happy to report that the care in making the selection appears to be everything that could be desired. Although the party are described as of persons "verging upon pauperism," they are healthy and intelligent looking men and women, many of them young women well suited for domestic service, and the majority of the men being ordinary labourers, some of whom have had experience in agricultural work.

I believe the same care has been exercised with other emigrants who have been sent out by the committee, and I think no difficulty should be found in successfully placing them in Ontario. The second meeting referred to was in the interest of the East of London Family Emigration Fund, of which the Hon. Mrs. Hobart is the chief promoter. Its object was to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of wealthy and influential people in the emigration movement, and was in this respect, as I learn, very successful, a large sum having been subscribed to assist in sending out deserving families, one gentleman subscribing five hundred guineas, another one hundred, and so on.

Mrs. Hobart has already sent out one party of nearly four hundred. A statement has appeared in the English papers that this party were composed of very wretched and sickly people, unfit for colonial life. I made enquiries concerning this statement, and am assured both by Mr. Dixon and others, that there was no warrant for such a description being attached to the party; and I have since seen an apology from the publisher of the statement in Liverpool, withdrawing the expressions, and attributing them to the fact that the person employed to report the departure of the vessel, was unfit for his duties.

In accordance with the instructions received from you, I caused the Ontario Government advertisement to be inserted in the *People's Journal*, published in Dundee, and the *North British Agricultural*, published in Edinburgh, the advertisements to remain three months in each paper. The former has a circulation of over 128,000, extending over every part of Scotland; and although advertisements published in it cost a large sum, comparatively, they reach a larger constituency than would be the case if they were published in half a dozen other journals. In Ireland, I entrusted the advertisements to Messrs. Moylan and Foy, advising them to use their own discretion in the publication. Mr. Foy has preferred inserting it in three papers in the north of Ireland, for one month each. In England, Mr. Dixon was of opinion that, in view of the fact that the posters are now distributed in the post offices, and that his agency is the only one, specified fully upon them, it would be unnecessary to advertise here. I have, however, inserted the advertisement in a hand-book to the Colonies, for the information of emigrants, now being published in London.

In reference to your instructions to have posters printed in German, for the use of the Continental agent, Mr. Symays, I have on full consideration, deemed it wiser not at this moment to incur that expense. Posters without pamphlets are of comparatively little value, and until the latter are prepared for distribution, the former would only embarrass the agent. I propose, in accordance with your instructions, to put myself in communication with Mr. Symays, to run over to Antwerp, and have a personal interview with him, in relation to the best means to be adopted to promote emigration from the Continent of Europe. I am also in correspondence with some gentlemen in Norway, agents of Messrs. Allan and Co., in relation to the best method of inducing Scandinavian emigration to Ontario.

The posters have now been placed in the post offices, and the result is an enormous increase in the correspondence of the office. They are certain to do good by directing attention prominently to the inducements held out by the Government of Ontario to suitable emigrants.

To cover expenses of advertising and lectures, I have drawn upon you for £200. I am in hopes that the expenses will be kept under that sum, but will account for it on my return to Canada.

I have made arrangements for lectures in the west and south of England, and commence on Thursday next, by delivering a lecture in Taunton, in Somersetshire, following it up by lectures in Devon; and during the next month will be actively engaged in promoting an interest in Canada, in what is regarded as the best part of England.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jun.
Special Commissioner of Emigration
for the Province of Ontario.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto, Ontario.

(Copy)

HAMILTON, 1st July, 1870.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,—On the 23rd January I received from Mr. Edwards a letter requesting me to hold myself in readiness to leave for England about the 1st February, on a second mission as Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario; and, without waiting for formal instructions, which reached me by the next steamer, I left on the 3rd February, sailing from New York on the 5th, and reaching England on the 19th, after a very boisterous passage of fourteen days.

On my arrival in London, I found that the subject of emigration was occupying a large share of public attention. My first duty was to correct, in a letter to the *Times*, some very erroneous statements addressed by a Canadian clergyman to that journal, and calculated, if not promptly contradicted, to work a great deal of mischief to Canada. Indeed, I found, in my travels through Great Britain afterwards, that the opponents of emigration to Canada had taken the greatest pains to circulate the letters of this clergyman, and evidently relied upon them to deter people from coming to this country. I am inclined to think that the prompt replies I was able to give to two subsequent letters of the same reverend gentleman, published in the *Times*, were influential in dissipating the erroneous impressions sought to be conveyed by them; and that I was thus enabled, through the leading organ of public opinion in England, to state frankly and clearly the claims of Ontario as a field for emigration.

I lost no time on my arrival in making arrangements for some lectures in the North of England and in Scotland believing that, in the time at my disposal, I could do more good by devoting myself to a very thorough dissemination of information in special districts, than in a less thorough effort extending over a wider area. I obtained permission from the Messrs. Allan, of Liverpool and Glasgow, to avail myself of the services of their agents in making arrangements for lectures, and in procuring for me introductions to publishers and other influential people, through whose good offices the objects of my mission were likely to be promoted; and I was also fortunate in renewing the acquaintanceship of editors whom I had met on my previous visit to Great Britain, and to whom I desire thus publicly to express my obligations for the important assistance rendered by them to my mission.

I was, however, detained somewhat longer in London than I would have desired, owing to the wish expressed by some leading gentlemen—earnest friends of emigration both in and out of Parliament—that I should remain over until after the debate which was to come off in the House of Commons on the subject of State aid to emigration. This debate showed a growing interest in the subject of emigration to the Colonies, and a hearty appreciation of the importance of the Colonial connection. With one or two

exceptions, every speaker, whether favourable or unfavourable to the special proposal that the State should aid in the emigration of its surplus population, spoke in the kindest terms of the Colonies generally, and of Canada especially. The chief exception was Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, whose work, "Greater Britain," in its gross perversion of everything Canadian, has done some harm to this country, and who on this occasion ventured, among other extraordinary statements, this one: that the emigration from Canada had been for years greater than the immigration into it. I replied to this statement, through the columns of the *Standard*, and Sir Charles Dilke having in his rejoinder quoted Martyns Statesman's Year Book as his authority, I was able from that publication to show the statement to have been without the shadow of foundation. This reply was published in the *Standard* in editorial type, and I was glad to find that the letter was copied into a number of the Provincial newspapers, and that it had some influence in correcting an impression which I found to have been industriously fostered by the agents of American Land Companies, and others interested in preventing emigration to Canada.

Within a fortnight of my arrival in England I left for the North, and delivered my first lecture in the town of Kendal, in Westmoreland. The principle upon which I acted in selecting points for lectures was to secure as far as possible good reports of the leading statements of the lectures in newspapers having a good country circulation. In this way the facts in relation to Ontario, to its progress in the past and present, and to its prospects for the future, to the special inducements which it holds out to emigrants, and to the special classes most likely to succeed as settlers within its borders, obtained far wider circulation than could possibly have been obtained by any attempt to meet face to face the small audiences that could be got together in English villages and hamlets. The object was, within the time at my command, to cover as much ground as could be covered effectively, and to secure as wide a diffusion as possible, among all classes, of the information which I had to offer. Acting upon this principle, I delivered lectures in the following places:—

Kendal,	County of	Westmoreland.
Rochdale,	"	Lancashire.
Leeds,	"	York.
Darlington,	"	Durham.
Witton Park,	"	"
Newcastle,	"	Northumberland.
Langholm,	"	Dumfries-shire.
Galashiels,	"	Roxburgh and Selkirk.
Johnston,	"	Renfrewshire.
Stirling,	"	Stirling.
Aberdeen,	"	Aberdeenshire.
Elgin,	"	Morayshire.
Inverness,	"	Inverness-shire.
Tain,	"	Sutherlandshire.
Wick,	"	Caithness-shire.
Taunton,	"	Somerset.
Plymouth,	"	Devon.

All of these lectures were well attended, in some cases the Halls being filled to over flowing, and at all of them the greatest interest was manifested on the subject. After each lecture I invited questions from those desirous of fuller information, an invitation generally taken advantage of by many of those present, so that in this way specific information, which it was not always possible to anticipate in a formal lecture, was afforded. The lectures were in all cases pretty fully reported in the local papers. In some cases very fully reported. In the *People's Journal*, for instance, a very long report was given of the Aberdeen lecture, which went through all its editions, making a circulation of upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand copies. The Elgin papers also gave especially full reports, as did the *Northern Ensign*, published at Wick, and one of the most influential papers in the North of Scotland. The Langholm lecture was not only published in full in the *Eskdale and Liddlesdale Advertiser*, but was copied in full in two other papers—one published in Carlisle, and the other in Dumfries. So in most of the other towns in

which I lectured full reports were given. In some cases the agents of the Messrs. Allan caused these reports to be printed in pamphlet form, for distribution by them to persons seeking information about Canada, in this way giving to the information a still wider circulation.

In addition to thus lecturing in the places named, I addressed several meetings on the subject of emigration in the different districts of London. At these meetings I was especially careful in pointing out that Ontario offered the greatest inducements to agriculturists and ordinary unskilled labourers and mechanics, and that for city clerks and professional men there was not such demand as to justify the hope of speedy or remunerative employment. These latter I invariably discouraged from emigrating, pointing out to them that all the cities, both in the United States and Canada, were already overcrowded with their class. I pointed out, at the same time, however, that even city clerks, if willing to turn their hands to ordinary manual labour, and if vigorous and manly enough to do so, would find employment, which, with their intelligence, might, and probably would, lead to something better. My object everywhere I went, and with whomsoever I was brought into contact, was to deal honestly and candidly with the claims of this country as a field for emigration; avoiding anything like exaggeration on the one hand, or undue depreciation on the other, and endeavouring so to present the subject as to convey a correct impression of the Province, and of the prospects which it holds out to the industrious settler.

In some places I was met with objections by persons opposed to emigration under any circumstances, an increasing class among the employers of labour, or by persons who objected to Canada as offering no sufficient inducement to the emigrant. At Leeds, for instance, after my lecture, the audience was addressed by a gentleman whose mind had been poisoned against Canada, and who regarded the United States as the only country offering hope of solid prosperity to the emigrant. I was pained to find that this gentleman relied chiefly for success upon extracts from Canadian papers, which, in their desire to injure the Government of the Province in relation to its immigration policy, had depreciated the Province itself. Extracts such as these, copied into papers like *Reynold's Newspaper* or *Lloyd's Weekly*, do more harm to Canada than can readily be estimated, and are unfortunately but too influential in neutralizing the efforts of the Government and its agents. The fears of people can more readily be played upon than their reason; and when they find ill birds in Canada fouling their own nest, newspaper editors depreciating the country that feeds them, they are apt to assume that the depreciatory statements are more apt to be true than those of Government publications or Government agents.

Besides these lectures and addresses, I visited a number of places, where I had conferences with influential gentlemen, editors of newspapers and others interested in emigration. With this object, I visited York, Beverley, Hull, Sheffield, Exeter, Bristol, Barnstaple, Liverpool, Southampton, Shrewsbury, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley and Dundee, and procured the publication of letters in the newspapers of some of these places, setting forth the claims of the Province as a field for emigration.

Shortly after my arrival in England, I received from the Department a letter instructing me to advertise in such papers in the United Kingdom as I might deem of importance; and also to place myself in communication with the continental emigration agency at Antwerp, with a view, if I thought it advisable, of having the posters issued by the Ontario Government translated into the continental languages, and printed for distribution. This letter reached me while in Scotland, and I at once arranged to have an advertisement inserted in the *North British Agriculturist*, published in Edinburgh, and in all the editions of the *People's Journal*, published in Dundee. I also communicated with Mr. Foy, the agent of the Dominion Government in Belfast, and with Mr Moylan, the agent in Dublin, both of whom procured the publication of the advertisement in leading Irish papers. Mr. Dixon, I found, had just arranged with the Messrs. Allan, of Liverpool, to have his name and office printed, as matter of reference, at the foot of their advertisements, thus giving him practically an advertisement in one hundred and twenty newspapers. It was deemed, therefore, unnecessary, under these circumstances, to publish any other advertisements in the English papers. The cost of this advertising, together with cost of lectures, is, with the vouchers, hereto appended.

I deemed it prudent, before incurring any expense in printing for the continental agency, to visit Antwerp, and ascertain from personal observation how far such expenditure would be advisable in the then position of the agency. Accordingly, at the earliest moment that I could possibly leave England, I went to Antwerp, being accompanied by Mr. Dixon, who was also anxious to ascertain the state of the agency. We found that Mr. Symays had not thus far been able to do much towards promoting emigration from Belgium to Canada; and I satisfied myself that until the agency was completely re-organized it would not be desirable to incur any expense in connection with it. Indeed, this seemed to be the opinion of Mr. Symays himself, whose views, as to the best method of encouraging emigration from Belgium, I obtained in writing. I give the memorandum furnished to me, simply remarking that it is written by a gentleman but imperfectly acquainted with the English language. So many things, many of them quite impracticable, were considered to be pre-requisites to the circulation of information, that, until a definite policy with regard to continental emigration is determined upon, but small result would follow the publication of pamphlets for circulation by the continental agent. The following is Mr. Symays' memorandum:

"*Summary Memorandum of Hints for a more Practical way of Promoting Belgian Emigration to Canada, suggested by the Continental Agent at Antwerp, 22nd May,* 1870.

"1st. To point out a few townships, or several localities, wherefrom the intending Belgian (German or French respectively) emigrants may for themselves select one,—(the description and particulars to be given generally).

"2nd. This, once selected, to be a fixed spot where to steadfastly establish the designed Belgian (industrious) colony.

"3rd. With this prospect, to dress a provisional *plan* (not a geographical map) of it, showing very minutely geodesical and topographical specifications; nature and exposition of its soil, surrounding ways, accommodations or facilities; rivers, water powers, nearest churches (denominate), mills, markets, post-offices, wharves or railway stations. This plan susceptible of being modified according to tastes, habits, specialities or circumstances, but never to be altered after being confirmed.

"4th. Said plan to be intrusted to the Continental Emigration Agent, together with legalized or ready signed blanks and sealed forms of an Act, to be filled up according to requisites in favor of each contracting colon, single or married, individually, by which, on showing the duplicate thereof, and duly fulfilling its stipulations, the bearer should be entitled to one of the lots yet undetermined, although designed on said plan, but to be definitely distributed or appropriated on the common induction day, according to qualifications, merits and emergencies relatively.

"5th. Besides that, the poor Belgian emigrant having been dreadfully excited already, we cannot deny, by Brazil and Mexico's blunders, treason and disappointment, to mistrust and circumspection, and basely cheated by some of those (in Antwerp) called "white slave trading" expeditions, some guarantee or securities should be liberally put forward as to their welcome and future success or happiness in their new (to be provided would be a grand incitement) home to the pioneers.

"6th. Destitute emigrants only will be the first recruitable, and through their success, if we know how to manage it, the easier class will soon follow. Therefore, the most vigorous impulse to be given to break down the banks which turn the current from our, to be widened, channel, is: free granted passages and temporary assistance (be it reimbursable and exceptionally).

"7th. This hard trial demonstrates that the recruiting agent should be the leader also, not to leave the first emigrants until their installation and establishment should be completed. It is hard enough to gain the confidence of that kind or category of people once, and it could hardly be wise or safe to bewilder them amongst strangers in a strange country, at every step in the beginning.

"8th. If these well ripened proposals are agreed upon, every means should be afforded to the Continental Emigration Agent to spread information and to give publicity."

I was most anxious, had time permitted, to have visited Norway, with a view to making such enquiries as might lead to the promotion of Scandinavian emigration to Ontario. Unfortunately, engagements in Britain made it impossible for me to go; and I therefore placed myself in communication with Mr. Sharpe, the agent of the Messrs. Allan, at Christiana. The following reply from him, as containing the views of a gentleman of great practical experience, well acquainted with the people of Norway, and as confirming in some respects the views which I ventured to express on this subject in my former report, I trust will be of interest to the public :—

"Christiania, 31st May, 1870.

"Thomas White, Jr., Esq.,

"*Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario:*

"Canadian Government Emigration Offices,
"11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.,
"London.

"Dear Sir,—I duly received your esteemed letter on the 21st instant, and the two pamphlets, which I had great pleasure in perusing. I regret that your projected trip to Norway did not take place; as you would, without any doubt, have found much to interest you in this country, which in summer is peculiarly beautiful.

"The Norwegians will, *in time*, probably emigrate to, and settle in, Canada; but at present there is far greater attraction in the Western States, where the nationality is already, so to say, established, recognized, and prospering, with almost unlimited room for extension.

"If it is a point of great interest to urge Norwegian emigration towards Canada, some very tempting offer must be laid before the public.—Passage wholly or partially paid, workmen engaged, a church built or endowed; in fact, some enterprise must be started which the Norwegians have only to say yes to, with an evident prospect of advantage.

"In the meanwhile, it would certainly be quite judicious to have the pamphlets translated into the Norwegian (Danish) language, and circulated in Scandinavia; and if you should decide on so doing, I shall be happy to assist the operation by all means in my power.

"With all good wishes for a pleasant voyage, and every other success; and always at your service when you may have reason to favour me with further communications,

"I remain,
"Dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,

"A. Sharpe."

All the information I could obtain in relation to continental emigration, confirmed me in the opinion expressed by me in my former report, that in order to secure a large immigration from the Continental States, special inducements must be held out to the emigrant, and special arrangements be made in this country for the reception and comfortable placing of the first party.

Since my last visit to England, the Government of Canada have appointed an agent for Scotland. Mr. David Shaw, whose office is in Glasgow; for the North of Ireland, Mr. Charles Foy, having an office in Belfast; and for the South of Ireland, Mr. J. G. Moylan, with an office in Dublin. The appointment of these agents is a most important step, and is calculated very much to promote a successful emigration to Canada. It is, however, a great defect in their appointment that they have not been placed under one head, as Chief Agent, so that their efforts might be made more systematic and therefore more influential of good results. The agent at London should be made Agent General of the Dominion of Canada; and the others, agents, subordinate to him, and communicating with the Department through him. All matters of account, as well as matters of policy,

connected with any of the sub agencies, should pass through the head office, and in this way both economy and efficiency would be certain to be promoted.

The different societies to which, in my former report, I referred in detail, have all been actively employed during the present season in promoting emigration to Canada. The letters received by these societies from emigrants assisted by them last year to emigrate to Canada have been, as a rule, of the most encouraging kind; and this fact has largely contributed to the success of the various associations. I am inclined, however, to doubt whether this system of assisted emigration can be looked upon as in any respect permanent. It is an exceptional movement begotten of exceptional causes, and will cease to commend itself to the same large extent as in the past two years, to the benevolent sympathies and contributions of the public. This fact renders it all the more important that no effort should be spared to keep before the people of Great Britain and Ireland the claims of the Province as a field for emigration. I would urge, therefore, the continued publication of pamphlets for distribution through the Canadian agencies. The efforts of the Ontario Government during the last two years in this respect have done much towards dissipating erroneous impressions, and promoting a feeling in favour of the Province; and a continuance of the same policy in the future will assuredly produce, even to a greater extent, the same beneficial results.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jun.
Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

MONTREAL, 10th November, 1870.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

SIR,—I have just received a letter from Mr. Thomas Smith, the agent to the Messrs. Allan, at Elgin, in the North of Scotland, introducing to me a young man from that town. The letter contains a sentence which, as showing that the mission with which you were good enough to honour me, was not altogether fruitless of results, I am induced to quote for your information. Mr. Smith says: "You will be glad to learn that your visit in "April last to this district has resulted in my sending out no fewer than 175 persons to "Canada, and all of the class that you most require in your country."

It is very difficult often to establish data upon which the results of such a mission may be determined; and I am therefore the more gratified in being able thus to send you the unsolicited statement of a gentleman to whose good offices I was much indebted in my recent visit to Morayshire.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. WHITE, Jr.
Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

(Copy)

IMMIGRATION BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, February 7th, 1870.

DAVID WYLIE, ESQUIRE,—

MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Thomas White has recently informed me that you are about leaving on a visit to your native land; and the idea suggests itself that, both personally

and by your pen addressing the newspaper press of Scotland, you will be able to render valuable service to this Province in the cause of immigration, by setting forth the natural advantages we possess, and in submitting facts bearing upon the kind of labour most in demand here. For this service I will be able to allow the sum of four hundred dollars, and herewith enclose you a cheque for the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) on account.

(Signed), JOHN CARLING.
Commissioner.

DAVID WYLIE, ESQ.,
Brockville, Ont.

BROCKVILLE, Feb. 8th, 1870.

HON. SIR,—Yours, dated February 7th, 1870, with enclosure, check for $200, has been received.

I will start for Scotland as soon as I can arrange, not later than the 19th inst. I will sail by way of Portland. When all is arranged I will write you again.

I need not say that I will do all I can to direct the attention of my countrymen towards Canada. I have some few statistics in my possession, which I can use ; but if you can furnish anything fresh, I will be greatly obliged by your forwarding it per express. I intend to visit all the principal county towns in the west of Scotland, as well as in other directions ; believing that the agricultural population should be attended to as well as the manufacturing.

I am, yours truly,
D. WYLIE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND, MARCH 24, 1870.

HON. SIR,—As soon as I arrived here I waited on Mr. Shaw, in Glasgow, and have been busy at work ever since. I commenced by writing to the *Herald*, that paper having the largest circulation, about 36,000 daily. I had there a fine congregation to address myself to. My letters, I am happy to say, have been well received. I am daily in receipt of letters from gentlemen asking information. I have also been moving about in the surrounding localties, as you will see by papers I have sent. My first letter turned the tide in favour of Canada in the case of eleven heads of families and their children, nearly 100 in all. They were being sent out to *America* by a committee of gentlemen in Paisley, some were in favor of the United States ; Canada was in the back ground. My letters settled the business, and Canada was chosen. They are just now preparing to leave. Mr. White and I met them, and gave them such information as we thought advantageous, and Mr. Shaw is to meet them with me to-morrow evening for the purpose of locating them, as Mr. Shaw has a list of person who desire assistance on their farms.

I enclose you two letters to show you that my letters in the Glasgow *Herald* have fixed the public notice on Canada ; please preserve them, as they may be useful if enquiry should be made as to what good you have done in commissioning any one to speak in favour of Ontario, in England or Scotland. I can assure you there is work to do here, and I am busy at it every day.

Meantime, I remain, Hon. Sir,
Yours, with every respect,
DAVID WYLIE.

HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND,
May 4th, 1870.

HON. SIR.—The bill of exchange for the proceeds of $200 has been received. One thing let me say, I never worked more eagerly in my own business, than I have worked in the cause of emigration, and I can affirm sincerely that all of the $400 have been expended on Printing, papers, postage, stationary, railroad fare and board. My labour for three months, the Province of Ontario has received—paying nothing. It has been to me a labour of love, and not a labour for money. I will see you on my return to Canada and explain more fully.

In the meantime, I am,

Yours truly,

DAVID WYLIE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND,
May 5th, 1870.

HON. SIR,—Mr. Edwards' letter of April 21st reached me this afternoon, just too late to be answered by this week's mail. With the letter there was a bill of exchange for $200 additional. With this I am perfectly satisfied. I did not, by any means, take the work in hand for the purpose of making money; all I want is that I may not be out of pocket, and the additional $200 sent will prevent this. Thanks, therefore, for your consideration.

I intend visiting several places this and next week. I have for the past few days been unable to travel in consequence of suffering from a severe cold caught in the work.

I have been compelled to keep my room, but feel much better, and will be off again on duty to-morrow.

With thanks for your attention—so very different from the Dominion Heads—they leaving their agents here without instructions, almost; at all events without the necessary means to make them useful.

I remain yours respectfully,

DAVID WYLIE.

THE HON. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, Toronto, Ontario.

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO,
June 27, 1870.

HON. SIR,—On my return to Canada, I consider it proper to address you a few lines by way of explaining the nature of the work performed by me in Scotland, in reference to the subject of emigration.

On my arrival in Scotland, my first object was to bring myself into communication with the editors of the most widely circulated journals, my intention being to bring Canada before the notice of the people of Scotland, through the press of the country. This was a work of greater difficulty than you may think. However, from my position as President of the Press Association of Canada, and the arrangement to purchase a certain number of copies of papers, from 50 to 100, I was successful.

My first series of letters appeared in the Glasgow *Herald*, a paper which has a

circulation of 36,000 daily, and so well were the letters received that many thousands of them were worked off in job form, for circulation by the Messrs. Allan, of Glasgow.

I also had to watch the letters of parties inimical to the interests of Canada. I also had the use of the columns of the leading papers of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, and for three full months after my arrival in Scotland my labour was anything but light. I had pamphlets respecting Canada to distribute; I had meetings to arrange, and a large amount of correspondence to carry on with parties who addressed me for information respecting Canada, all of which I did zealously and to the best of my ability; and in the end I have had the satisfaction of learning from several sources that the question of "Canada, a field for Emigration," was never before presented so favorably to the people of Scotland.

In performing the work I had to do I travelled a great deal. I was only a few days permanently located in any locality; consequently, the expenses I was put to were not light. I visited Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Edinburghshire, Linlithgowshire, Dumfriesshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Argyleshire, and the islands of the Clyde, and in every place I went I was employed in distributing pamphlets and in addressing farmers and others whenever opportunity offered. Seed has thus been sown which will eventually benefit Canada largely. Hundreds would willingly have come out from Scotland this season, but want of funds prevented them. Men of means wrote me, also, and I am happy to say some of them are now in Canada. In all my dealings with men, however, either orally or through the press, I always warned the dissipated and idle to stay where they were, as there was no use for them in Canada. Farm and other labourers, as well as a few mechanics, were those I always sought out.

On arriving home I found my finances placed thus:

Paid for Editorial help while absent (four months and five days)	$170
Passage money, &c.	150
Papers, and Postage in distributing them	200
Fares on railroads	135
Hotel expenses	200
	$855
Cash from Mr. Carling	$600
Out of pocket	$255

From this you will see that I can, in the face of the world, boldly affirm that I have paid my own passage and something more, and given over three months' labour in the interest of Canada for nothing. And yet not for nothing; for I had the pleasure of visiting my native land once more, a dear mother, and only, *alas!* a few other friends. I do not ask you to make up the $255; that I will leave with your Government. But this much allow me to say, the idea of being remunerated fully for my labour has no place in my heart. I have done my duty—that is all I will say.

I am, Hon. Sir,
Yours very respectfully,

DAVID WYLIE.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,
Toronto.

(Copy)

45 COLEBROOKE ROW,
ISLINGTON GREEN.

DEAR MR. CARLING,—All is now arranged for my starting on Saturday by the good ship "Prussian."

I must tender my very sincere thanks to you for your great kindness, both officially and personally.

My visit to Canada has been one of unmixed satisfaction.

It is, indeed, very gratifying to find my emigrant friends so prosperous, especially in London. They have, physically and socially, much improved for the better; and the Ontario Government, I know, has done everything in their power to establish them comfortably.

With improved agencies, I am convinced Canada will secure many bees from the great hive of England.

I was very well pleased at the conference, and feel satisfied *something good* will result from it.

Mr. Dunkins' assertion, "That the emigrants have behaved reasonably well," was cheering, and will inspire me and others to undertake even greater labours of love for those at home.

Again expressing my gratitude for all that you have done for me,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) A. Styleman Herring.

IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

The following letter was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Herring to the London *Daily Telegraph* :—

Sir,—I have just set foot again on the shores of old England, after a visit to Canada—undertaken for the sole object of personally ascertaining the present position of immigrants assisted thither during the past two years.

The great majority are doing comparatively well—some very well. Some have undoubtedly signally failed—but it is through their own misconduct or unforeseen circumstances. About 40,000 have settled in the Dominion since April, 1869. The Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Minister for Agriculture and Emigration, states "they have behaved reasonably well."

I held meetings in Ottawa (2), Toronto (2), London, Hamilton, &c., and invited the men to speak for themselves. Nearly all (after alluding to the necessary inconvenience, &c., of travel) spoke favorably of their present position and encouragingly of their future prospects.

I visited many immigrants at their homes in the towns, villages, on farms, and in the forests, and found work good—the free school system highly appreciated—the churches well filled, and sympathy shown towards the newly arrived immigrants.

Canada was never so prosperous as at the present time.

All must work and "paddle their own canoe," as self-reliance is a main feature of Canadian life.

Food and the necessaries of life are cheap; house rent reasonable. A family can live for less per week than in England: and as for meat (though not so prime as ours) most partake of it twice and thrice a day.

The free grants of land (200 acres for married settlers, and 100 for all over 18) are highly esteemed, 100,000 acres being located from April to October this season. These were principally taken up by sons of Canadian farmers, settlers of one year's standing, &c. I accompanied the Premier of Ontario (Hon. Sandfield Macdonald) through the Muskoka district, and found 70 to 80 per cent. profitable land, and the settlers contented with their location.

The Province of Manitoba (Red River settlement) is attracting much public attention, and is most highly reported of for its fertility and remunerative labor.

My emigrant friends did not complain much of the snows and frosts, the nutritious food and suitable clothing defending them from any evil effects.

Investments in undeniable good securities bear 6, 8, and not unfrequently 10 per cent.

I am, Sir, from personal observation—having travelled 6,000 miles in all parts of Canada, and visited all classes—I say I am perfectly satisfied that emigration has proved a blessing to thousands; that its results amply compensate for the money, &c., expended; that it is the most effective means of permanently benefitting the needy, sober and industrious; and that England and Canada are alike advantaged by emigration.

My funds, I need hardly say, are—after assisting 1,700 of the worthy poor to emigrate—now exhausted. I purpose (God sparing me) to pursue the same plan next season that has hitherto been so successful. and as £1,000 will be needed (about £6 for each case), I pray the friends of the poor will forward subscriptions and donations to help on this good work and labour of love.

Hoping, on some future occasion, to speak of the wages, house-rent, price of provisions, &c., and expressing publicly my deep gratitude to the Dominion and Ontario Governments, and many valued friends throughout Canada for their sympathy, assistance and proverbial hospitality.

I remain, sir, yours very obediently,

A. Styleman Herring,

Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.
45. Colebrooke Row, Islington, N.

(Copy)

Mr. Thomas Connolly's Letter.

Ottawa, November 30th, 1870.

Dear Sir,—Having left England in September, 1869, with the approbation of my fellow-workingmen, and for their information to enquire into the condition and prospects of the working classes in America. I landed at Boston about the end of that month, and travelled through the United States until the first of June, since then I have been through the length and breadth of Canada from Quebec to Sarnia, and from Suspension Bridge to the head of Lake Rosseau and Parry Sound in the Muskoka district. I have been far up amidst the splendid scenery of the Ottawa River, and in every direction where I could make myself acquainted with the grandeur and resources of this country. I have come into contact with all classes, from the Ministers who govern it to the hardy pioneer settlers in the backwoods, who do so much to build it up, and in justice I must state that every person was extremely civil to me, and anxious to give me all the information in his power, so that if I do not take home some knowledge of the country it will be my own fault, for all were ready and willing to impart it to me. It occurs to me that I ought to thank them, and I do so now greatly, and I thank you, sir, especially, for the facilities you have afforded me to visit the Province of Ontario, which, without doubt, is a splendid country. I question if in all Europe you will find so much good land together as there is from Toronto to Lake Erie, and the Detroit River; but it is quite evident to any person even passing through, that labour enough is not bestowed upon it. Still it is surprising what a couple of generations have done in Ontario, and what wealth they have created. In my opinion, your great want still is a sufficient population to cultivate the soil, but I believe you can have all that you require, if the advantages of Canada as a home for emigrants are fully and continually placed before the people of the British Isles, many, I am sure, would gladly avail themselves of your generous offer to come and settle amongst you. I am quite aware, sir, that a great deal has been done by you, with that object, as Minister of Agriculture and Emigration for Ontario, and that much attention is given to the emigrants on their arrival and until they get employment. Still there is room for further exertion, and I am tempted to make these remarks, when I observe with what ease and dispatch the large num-

ber of emigrants who came out here this season had been absorbed into the population, and contrast it with the fact that your Cousins at the other side of the line, who are well up to the making of dollars and cents, never lose sight of the value of population. I have conversed with many emigrants, some of whom have been out here a considerable time, and others who came out here recently—many of them are men with whom I worked in England—and with very few exceptions, they consider that they have improved their condition, and that they acted wisely in emigrating. My own experience is that a mechanic when in employment here, is better paid than in England or Ireland, and has less competition in the labour market, while his chance to become an employer or the owner of property is much greater from the circumstance that much capital is not needed, and land, which is often bought cheap, is continually increasing in value ; and beyond all doubt, the agricultural labourer who works in the old countries for a couple of shillings a day, and often for less, would be better on 4 shillings and 2 pence, or a dollar a day here, where food for himself and family is somewhat cheaper, while at the same time, if industrious, he has a good chance of becoming the owner of land—a position which he could never aspire to at home. And when he arrives here, it will be some encouragement for him to find that the great bulk of the proprietors of land in Canada are men who had nothing but strong hands and stout hearts to begin with, and who are ever ready to advise and assist a new comer, and who feel that there is plenty of room for all. Every man, therefore, who settles down in the country will be adding to its wealth. With an earnest desire that any of my fellow-workmen who have made Canada their home, may prosper and enjoy a happy one,

I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

THOS. CONNOLLY,
Stone Mason.

HON. J. CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for Ontario.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27th, 1869.

HONOURABLE JOHN CARLING, M.P.P.

HONOURED SIR,—I wish to inform you, as Minister of Agriculture, for the benefit of the Canadian people, who are so fond of leaving Canada, and coming to California as I believe there are more people taken in by coming to California than if they went to any other part of the world. In the first place it is no place for a labouring man. There are thousands here who can't get any work. They travel round the country with their blankets on their backs, until their feet blister, for weeks and months looking for work, and no work in the country to be had. The boarding houses all over the State, both in country and city, are full of idle men spending the last dollar they have got ; and plenty of them have not a cent, and if they beg there is no compassion for them. It is no place for labouring men, as there are ten here for one that can get work. It is not much better for tradesmen of any poor trade, as the country is full of them, and there is no outlet for them ; and capitalists apparently are not satisfied unless they get one dollar out of every two. The railroad work is mostly done by Chinese, and there is not much work in the way of farming, considering the way they scratch the crop in. In harvest time they can get all the men they want for $2.00 per day, and work them 17 hours. I see Canadians here all over the country, as fine a lot of men as ever left a country. They are capable of doing almost all kinds of work and business, and are counted the best men in the country, and I think it hard to see them go round and nothing for them to do. I see thousands of men who would go home to all the States in the Union as well as to Canada, if they could raise the money, and still the speculators are trying to encourage immigration. I saw a paragraph in a paper here stating that Canada was losing many of their people who were coming to California, and that each one was a gain to them of $1500, and the same loss to Canada. As to farmers coming here, they will not find it to their advantage, as stock and implements of all kinds are so dear. It would take thousands of dollars outlay before much could be done. I can't find space in this letter or I would lay before the farmers of Canada the price of land and the cost of

working it, and the profit to be derived from it. I have spent over 26 years in Canada, farming for myself; and the most of that time in the County of Perth, C.W. We never could get men in harvest time half as plentifully as they can here. I never saw in my lifetime so much hardship with the working class of men as there is in this country. In fact any State in the Union is better than this is, and I would feel happy if this letter was published in the principal papers in the Province for the good and benefit of the people of Canada. I shall write again frequently on the subject, and say more about the other sources of the business of California.

Dear Sir,
Yours most respectfully,

JOHN DENT.
Late of the County of Perth.

P. S.—SIR,—I send you a newspaper containing the proceedings of the Immigrant Union to show you the way in which this set of speculators which calls itself a Board of Immigration, is trying to deceive immigrants from all countries to buy their land for five or ten dollars in gold per acre, which they bought from Government for $1.25 greenbacks, This is the real history of getting immigration. There is a man in this city who is advertising to sell 200,000 acres of land. Now Sir, if your Government try to keep your people home you have the best men for all purposes of any nation in the world for their numbers. They are here from all parts of the Canadas, east, west, north and south. They are foremost in all kinds of work, and command the highest wages as machinists and labourers, hewers and choppers. I see your Government is trying to encourage immigration from other countries, and your trained Canadians are, every one of them worth three of any other country people who are not accustomed to Canada work, and I think that by my sending letters frequently to the *Globe*, *Leader*, and other local papers stating the hardships and poverty of this country it will be a means of preventing them from coming, as I am well-known in Perth, Ontario and in Victoria County. I lived in Perth for 24 years and always voted on the Conservative ticket. Any part of this letter you wish you can give to the press, and put my name to it. T. M. Daly, Esq., knows me well. I am always willing to do any and all the good I can for the benefit of Canada, and by giving full and thorough statements of the difficulties and troubles of California to the working men and mechanics of Canada it will be a means of keeping them there, and it will be a benefit to the country, as California is the place which takes most Canadians from their own country.

My address is,

JOHN DENT,
1325, San Francisco, Cal.

T. M. Daly, R. McFarlane, J. Redford, and nearly every person in the county of Perth knows me.

APPENDIX (C).

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF BRANT.

Township of Onondaga.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
	27	95	5	$ cts. 4500 00	James Chapman	Carluke	Rich clay loam, in good condition; good buildings and orchard.

County of Bruce.

Township of Arran.

3	14	60	40	2000 00	C. J. Crow	Arkwright.	
5 & 6	27	140	60	4000 00	W. Dick	Invermay.	
4	30	78	12	2000 00	J. Andrews	do	
8	33, 34	80	120	4000 00	Thos. Smith	Tara.	
6	28	90	4	3000 00	A. Freeborn	Invermay	Joining the village of Invermay.
7	Pt. 28	20	20	3000 00	do.	do	Part of the village of Invermay.
6	Pt. 29	¼	¼	1000 00	W. S. Francis	do	Well finished house in Invermay.

Township of Kinloss

5	N. ½ 26	32	18	850 00	Henry Richardson'	Langside	No house; well watered; church and school at hand.
6	S. ½ 26	18	32	750 00	John E. Scott	do	New frame house; well watered. The above and this lot join.
7	7	85	15	2500 00	Robert Stewart	Holyrood	New frame house and frame barn; school at hand.
8	9	60	40	2000 00	Robert Johnston	do	Log house; new frame barn; near school, post office and store.
5	S. ½ 25 / S. ½ 26	70	30	3000 00	Peter Reid	Langside	Log and frame houses; frame barn and stables; orchard, springs, &c.
3	5	45	55	2000 00	Samuel Wilson	Lucknow	Log house and stable; near church and school.

The two following farms for sale are in the adjoining Township of Culross.

4	33	24	76	1400 00	Peter Reid	Langside	Log house; fine spring creek.
5	33	30	70	1200 00	John McKinnon	Innkeeper, Seaforth	Log house; good spring.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Village of Richmond.

McBean Street ...	16, 17, 18	6	.....	₩ a. 100 00	W. H. Butler	Richmond		
Fortune " ...	1	1	.....	" 50 00	do	do		
Maitland " ...	16	2	.....	" 100 00	do	do	.....	Fronting on river, with house, $200 00.
	20	24	.....	" 100 00	Josh Hinton.....	do		
	.....	1	.....	" 1000 00	do	do	.....	With house and outbuildings, two park lots, 10 acres each.
McBean " ...	....	¾	.....	800 00	Thomas Miller.....	.....		With house and buildings.
Maitland " ..	..... .	1	.....	100 00	do			
Queen " ...	....	10	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	A park lot.

Township of March.

1	22, 23, 25	.....	500	500 00	Canada Company	.....	Land in general not good.
4	15	50	.....	900 00	Olive Myor	Township March.....	Good land, and buildings thereon.
5	27, 16, 17, 26	.....	500	500 00	C. H. Pinby and others...	Ottawa.	
6	20	.....	100	100 00	Ocrbisline.		
7	13	.....	50	100 00	do		

Township of Nepean.

R. F	5	N. E. ¼ 25	.....	50	800 00	F. B. Heley	Ottawa.	
	1	E. ¾ 24	80	70	Unknown	Mrs. Malloch	do	
	1	W. 5-6 25	67	100	Unknown ...	do	do	
O. F	2	S. ¼ 25	20	30	1200 00	John Byrne	Bell's Corners, Nepean.	

COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Township of Mountain.

5	W. ½ 22	65	35	2500 00	Thomas Baily	Inkerman.	

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Township of Malden.

8	88 & 89	140	60	6000 00	Gore Atkin	Amherstburg.
7	Pt. 84	45	5	1500 00	January Graveline.....	Do
5	53 & 54	200	150	10500 00	Lewis Amer.....	Do
7	88	60	20	2500 00	Thomas Waldson	Do
9	103	36	40	1600 00	Do do	Do
8	91	30	20	1000 00	Lewis Rebidom	Do
8	92	35	15	1500 00	Joseph Pilon	Do

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.—*Continued.*

Township of Maidstone.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
2	186½	.....	.....	600 00	Patrick McHugh	Maidstone.....	Unimproved.
Lake Shore.....	E. ½ 1	45	54	2000 00	John Brown.....	Rochester	
7	W. ½ 18	40	60	1600 00	James Stow	Maidstone.....	A good log house and buildings.
9	W. ½ 15	80	20	2000 00	Charles Chittle	Do	Do do
N. M. road.....	S. ½ 6	50	50	1800 00	William Morton	Do	A good frame house.

Township of Mersea.

				Per acre.			
7	N. ½ 22	100	100	About 5 00	Alexander Cameron	Toronto	All good soil, and can be easily drained.
6	12	200	200	5 00	Do do	Do	
6	11	200	200	5 00	Do do	Do	
6	E. ½ 10	100	100	5 00	Do do	Do	
10	N. ½ 2	100	100	5 00	Do do	Do	
10	N. ½ 3	100	100	5 00	Do do	Do	
10	N. ½ 4	100	100	5 00	Do do	Do	
10	11	200	200	5 00	Do do	Do	
...	W. ½ 12	100	100	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	N. ½ 1	84	84	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	S. ½ 2	68	68	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	3	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	4	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	5	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	6	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	8	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	9	168	168	5 00	Do do	Do	
11	E. ½ 10	84	84	5 00	Do do	Do	

County of Glengarry.

Township of Lochiel.

				Per acre.			
5	W. ½ 19	70	30	30 00	Duncan McMillan	Lochiel	
3	W. ½ 4	20	80	8 00	Hugh R. Macdonald	South Le Graisse	
3	E. ½ 4	20	80	8 00	Do do	Do	

3	E. ½ 5	10	90	6 60	Do do	Do		
3	W. ½ 6	15	85	6 00	Do do	Do		
2	N. ½ 5		100	2 50	Do do	Do		
2	N. ½ 1		100	2 50	Do do	Do		
2	N. ½ 3	20	80	5 00	Do do	Do		
4	N. ½ 4	50	50	8 00	John Bergin	Cornwall P. O.		
3	E. ½ 33	50	50	14 00	Trust and Loan Co.	Kingston		
5	E. ½ 26	80	80	10 00	Owen Quigley	Lochiel	With a small village, two stores and tavern, yielding a yearly rental of $250.00. The land is in a high state of cultivation.	

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Township of Augusta.

6	19	37½	37½	1875 00	Charles Lane, Esq.	Charleville		
6	20	50	125	5000 00	Do do	Do	Saw mill.	
6	F. ½ 26		100	600 00	Do do	Do		
1	F. pt. 25	45			Isaac B. Wells, Esq.	Maitland	Good buildings	

COUNTY OF GREY.

Township of St. Vincent.

2	Pt. of 11						Good hardwood land, sell or lease, 171 acres.	
3	Pt. of 2						Good farm, on gravel road and lake shore, near Meaford.	
3	Pt. of 13 & 14	50	150	6000 00			Excellent farm, on gravel road, 2 miles from Meaford.	
3	E. ½ of 12	50	50				300 acres, two frame houses, two frame barns, large orchard, will be sold in farms, very cheap, terms easy.	
4	Pt. of 2 & 3						220 acres cleared.	
4	E. 2 & 3						Good buildings, saw mill, with excellent water power, adjoins Meaford, terms easy, price $10,000.	
6	E. ½ 14 & 15	50	150		C. R. Sing, Agent	Meaford	Will be sold in park lots, to suit purchasers, on 10 years' credit, excellent land for gardens.	
6	Pt. of 16						50 acres improvement, splendid orchard, excellent house and barn.	
6	Pt. of N. ½ 24						75 acres, will be sold cheap.	
7	N. E. ¼ 24						Frame house and barn, 1½ miles from Meaford.	
6	Pt. of 33						50 acres, 25 acres cleared, excellent farm land.	
7	E. ½ of 17						$400 down, balance on time.	
7	S. E. ¼ 3						100 acres, 50 acres cleared, frame house and barn.	
7	N. E. ½ 36						Price $2,500, within ¼ mile of steamboat landing.	

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF GREY.

Township of St. Vincent.—*Continued.*

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
7	N. E. ¼ 11	35	15	.....	C. R. Sing, Agent.....	Meaford.....	Log house and frame barn, small orchard, 2½ miles from Meaford, terms easy.
8	N. ½ 30	85	25	2500 00			Log house and frame barn, terms easy, one-third down, balance as may be agreed upon, good grain growing farm.
9	E. ½ 9	50	50	.....			Excellent frame barn, excellent grain farm.
8	W. ½ 31	.....	.....	800 00			100 acres.
8	38 & 39	.....	.....	.....			400 acres.
9	E. ½ 11	80	20	.....			Two good frame houses and frame barn, also a saw mill (with circular saw), excellent water power
9	Pt. 11 & 12	50	50	.....			Good frame house and barn.
9	Pt. of 12	90	10	.....			Do do
9	S. ½ 15	15	85	1500 00			4 miles from Meaford, and one of the best farms in the county, $600 down balance on time.
9	N. ½ 15	15	85	....			Good land and well situated.
9	S. ½ 34	10	88	.....			Good land.
9	N. pt. 29	.....	.....	.....			156 acres excellent farming land.
9	N. pt. 30	.....	.....	.....			150 do do
10	N. E. pt. 29	.....	....	.....			155 do do
10	S. pt. 38	.....	.....	... .			132 do do
10	S. ½ 12	65	35	....			Log house and frame barn.
11	S. ½ 29	35	65	.....			Good log buildings.
11	37	....	.....	.....			200 acres.
11	40	.....	.....	.....			200 do
11	N. ¾ 36	.....	.....	.....			150 do
12	10	.....	.....	.....			200 do
12	S. ½ 20	.....	.....	.....			100 do
12	22	.....	.....	.....			200 do
12	N. ½ 27	.....	.....	....			100 do
12	32	.....	.....	.....			200 do
					Township of Protan.		
7	26	99	99	500 00	Joseph McArdle	Ronaldsay	Patented.
8	41	99	99	400 00	do	do	do
6	34	99	99	.. ..			
6	36	99	99	....			

6	37	99	99				
7	28	99	99		A. McLellan	Durham	One instalment made on each.
7	32	100	100		or		
7	33	100	100		J. McArdle, Agent	Ronaldsay	
7	34	100	100				
7	40	100	100				
7	41	100	100				

TOWNSHIP OF SARAWAK.

2	23		100		D. Campbell	Duntroon.	
3	21	50	78		William Lee	Owen Sound	R. J. Doyle, agent, box 92, Owen Sound.
3	18	5	78		William Lee	Owen Sound	do do do
2	38		128		Andrew Muir	Sarawak	
1	17	40	116		Charles Nicol	Owen Sound	
					William Roy	Owen Sound	400 acres in Albemarle } for sale in lots at very 500 " Amabel } low prices.

TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM.

				Per acre.			
C	36	70	30	35 00	Hector McKay	Speedie	Splendid farm.
12	2	100	30	30 00	James Graham	Chatsworth	Good do
3	32	100	170	30 00	G. A. Campbell	Johnstone	do do
C	40	70	30	40 00	H. Reid	Speedie	Very good farm, and well watered.
2	32	60	140	8 00	Peter Fuller	Meaford	Fair land, well watered.
2	31	30	70	9 00	Edward Beake, Esq.	Toronto	Soil good.
4	27	150	50	30 00	James Horne	Speedie	First class farm.

TOWNSHIP OF EGREMONT.

1	3 of 5 and 1 & 2 of 6	110	40	3300 00	Henry Wakefield	Varney, Co. Grey	High state of cultivation, stone house, frame barn, frame shed with other buildings—all new.
19	1 & 2	120	80	3000 00	Henry Croft	Holstain	One log and one frame barn, 2 log houses.
3	26	65	35	2000 00	David Allan	Orchard	Frame house, log barn, and frame stable.
1	Part 2	40	10	1200 00	Joseph Nason	Varney	Log buildings.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

TOWNSHIP OF DUNN.

				Per Acre.			
S. D. R. 4	2	50	62½	40 00	James Blott	Dunnville	On shore of Lake Erie, 6 miles from Dunnville. Excellent situation for mills, schools, church, &c. House, new and commodious. All necessary outbuildings, &c. &c.

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.—*Continued.*

Township of Tilbury East.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
N. M. R.	S half 23	60	40	2000 00	Joseph Funston	Valetta, 1	
N. M. R.	S part 16	50	25	1600 00	Angus Grant	Valetta, 1	
6th Con.	G. 12	70	47	1600 00	Ralph Mather	Valetta, 1	
5th Con.	S half 12	12	88	800 00	James McGregor	Valetta, 1	

Township of Zone.

5	W half 11	30	70	2000 00	John Bishop	Bothwell	Good new frame dwelling house and frame barn, and a nice young orchard.
4	S half 6 and N quarter 5	46	104	2000 00	Alexander Cruickshank	Thamesville	Good frame barn, 36 by 50, and driving house, 24 by 32; shed, 36 by 18 all new. Shed, 36 by 18; good log house, &c. &c.

Township of Chatham.

1	E half 7	60	40	4500 00	James Fisher	Chatham	Situate on banks of River Thames, 2¼ miles east from Chatham.
4	Part 15	45	5	2600 00	Thomas Brodie	Louisville.	
6	N half 20	70	30	2000 00	D. A. Willcox	do	
6	S half 21	15	85	1200 00	Wm. H. Bridgeman	do	
7	Part 11	60	40	2400 00	John McIsaac	do	
7	S half 15	50	50	2000 00	Robert Dunn	do	
7	S half 19	60	40	2500 00	David Pickett	do	
8	11	60	140	3000 00	Rev. Mr. Painter	do	
8	S half 17	80	20	2000 00	James Houston	Dresden.	
8	5		200		Mrs. Mallock		Enquire of James Simpson, Chatham.
8	6		200	1600 00	Dr. J. Langstaff	Wallaceburg.	

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Township of Moore.

7	E half 6	30	70	About 1500 00	James Brown	Corunna	The upset price is $1500. Good lot, buildings poor.
7	N ¾ 3	60	90	1800 00	Robert Grant	Birkhall	Good lot; buildings poor.
8	W quarter 16	35	15	2000 00	Alex. Cameron	Colinville	Good lot; excellent buildings; young orchard.

Township of Warwick.

4 N. E. R.	28	140	60	6500 00	T. Tindall	Arkona	Splendid farm.
2 "	Part 12	80	20	3500 00	A. Nash	Warwick	Good buildings, well watered.
6 "	Part 9	85	15	3000 00	S. Stephenson	Arkona	Good farm.
6 "	13	80	120	4000 00	J. Debie	Guelph	Good land.
6 "	12		200	3500 00	Peter Graham	Warwick	Hard wood, 40 acres fenced and partly cleared.
4 "	6	80	20	2000 00	R. A. Hill	Hamilton	Good land.

COUNTY OF LENOX.

Township of Adolphustown.

				Per Acre.			
1	23	80	20	35 00	Thomas Casy	Colborne.	

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Township of Grimsby.

Gore A.	5	80	20	3000 00	J. M. Field	Hamilton	Good land, good buildings, orchard, water, &c.
Do. A.	4	50		1200 00	Rev. G. H. Field	Smithville	Ordinary buildings.
9	12	50	10	1400 00	A. Morse, Esq	do	Excellent land, well watered, no buildings.
8 & 9	12 & 13	140	75	10600 00	do	do	20 acres orchard, choice fruit, situation excellent, buildings extensive, water, timber, valuable stone quarry, &c.
9	10	46	6	2000 00	Fisher & Nisbit	Hamilton	½ mile from Smithville.
8	32	80	26	2500 00	Rev. M. J. Morse, or A. Morse	Smithville	Good farm, average buildings, on main road.
9	8	60	10		Francis Waddell	do	¾ mile from Smithville.
7	Parts 8, 9, 10	120	30	₱ ac. 30 00	Joseph Fisher	Beamsville	On gravel road. If desired will be sold in lots.
8 & 9	Parts 20, 21	90	30	" 30 00	John F. M. Halsted	Grimsby	On main road to Hamilton.
8	23	65	10	" 26 00	Samuel Miller	Smithville	Good farm, well situated.
9	9	56		1400 00	H. F. Smith	Bothwell	Land and water good.
9	Part 15	50	39	1800 00	Allen S. Nelson	Smithville	Good farm and buildings.
9	Part 41	6		750 00	George Nelson	Woodburn	Good buildings, orchard, &c.
9	Part 15-1	90	7	2000 00	Daniel Althouse	Smithville	Good farm, buildings, water, &c.
3 & 4	Part 20	100	10	5000 00	R. Armstrong	Grimsby	Good farm, brick house and other buildings, good orchard.
3	19	90	10		S. & T. Randall	Grimsby	Good farm, average buildings.
7	7	80	20		Joseph Fisher	Beamsville	Good farm and buildings.
8	13	100	4		James Middaugh	Smithville	Good farm, buildings nearly new.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Township of West Nissouri.

5	18	80	20	4800 00	Seton & Rose	Thorndale.	
4	18	45	5	2800 00	F. Goforth	do	

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Township of West Nissouri.—*Continued.*

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
3	14	75	.....	3500 00	W. Camstock	Thorndale	
2	9	.....	200	9000 00	J. Scatcherd.....	Buffalo, U. S.	
4	34	160	40	7000 00	G. Black	St. Marys.	

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

Township of Draper.

13	6 & 7	20	194	1600 00	Thomas McMurray	Bracebridge	A new frame barn, &c., within one mile of Bracebridge.
8 & 9	4 & 3	60	134	1500 00	do	do	House, barn, and stables, within two miles of Muskoka.
6	17	25	75	900 00	do	do	House, barn, and stables, near Uffington P.O. Good settlement.
5 & 6	29, 30, &c.	25	439	850 00	do	do	House, barn, and stables.
6	18	24	76	750 00	J. Bullerant.....	Uffington	Thomas McMurray, Agent, Bracebridge.
6	25	12	88	200 00	R. J. Bell.....	do	Ditto ditto.
1	3	12	88	800 00	Wm. Halditch.....	Bracebridge	Township of Macaulay, District of Muskoka.
3	5	30	70	1600 00	do	do	Do Monck do
7	9	10	90	300 00	R. Chapman.....	Muskoka Falls.....	Do Muskoka do
Robertson Farm...	.....	10	90	300 00	Thomas McMurray	Bracebridge	Do Muskoka do
5	26	6	94	60 00	F. Dowell	do	Do Oakley do

The United Townships of Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Ryde and Oakley.

Draper 6	25	12	88	200 00	R. J. Bell.....	Uffington	Situated in Peterson Road; 6 acres in grass; house unfinished.
Do 5	28	12	88	200 00	D. Bell	Toronto	Situated in Peterson Road: partly in grass; good land in rear for free settlement.
Do 6	18	16	84	800 00	Josephine Bullivant	Uffington	Situated in Peterson Road; good hardwood bush; house, barn, &c.
Macaulay 2	2	20	60	3000 00	H. J. McDonald.....	Bracebridge	Hardwood; close to County Town, Bracebridge; pleasantly situated on Muskoka Lake shore; sandy loam.
Monck 8 9	26 26	4	110	270 00	A. H. Browning.....	Alport P. O.....	80 acres and 25 acres clay, balance 5 acres broken creek on lot 26 in 9th; hardwood and pine mixed.

Draper 13	3	12	105	500 00	John Teviotdale	Bracebridge	Hardwood land, with log house.
Monck 6	7	8	100	200 00	John Teviotdale	Bracebridge	A comfortable house; land fair.
Macaulay 12	3 & 4	5	200	250 00	Robert Miller	Salkinbury	Hardwood and pine; land light; a good house.
Watt ... .21	22 & 23	40	344	800 00	John Teviotdale	Bracebridge	Clay loam; hardwood; house and locality very desirable.

Township of Morrison.

3	32	25	75	600 00	C. H. Madden.....	Severn Bridge	A good log house and barn: splendid farm.
Gravel road..... 6	15	10	90	400 00	A. C. Boyd.....	do	A good frame house and log barn; mill site on premises.
3	33	30	70	Easy terms.	James Charles.....	do	A good frame house and log barn.
4	30	15	85	do	John McGuire.....	do	A log house and barn.
4	32	25	35	do	Hugh Monaghan.....	do	A good frame house and log barn; good view of lake.
M	13, 14	22	178	1500 00	Thomas Cooper	do	Orchard; little rock; good house, barn, and necessary buildings; clear deed.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Charlotteville.

10	S	200	.....	7000 00	Wm. Davidson	Lynedoch	Under good cultivation; 2 orchards; grafted fruit; 2 frame houses; barn 50 by 65; sheds, &c.: 3 wells, and a stream abounding with trout.
10	N. ½ 9	50	.....				
10	N. ½ of S. ½ 11	.....	50				
11	N. E. ¾ 9	100	50	7000 00	Wm. Cowan.....	.....	Good state of cultivation; 2 frame houses; 2 frame barns and other outbuildings; 2 good wells; orchard of grafted fruit, about 3 acres extent.
11	S. ½ 10	92	....				
10	N. E. angle 11	40	.....				
7	W. ½ 9	15	35	600 00	A. & J. McCall	Walsh.....	Frame barn and big house.
9	W. ½ 1	22	78	1000 00	D. A. McCall	St. Williams.....	No buildings.

Township of Middleton.

				Per Acre.			
2 S. T. R.	Part 44 & 43	90	40	40 00	Peter Wyatt.....	Delhi	Limestone gravelly loam; well watered.
1 S. T. R.	15	20	80	10 00	James Cowan.....	Coortland	Sandy, with black muck; watered.
1 S. T. R.	18	.....	100	5 00	do	do	Do do.
1 S. T. R.	47	8	....	.....	J. Severn	Delhi	Saw mill; grist mill; woollen factory; shingle mill.
1 N. T. R.	46	12	38	20 00	do	do	Limestone gravelly loam.
1 N. T. R.	47	30	.....	.....	do	do	Well watered.

Township of Walsingham.

1	P 18	35	15	1200 00	R. Richardson.....	Port Rowan.	
7	P 20	50	100	2000 00	John McQueen.....	Silver Hill.	

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Cont'd.*

Township of Brighton.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
4	6	68	12	3500 00	Joshua Webster, *J.P.* ...	Hilton, Ontario	Splendid farm; large house; good barns and outbuildings; orchard of grafted fruits; never-failing spring brook. 4 miles from Brighton.

Township of Percy.

				Per Acre.			
11	11	50	130	20 00	Fords Brother	Hastings.	
11	5 & 6	.....	224	12 00	do	do.	
2	15	140	60	30 00	Charles Lorns.....	Warkworth	Good dwelling house, outbuildings, and orchard.
9	W half 10	70	30	8 00	Elie Jervaise	Hastings.	
13	S F 23	60	40	17 00	Charles Orully.....	do	Good dwelling house and barn.
2	S E ¾ 13	120	30	22 00	Joseph Curtis	Warkworth	Do do.

Township of Murray.

6	E half 20	60	40	₱ ac. 13 00	J. L. Bigger.....	Caring Place.	
6	SE quarter 22	40	10	" 6 00	John Rock	Waoler.	
6	SW quarter 22	40	10	" 20 00	Wm. Lewis	do.	
3	Part 13 & 14	80	20	1800 00	James Casmey, Sen.	Rosa.	
2	12	120	80	2400 00	George R. Lawson	Rosa.	

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Township of Pickering.

4	15	50	5	1300 00	John Wright..... ...	Pickering	Log house; well watered.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

Township of Brampton.

1 W.	6	95	5	4000 00	Bank of Upper Canada...	Toronto	Township of Chinguacousy.

1 con. W.	4	80	20	3700 00	John Newhouse	Caledon	do	Caledon.
East ½ 6	E. ½ 1	70	30	3500 00	H. Alison	Mount Charles	do	Toronto.
10	N. E. ¼ 12	40	10	1600 00	J. Murphy	Caldwell	do	Toronto Gore.
W. H. S. 1	S. ½ 12	75	23	2000 00	J. P. Clark (Agent)	Brampton	do	Caledon.
E. H. S. 3	N. E. ¼ 15	45	5	3500 00	do do	do	do	Toronto.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Township of Logan.

4	15	70	18	4000 00	Robert Jones	Mitchell	Good farm and out-buildings, excellent brick house.
9	10	60	40	3000 00	do	do	Good farm.
10	W. ½ 30	30	20	6000 00	George Rock	do	Large steam saw and planing mill, two frame houses.
7	11	70	30	3000 00	William Thompson	do	Good farm, frame barn and stables, and good log house.
6	14	60	40	3000 00	James Wood	do	do do do
11	9	70	30	3500 00	Jeremiah Regan	Barnholm	Excellent farm, frame barn and out-buildings.
16	19	50	25	2000 00	Alexander Stewart	Monkton	Good farm and good buildings, 1½ miles from Monkton Village.
8	15	70	27½	2500 00	John Aikens	Mitchell	Good farm on Logan gravel road, 5 miles north of Mitchell.
8	2	70	30	2600 00	John C. Smith	do	Very good farm free from stumps.
2	E. ½ 4	38	12	2000 00	Tom Coveney	do	Excellent farm, well drained, large new frame barn, and house and stabling, whole in good cultivation.

Township of Wallace.

6	N. ½ 21 & 22	80	70	5000 00	George Follis	Gowanstown	Good buildings, and in good state of cultivation.
5	31	2	98	cash1200 00	C. M. Hemsworth	Shipley	Very eligible situation.
4	40	25	75	3200 00	John Mills	Shipley	do do
4	27	50	50	2000 00	George Blackstock	Gowanstown	do do

COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.

Township of Douro.

5	14	120	80	4400 00	William Mohn	South Douro	Centre of township.	
2	2	160	40		Passullivan	do	9 miles from county town.	
7	E. ½ 6	70	30	600 00	John Lealy	do	6	do do
8	E. ½ of W. ½ 5	40		840 00	do	do	4	do do
10	E. ½ 1	40	60	2400 00	do	do	2	do do

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF PETERBORO'.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP OF OTANABEE.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.			
2	29	160	40	4800 00	George Read	Keene	Subject to 3 years' lease, 2 divisions and 2 barns.
7	Pt. of 10	3½		150 00	do	do	
Keene B. P.	10	¼		2600 00	do	do	Good store and granary, and 2 good dwellings.
Do	Pt. 18 & 19	¼		1500 00	do	do	2 dwellings and good garden.
Do	St. pt. 3 & 4	¼		900 00	do	do	2 do do

TOWNSHIP OF MINDEN.

2	18 & 19			500 00	Willett J. Austin	Ingoldsby P. O.	30 acres cleared, dwelling 30x20, suitable stables, barns, &c.
4 & 5	23			500 00	Charles Austin	Minden	30 acres cleared, frame dwelling house 24x18, log barn 36x28, log stable 20x18, young orchard.

COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH PLANTAGENET.

10	1	140	192	4000 00	James H. Molloy	Fournier	Good clay soil and black mould.
11	11	70	130	2600 00	William Lendrum	Riceville	Alluvial soil.
11	10	10	190	1500 00	R. W. Lendrum	Vankleekhill	Do.
12	S half 3 and SE quarter 4	50	100	2000 00	Moses Ryan	Fournier	Black mould and black clay bottom.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

TOWNSHIP OF ADMASTON.

9	30	40	110	1000 00	John Murphy	Douglas.	
20	4		100	400 00	John Campbell	Admaston	Nearly clear of timber.
21	4	30	120	600 00	George Brown	Admaston	Cleared and partly under cultivation.
11	12	40	60	1000 00	Peter McGrath	Shamrock	This lot is much broken with rock.
8	27	35	65	1000 00	Dudley Moore	Admaston	Under good cultivation; frame barn & house.
16	7	60	40	500 00	John Campbell	Admaston	Well fenced; good house and barn.
& 17	4	100	100	3600 00	William Gardner	Admaston	Well fenced and cultivated; good buildings.

Township of Westmeath.

				Per Acre.				
5	6 & 7	40	360	3 50	Abel Beach	Beachburgh	East Muskrat Lake.
1	11	3	79	5 00	Abel Beach	Do	Do do.
4	4	40	160	5 00	Abel Beach	Do	Trouting on Coulonge Lake.
1	4 & half 5	70	210	10 00	William Beall	Cobden P. O.	East Muskrat Lake

Township of Horton.

1	Bagot	10	90	250 00	James Russell	Renfrew	House 20 by 24.
6	7	1	99	600 00	Do	Do	House 18 by 20; good farm land.
6	10	90	110	1500 00	Do	Do	Good house, barn, and outbuildings.
5	W half 13	90	10	1500 00	George Eady, Jun.	Do	Good house, two barns, and other buildings.

Township of Stafford.

2	E half 7 & 8	60	140	3200 00	Richard Young	Stafford.	
5	5	70	200	4000 00	Daniel Mick	Do.	

Township of McNab.

6	E half 6		100	150 00	James B. Greenshields, Hamilton, Agent	London, England / Balmers Island	Terms—one quarter down, balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest.
6	W half 20		100	450 00	Do do	Do	
7	W half 8		100	300 00	Do do	Do	
8	14		200	1100 00	Do do	Do	
8	E half 19		100	125 00	Do do	Do	
8	W half 20		100	250 00	Do do	Do	

County of Simcoe.

Township of Sunnidale.

10	N half 13 E of Road	50	50	2500 00	Archibald McNeil	Sunnidale.	
11	N half 9 E of Road	30	70	2500 00	Do	Do.	

Township of Mulmur.

5	E half 16	100	9	4050 00	John Black	Mansfield.	
7	W half 10	100	50	4500 00	William Black	Do.	

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.—*Continued.*

Township of Orillia.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
1	W ½ 6	50	50	2500 00	Patrick Coleman	Orillia	Small log house, log barn, &c., 4 miles from Orillia.
3	W ½ of E ½ of lot 1	40	10	1400 00	Jacob G. Wilson	Do.	Small frame house, frame barn, stable and wood-shed, 4½ miles from Orillia; $600 down; balance on time.

County of Stormont.

Township of Finch.

6	N ½ 14	100		4000 00	A. James Cockburn	Berwick	Good buildings, high state of cultivation.
6	16	30	170	1800 00	Alexander Cockburn	do	Good frame barn, and comfortable log house.
6	S ½ 14	60	40	4500 00	William Lewis	do	With saw-mill, tannery, store and good dwelling-house.
5	E ½ 20	40	80	1500 00	James Alexander	do	With good buildings and good orchard.
7	12	40	160	1500 00	Robert Steel	do	With good buildings.
12	W ½ 8	70	30	1400 00	Jacob Mackie	Crysler	With good dwelling-house, barn and orchard.
7	E ½ 17	40	60	1000 00	William Johnston	Crysler	With dwelling-house.
1	S ½ 2	80	20	2200 00	Thomas Russell	Grantley	Good barn, stables and house.
6	W ½ 9	50	50	1000 00	Hugh McPherson	Berwick	Good frame barn and dwelling house.
4	S ½ 9	50	50	2200 00	Archibald McLean	South Finch	With good buildings.

County of Victoria.

Township of Carden.

10	7	50	120	1700 00	James Carlin	Carden P. O.	This farm is beautifully situated on the Victoria Road, 25 miles north of Lindsay, good buildings, &c., &c.
8	W ½ of W ½ 10	10	40	300 00	do	do	
9	W ½ 13	70	33	1400 00	James Holland	do	

Township of Emily.

				Per Acre.			
6	E ½ 5	80	20	35 00	J. Stevenson	Omemee.	

4	N ½ 5	100	50	40 00	Do	Do.	
4	N W ¼ 19	50	40	30 00	W. Cottingham	Do.	
4	S E ¼ 19	50	40	30 00	Do	Do.	
6	7	200	150	29 00	Do	Do.	
13	N ½ 17	100	50	15 00	Do	Do.	
12	N ½ 20	100	50	20 00	Do	Do.	
11	N W ¼ 19	50	45	14 00	Do	Do.	

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Township of Bertie.

L. E. 3	E. ½ 12	30	32½	2000 00	John Wintemete	Fort Erie	or, Richard Graham, Fort Erie.
N. R. 1 & 2	5	80	18	5000 00	John McConnell	Fort Erie	One mile from village.
N. R. 1 & 2	9	120	30	6000 00	William Anderson	Fort Erie	Three miles do
1 & 2	7	150	50	12000 00	Bank of Upper Canada	Toronto	Two miles do
N. R. 1st Cross Con.	4	84		3000 00	S. S. St. John	St. Catherine's.	
N. R. 3.	5	80	20	4000 00	Estate of W. Dunn	Fort Erie	Mrs. M. Harris, Administratrix.
& W. ½	6	30	20				
L. E. 2 & 3	2	70	50	4000 00	Estate of Peter Noolan	Fort Erie	Apply to R. Graham, Executor.
N. R. 6	2	35	15	1600 00	James S. Graham	Fort Erie.	
N. R. 1 & 2	2 & 3	150	50	5000 00	Wm. Forsyth's Estate	Black Creek	R. Graham, Fort Erie, Executor.

Township of Willoughby.

				Per acre.			
1	12 & 13	70	40	35 00	P. Snider	Chippawa	Beautifully situated on Niagara River, 6 miles above the Falls.
7	4	80	20	30 00	Geo. Crow, Miller	Netherby	Good land and good buildings.

Township of Stamford.

...	172 127	111	20	7000 00	John Malone	Drummondville	Good orchard, a large spring 150 feet from the house.
...	..	90	10	3500 00	John A. Orchard	do	To Bertie 5 miles from Buffalo, lime kiln, good orchard.
...	6	86	10	4000 00	do	do	4 miles from Falls, large house, orchard, &c., on River Welland.
...	Part 60	39	1	3500 00	Joseph Wynn	Stamford	Dwelling house and barn, good, with 4 acres of orchard, and a small grapery garden, all in good order.
...	" 60	40	...	2500 00	John Wynn	do	A good barn, with 7 acres of fruit—apples and grapes, best quality.

LIST OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP OF GARAFRAXA.

Concession.	No. of Lot.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Uncleared	Price.	Owner.	P. O. Address.	Remarks.
				$ cts.			
2	18	80	15	3000 00 (on credit) 2500 00 (for cash)	Ralph Morden	Garafraxa	Fergus P. O., excellent farm, within six miles of a good market.
3	23	85	15	2800 00	— Massie, Merchant	Guelph	A first-class farm, nearly clear of stumps.
3	17	90	10	3300 00	Elam Vroman	Garafraxa	Fergus P. O., this is a good farm in good order, excellent orchard and barn.
4	17	80	20	3800 00	John Halley	Garafraxa	Fergus P. O., an excellent farm, good barn and log house.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST FLAMBORO.

2	3	About 1	.....	.....	Charles Durrant	West Flamboro	Stove shops, foundry, &c., can be bought a bargain.
2	5 x 6	20	.....	.....	Josiah Babbington, Agent	Dundas	Includes creek, two or three water privileges can be bought very low.

COUNTY OF YORK.

TOWNSHIP OF SCARBORO.

D	18	60	60	6000 00	Joseph M. Secor	Scarborough	
2	8	47	50	1600 00	— McDonald	Toronto	
1	9	3	23	400 00	Robert Stephenson	Highland Creek	

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH GWILLIMBURY.

5	21	90	10	.....	.....	.....	
2	18	75	25	4000 00	.....	.....	Half mile from town of Keswick, on shore of Lake Simcoe.

5	15	50	}	6000 00	E. Prosson	Bell Haven.	
5	16	50					
Lake	15	50	.....				
11	16	18	.....	1400 00	Dr. E. Morton	Barrie.	
3	12 & 13	50	120	2400 00	A. Barber	Keswick	Within 1 mile of P. O., school house, churches, Lake Simcoe.
			20				
2 & 3	6	75	125	6000 00	W. B. Terry	do	This lot is on the mail road from Newmarket to Sutton, and also situated on the lake shore, where there is the best of fishing and shooting, time given for part.

APPENDIX (D.)

REPORTS OF IMMIGRATION LOCAL AGENTS, AND SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England		38	38	37		13	5	1
Ireland		2	2	2		1	1	
Scotland		1	1	1		1	1	
Total		41	41	40		15	7	1

WM. J. WILLS,
Agent.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England	616	36	652	593		87	88	59
Ireland	201	17	218	169		21	45	49
Scotland	29	2	31	25		1	1	6
Germany	84	23	107	54	19	11	8	34
Total	930	78	1008	841	19	120	142	148

REMARKS.—The demand for agricultural laborers and servant maids this season was larger than any former year, and the rates of wages much in advance of other seasons. A good many English dock-yard laborers reached this Agency, and were disposed of in a

most satisfactory manner, considering everything. Some few proved recreant, and would not accept of my counsel, and proceed into the country parts, where employment awaited them, but have remained in the city, to work as common laborers. I must say that there was a very great demand for city laborers, and those who remained in this town are constantly employed at present. How it may be with them during the winter, is hard to say. But they cannot blame me if they are out of work during winter; they refused to accept of constant employment for the term of one year, which was offered to them.

W. J. Wills.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Number who went to Province of Quebec, Upper Ottawa.
England	318		318	274		64	135	44
Ireland	94	2	96	93		36	32	3
Scotland	10	1	11	10			2	1
Germany	10	18	28	28		6	11	
Other Countries.—France	3		3	3			3	
Total	435	21	456	408		106	183	48

Wm. J. Wills,
Agent.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions and with Free Passes by Railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with free passes.
England	14	3	17	17		14	6
Ireland	12	2	14	14		1	1
Scotland	3	10	13	13		6	4
	29	15	44	44		21	11

W. J. Wills,
Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
2nd January, 1871.

OTTAWA AGENCY.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Ottawa Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

——	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Went to Upper Ottawa, Province Quebec.
Quarter ending March 31st.		41	41	40		15	7	1
" " June 30th.....	930	78	1008	841	19	120	142	148
" " September 30th ..	435	21	456	408		106	183	48
" " December 31st.....	29	15	44	44		21	11	
	1394	155	1549	1333	19	262	343	197

OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Ottawa Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January.....	.....	27	27	2	.....
February	.....	7	7	6	1
March	.....	7	7	7	6
April.....	72	39	111	12	1
May.....	386	30	416	40	27
June.....	472	9	481	68	102
July.....	207	9	216	48	110
August.....	149	12	161	1	58
September	79	.....	79	57	27
October and November.....	28	4	32	10	7
December.....	1	11	12	11	4
	1394	155	1549	262	343

OTTAWA AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Via Steamboat, Fitzroy, Co. Carleton	35	Stage to Aylmer	35
" Arnprior, Co. Renfrew	34	" to Huntley	15
" Fanell's Wharf "	50	" to Aylmer	33
" Sand Point "	3	"	50
" Gould's Wharf "	7	"	4
" Pembroke "	80	"	7
" Westmeath "	1	"	79
Via Railway, Kemptville, Co. Grenville	1	"	1
" Prescott (Town)	18		224
" Kingston "	1		
" Toronto "	1		
" Lancaster, Co. Glengarry	2		
	233		
Total via Railways	23		
" Steamboats	210		
" Waggon and Stage	224		
	457		

W. J. WILLS,
Agent.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Kingston, 30th Sept., 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 24th inst., and, in compliance therewith, beg to enclose the following statements, viz. :

1st, Statement A, showing the number of Immigrants arrived at this Agency for the three months ending 31st December, 1869, and their nationality ; the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways and steamboats from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

2nd, A similar statement, for the three months ending 31st March, 1870.

3rd, " " " " " 30th June, 1870.

4th, " " " " " 30th Sept., 1870.

5th, Statement B, showing the total number of immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at this Agency for the three months ending 31st December, 1869.

6th, A similar statement for the nine months ending 30th September, 1870.

7th, Statement C, showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes for the three months ending 31st December. 1869.

8th, A similar statement, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1870.

The total number of immigrants dealt with during the year amounted to 2,500 souls, who were in a healthy state, and in general gave but little trouble ; of course there were occasional cases of dissatisfaction, which must be expected, but not of any magnitude.

There has, no doubt, also been a large number arrived in this district *via* the United States, of whom I have, as yet, not received returns usually obtained from the different collectors of Customs at the various ports within this district, after close of navigation.

The demand for agricultural laborers and female servants was very great, and could not be nearly supplied.

It has been found very difficult at times to get sufficient lodging accommodation for destitute immigrants, the necessity of shed accommodation being greatly felt here.

The expenses incurred for meals and lodgings have been $156 59 : for transport, $310 60 ; and incidental expenses (cartage, luggage, telegrams, &c.), $7 83 ; making a total of $475 02 for the year, all of which is respectfully submitted.*

Your obedient servant,

W. MACPHERSON,
Acting Immigration Agent.

W. Edwards, Esq., Secretary,
Department of Public Works, Toronto.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st March, 1870 : and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	.....	29	29	24	.....	14	13
Ireland	.....	7	7	7	6	1	1
Scotland	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	3
Total	.....	39	39	33	6	17	17

KINGSTON AGENCY.

Statement showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 30th June, 1870 ; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	382	13	395	390	.....	278	209
Ireland	22	6	28	28	.....	22	28
Scotland	60	2	62	62	.....	62	23
Germany	57	4	61	61	.....	4	5
Total	521	25	546	541	.....	366	265

* Similar statements for quarter ending 31st December, 1870, subsequently received.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 30th September, 1870: and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency, to their respective places of destination

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	234	6	240	207	27	55	121
Ireland	24	9	33	33	.....	10	20
Scotland	16	.....	16	16	.....	10	10
Total	274	15	289	256	27	75	151

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Three Months ending 31st December, 1870, and their nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States:	TOTAL.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with Free Passes.
England	38	6	44	33	5	19	25
Ireland	1	3	4	4	.....	5	3
Scotland	12	.....	12	3	.....	5	18
Total	51	9	60	40	5	29	46

REMARKS.—1,406 settlers from the United States arrived within the limits of this Agency, as per entries made at Custom Houses, $60,521 being the value of their effects; this is for the year 1870.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
Quarter ending 31st March	.....	39	39	33	6	17	17
" " 30th June	521	25	546	541	.....	366	265
" " 30th September	274	15	289	256	27	75	151
" " 31st December	51	9	60	40	5	29	46
Landed other Stations within the Agency	.....	1588	1588	1588	.....	.....	.....
Total	846	1676	2522	2458	38	487	479

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. Distributed by Free Passes.
January	.....	19	19	6	8
February	.....	8	8	3	6
March	.....	12	12	8	3
April	60	17	77	67	68
May	129	4	133	45	53
June	332	4	336	254	144
July	107	10	117	10	65
August	130	5	135	65	62
September	37	.....	37	.....	24
October	25	5	30	15	24
November	16	3	19	8	12
December	10	1	11	6	10
Total	846	88	934	487	479

REMARKS :—In addition to the above there has been 1,588 Immigrants, *via* St. Lawrence, located at different points within the District, having been forwarded direct to destination from Quebec, to supply applications sent by me to Mr. Stafford.

MEM :—The total number of arrivals, as per above given monthly returns, include those who passed on to the United States. The number remained in Ontario was 870, which, added to the 1,588 above referred to, gives a total of 2,458.

KINGSTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Montreal	20½	[In addition to those in first column the following were located within this District, having been sent direct from Quebec, to supply applications forwarded by me to Mr. Stafford.]	
Toronto	31		
Ottawa	10		
Belleville	10½		
Fredericksburg	43½		
Bath	13		
Brockville	13		
Hamilton	10	Cornwall	58
Napance	41	Prescott and Maitland	30
Picton	37	Brockville	143
Adolphustown	19	Belleville	361
Mill Point	13½	Peterboro	218
Port Hope	34½	Lindsay	151
Cobourg	3	Cobourg	118
Amherst Island	6	Port Hope	110
Gananoque	1	Oshawa	76
Colborne	6	Whitby	75
Prescott	3	Scarboro	176
Cornwall	1	Other places	72
Total	325½	Total	1588

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870 : and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	555	.....	555	480	75	432	466
Ireland	120	.....	120	80	40	70	29
Scotland	10	.....	10	10	.....	6	10
Germany	170	.....	170	.....	170	.....	.....
Norway	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Total.	875		875	570	305	508	505

REMARKS,—All of a healthy class and will make good settlers.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	6795	.....	6795	6275	520	5648	4086
Ireland	675	.....	675	665	10	599	203
Scotland	721	.....	721	721	.....	650	146
Germany	3530	.....	3530	11	3519	7	22
Norway	4511	.....	4511	.....	4511	.....	.....
Total	16232	.....	16232	7672	8560	6904	4457

REMARKS.—All healthy, and will make good settlers.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	2656	.....	2656	2656	.....	2390	2627
Ireland	481	.....	481	481	.....	450	153
Scotland	388	.....	388	388	.....	354	46
Germany	520	.....	520	10	510	8	19
Norway	5866	.....	5866	.....	5866	.....	.....
Total	9911	.....	9911	3535	6376	3202	2845

REMARKS.—All healthy, and a good class of settlers.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency for the Three Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States.	TOTAL.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with Free Passes.
England	1114		1114	1099	15	1187	669
Ireland	275		275	270	5		
Scotland	110		110	110			
Germany Norway	1260		1260		1260		
Total	2759		2759	1479	1280	1187	669

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

—	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes
Quarter ending 31st March	875		875	570	305	508	505
" " 30th June	16232		v16232	7672	8560	6904	4457
" " 30th Sept	9911		9911	3535	6376	3202	2845
" " 31st Dec	2759		2759	1479	1280	1187	669
Total	29777		29777	13256	16521	11801	8476

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Toronto Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	150		150		160
February	210		210	508	117
March	210		210		228
April	895		895		375
May	3670		3670	6904	2066
June	3107		3107		2016
July	1412		1412		1438
August	1323		1523	3202	838
September	800		800		569
October	554		554		342
November	570		570	1187	215
December	355		355		112
Total	13256		13256	11801	8476

REMARKS.—All healthy, and will make good settlers.

TORONTO AGENCY.

STATEMENT shewing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

STATIONS.	Adult Passes.	STATIONS.	Adult Passes.
Allandale	1	Brought forward	5110
Appin	4	Mimico	8
Angus	14	Mitchell	12
Aurora	74	Montreal	1½
Brampton	230	Norval	14
Berlin	53	Newbury	223
Bowmanville	18	New Lowel	5
Belleville	65	Newcastle	16
Bradford	75	Newmarket	54
Barrie	201	Niagara	179
Bracebridge	122	Oshawa	107
Bell Ewart	55	Oakville	50
Bothwell	1	Orillia	104
Bronte	6	Owen Sound	41
Baden	15	Ottawa	14
Batteaux	24	Port Credit	26
Brantford	25	Prescott	4
Brampton	31	Port Hope	38
Chatham	65	Parry Sound	10
Carlton	16	Port Carling	3
Chippawa	2	Portland	3
Clinton	73	Paris	17
Cobourg	14	Port Union	9
Collingwood	125	Richmond Hill	4
Craigville	5	Quebec	30
Dundas	35	Roche's Point	16
Davenport	6	St. Catharines	71
Elora	9	Scarboro'	49
Forest	5	St. Mary's	55
Goderich	166	Stratford	157
Guelph	251	Stayner	16
Galt	78	Sarnia	152
Gilford	38	Seaforth	38
Georgetown	55	Sunnidale	6
Grimsby	6	St. Thomas	61
Grafton	4	Strathroy	5
Hamilton	1949	Suspension Bridge	9
Hamburg	1	Thornhill	29
Ingersoll	91	Thorald	28
Kingston	84	Weston	461
King	78	Wellington Square	19
London	754	Woodstock	25
Lindsay	28	Whitby	47
Lime House	37	Wyoming	4
Lucan	15	Windsor	4
Lefroy	9	Washago	1
Malton	99		
Carried forward	5110	Total	7335½

HAMILTON AGENCY.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 2nd December, 1870.

SIR,—I herewith submit as required, for the information of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works and Immigration, complete returns, showing the number of Imigrants who have arrived at this port during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1870 ; how they were disposed of, and the number who received assistance at this agency.

Notwithstanding the large number of arrivals and more than the usual amount of sickness among them, I am happy to state that not a single case resulted fatally, although during the hot summer months, dysentery in its worst form was very prevalent, alike

among the grown up people and children. Two cases of *small pox* occurred, but as soon as they were discovered the patients were removed to the hospital. I adopted stringent measures, having the bedding of the infected thoroughly washed and the sheds sprinkled with chloride of lime. I feel convinced that this had the desired effect of staying the spread of the noxious disease, as no symptoms appeared among those remaining in the building.

The expenditure for the period mentioned has been :—In transport $802.70, and provisions $1,150.04, making the sum total defrayed one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-four cents, by which 2,386 souls, equivalent to 1837 adults, were temporarily assisted at an outlay of a little under 82 cents per head, and a fraction over $1.06 for each adult.

I may remark that the demand for the summer season for good agricultural hands was far in excess of the supply; and it extended even to common labourers who were willing to give their attention to farm work, the latter could find plenty of employment both summer and winter in the country, provided they are inclined to work.

It is to be regretted that greater exertions are not made to induce numbers of good domestic servant girls to emigrate next season, as they could procure much higher wages here than they are receiving in the old country.

From the numerous railways in course of construction, together with the general prosperity of the country, I consider the prospects most encouraging for those who may arrive next year, as I have no fear that plenty of employment can be procured for them if they are of the right class.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obed't servant,

R. H. RAE.

Immigration Agent.

W. EDWARDS, ESQ.,

Secretary Department of Public Works, Toronto.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending March 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	103	931	1034	383	651		
Ireland	4	53	57	36	21		
Scotland	4	77	81	68	13	9	58
Germany	.....	871	871	53	818		
Norway	.....	3	3	.....	3		
Other countries	1	575	576	394	182		
Total	112	2510	2622	934	1688	9	58

REMARKS :—Merely Provisions, 9 souls = 9 adults; partially in Provisions and Transport, 58 souls = 53½ adults.

R. H. RAE,

Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending June 30th, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1635	2032	3667	2279	1388		
Ireland	119	227	346	185	161		
Scotland	199	185	384	302	82	597	755
Germany	.....	4776	4776	179	4597		
Norway	2350	517	2867	.....	2867		
Other countries	.....	2466	2466	376	2090		
Total	4303	10203	14506	3321	11185	597	755

REMARKS :—Merely in Provisions, 597 souls = 453 adults ; partially in Provisions and Transportation, 755 = 551 adults.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending September 30th, 1870 ; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
England	1212	1241	2453	1728	725		
Ireland	53	123	176	97	79		
Scotland	69	57	126	116	10	301	595
Germany	4	1377	1381	79	1302		
Norway	620	25	645		645		
Other Countries	10	839	849	344	505		
Total	1968	3662	5630	2364	3266	301	595

REMARKS.—Merely in Provisions, 301 souls = 263 adults ; partially in Provisions and transport, 595 souls = 452½ adults.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Three Months ending December 31st, 1870, and their Nationality, the number assisted with provisions and with free passes by railways or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the U. States.	TOTAL.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the U. States.	No. assisted with provisions.	No. assisted with free passes.
England	507	1228	1735	1014	721	14	164
Ireland	3	75	78	37	41	2	1
Scotland	10	48	58	41	17	2	11
Germany	.....	889	889	57	832	2	1
Norway	.....	153	153	.....	153	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	788	788	475	313	.....	.....
Total	520	3181	3701	1624	2077	20	177

HAMILTON AGENCY.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

—	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.
Quarter ending 31st March	112	2510	2622	934	1688	9	58
" " 30th June	4303	10203	14506	3321	11185	597	755
" " 30th September	1968	3662	5630	2364	3266	301	595
" " 31st December	520	3181	3701	1624	2077	20	177
Total	6903	19556	26459	8243	18216	927	158

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the Hamilton Agency, for the Twelve Months ending December 31ts, 1870.

MONTHS.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via the United States.	Total.	Number Fed.	No. distributed by Free Passes.
January	15	547	562		
February	21	556	577	9	58
March	76	1407	1483		
April	192	2652	2844		
May	879	3523	4402	597	755
June	3232	4028	7260		
July	1269	1775	3044		
August	388	1123	1511	301	595
September	311	764	1075		
October	246	1330	1576	20	65
November	200	1213	1413	.....	90
December	74	638	712	.....	22
	6903	19556	26459	927	1585

REMARKS,—Of the above total arrivals, 8243 remained in Ontario, and 18216 passed on to the United States.

R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON AGENCY.

STATEMENT showing the number and destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by free passes, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870.

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1870.	
G. W. R.	
" Clifton	1
" Thorold	2
" St. Catharines	4
" Winona	4
" Bronte	1
" Oakville	1
" Toronto	16
" Dundas	1
" Guelph	2
" Paris	4½
" Ingersol	1
" London	7
" Petrolia	3
" Bothwell	1
" Chatham	3
" Windsor	1
STAGE. Caledonia	3
" Simcoe	1
Included in above.	
G. T. R.	
" Goderich. 3. 2½.	
" Dunnville 2. 2.	
Total	56½
Carried forward	56½

STATIONS.	ADULT PASSES.
Brought forward	56½
QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE.	
G. W. R.	
" Clifton	15
" Suspension Bridge	4½
" Thorold	17
" St. Catharines	47
" Beamsville	2
" Grimsby	5
" Winona	5
" Waterdown	3
" Wellington Square	2
" Toronto	45½
" Dundas	10
" Harrisburg	1
" Branchton	2
" Galt	8
" Hespeller	1
" Guelph	35
" Paris	122
" Princeton	5
" Eastwood	1
" Woodstock	15
" Ingersol	15
" Dorchester	6
" London	68
" Strathroy	2
" Sarnia	3
" Petrolia	8
" Thamesville	2
" Chatham	20
" Windsor	68
Carried forward	538

STATEMENT, &C.—*Continued.*

STATIONS.		ADULT PASSES.
QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE—CON'TD,		
and number brought forward...	538	561/2
Included in foregoing.		
G. T. R.		
" Brantford		
" Mitchell		
" Clinton		
" Dunnville		
" Fort Erie		
L. & P. S. R. R., St. Thomas		
STAGE Nantisake	1	
WAGGON Ancaster	2	
" Ancaster	3	
STAGE Caledonia	2	
WAGGON Alberton, near Ancaster...	5	
Total		551
QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.		
G. W. & G. T. R.		
" Clinton	7	
" Suspension Bridge	1	
" Thorold	13	
" St. Catharines	46	
" Grimsby	6	
" Winona	1	
" Wellington Square	4	
" Port Credit	1	
" Toronto	21	
" Harrisburg	1	
" Branchton	1	
" Galt	3	
" Preston	7	
" Elora	1	
" Guelph	21	
Carried forward	134	607½

STATIONS.		ADULT PASSES.
Brought forward	134	607½
" Paris	75½	
" Woodstock	11	
" Ingersol	14	
" London	97	
" Watford	6	
" Petrolia	5	
" Newbury	7	
" Chatham	34	
" Windsor	65	
		448½
QUARTER ENDING 31ST SEPTEMBER.		
Niagara	37½	
Clifton	1	
Thorold	1	
St. Catharines	8	
Toronto	9½	
Galt	3	
Guelph	1	
Paris	13½	
Woodstock	2	
Ingersoll	5	
London	36	
Strathroy	1	
Newbury	2	
Thamesville	1	
Chatham	8	
Windsor	4	
	133½	
STAGE Caledonia	4	
Total		137½
Total for the 12 months		1193½

R. H. RAE.
Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the above-named Agencies, for the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1870; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, to their respective places of destination.

	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions.	Number assisted with Free Passes.	Sent to the Upper Ottawa from Quebec.
Ottawa	1394	155	1549	1333	19	262	343	197
Kingston	846	1676	2522	2458	38	487	479	.....
Toronto	29777	.....	29777	13256	16521	11801	8476	.....
Hamilton	6903	19556	26459	8243	18216	927	1585	.....
Total	38920	21387	60307	25290	34794	13477	10883	197

OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, AND HAMILTON AGENCIES.

SUMMARY STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the abovenamed Agencies for the Twelve Months ending December 31st 1869, and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with free passes by Railways, or other conveyances, to their respective places of destination.

COUNTRY FROM.	Arrivals via the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went on to the United States.	Number assisted with Provisions and Free Passes.
Ottawa	607	145	752	756	6	58
Kingston	389	12	401	381	20	196
Toronto	28894	148	29042	9174	19863	5655
Hamilton	5784	24920	30814	5592	25222	1489
Total	35674	25225	61009	15893	45111	7398

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Total number arrived and remained in the Province of Ontario, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1870	25,290
Total number reported as above, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1869	15,893
Increase in favour of the year 1870	9,397

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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1871.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The following Report is presented in compliance with the 18th section, chap. 28 of 32nd Victoria, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario," and contains records of the transactions respecting the works under the control of the department, and a statement of the expenditure during the past year.

The progress made in the erection of the several public buildings, and the details of the construction of the various public works, for which appropriations were made by the Legislature, are fully explained in the reports of the Architect and Engineer, the Assistant Engineer of the department, and the Architects of the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence and the Upper Canada College buildings, in Appendices Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The statements of the Accountant, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, contain the expenditure on account of construction and repairs, suspense account for drainage works, and lists of the property purchased by the department, and of the contracts and bonds, relating to public works, entered into with Her Majesty, during the past year.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

The buildings were commenced in the month of June, 1868, and the laying out of the grounds in October, 1869; and the whole of the works were completed and ready for occupation on the 15th of June, 1870.

By reference to the final Report of the Architect, it will be observed that sundry additional work was considered absolutely necessary for the proper completion of the

building. This additional work, with incidental and other unforeseen expenses, caused an outlay beyond the amount of the appropriation, although every care was taken to keep down the expenditure.

The heating apparatus cannot be properly tested until the further experience of the present winter, but a guarantee bond has been given by the Contractors, as explained in the Report of the Architect.

Taking into consideration the large amount, and the superior character, of the work done, and the accommodation afforded, the expenditure is remarkably low, much lower indeed than that at which other buildings of a similar character have been constructed.

Lunatic Asylums.

The Report of the Architect and Engineer as to the progress made by the several contractors engaged in the construction of the buildings at London and Toronto, gives full details respecting those works.

The patients at the Orillia and Malden Asylums were removed in the latter part of November, and safely conveyed to London, the new building being sufficiently completed to receive them. The works connected with the construction of the Lunatic Asylum at London, for which contracts were made, are reported complete, and have been taken off the Contractors' hands, the re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation being sufficient to pay all demands on account of construction.

Further improvements in the way of additional out-buildings, and in planting and ornamenting the grounds, are still required, and an appropriation to cover the estimated cost is recommended.

The wings and hospitals of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, which were commenced by the late Province of Canada, in 1866, have at length been completed, and the west wing was ready for occupation in August last.

Appropriations will be required to pay the balances due to the Contractors, and for other expenses which were caused by the stoppage of the works by Messrs. Worthington and Co., as explained in the Report, Appendix No. 1.

As the Institution will now afford accommodation for 650 patients, an additional quantity of land is urgently needed; accordingly, negociations have been opened with the Dominion Government for the purchase of a portion of the Ordnance Reserve, adjoining the Toronto Asylum grounds. The price asked is $21,000, for which amount an appropriation will be required. A survey has been made of the land, and it has been ascertained to contain nearly 150 acres. In order to gain access to it without danger to the patients, bridges will have to be constructed over the Grand Trunk and Northern Railway tracks, the estimated cost being $2,500. A further sum of $1,000 for tile drains and farm improvements is also required, and both of these amounts are recommended, to be included in the Estimates.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.

This building was occupied in October last, and the works under contract, which were fully reported on last year, are now nearly completed, and the expenditure will

not exceed the amount of the appropriation. A re-vote of the unexpended balance, $3,088.88, is recommended.

In order to complete the furniture and furnishing, to provide for the supply of gas, and also for ornamenting and planting the grounds, further appropriations will be necessary. The amounts required are recommended to be included in the Estimates.

Blind Institution.

An appropriation of $75,000 was made last Session for the purchase of the land and the construction of the buildings. It was decided to erect the Institution in Brantford, and sixty-five acres of land were purchased adjoining the western boundary of the town, which will afford every convenience for the wants of this institution, as fully described in the detailed report.

The plans and specifications were prepared by the officers of the department, and the contract was let to Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, for the sum of $65,000, which will be sufficient to complete the building. Further appropriations for the supply of gas and for furniture, are recommended.

Registry Office Buildings.

During the last two years the inspection of these buildings has been under the control of this department. As this arrangement was reported by the Hon. Provincial Secretary to be inconvenient, it was decided that for the future all matters connected with these buildings should be referred to the Inspector, to whom the approved plans and specifications would be furnished as required; appeal to the department being only necessary in case of disagreement as to the quality or execution of the work.

The proceedings connected with the inspection of the buildings, &c., up to the time of the transfer from this department, are fully reported in the Appendix No. 1.

Provincial Reformatory.

The sum of $8,000 having been appropriated for work-shops, water supply and dormitories, I directed the Architect and Engineer to accompany the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to Penetanguishene, in the early part of last year, for the purpose of determining the position of the buildings, and to make arrangements for their construction. The recommendations contained in the report, which will be found in Appendix No. 1, were approved by me, and the works, as reported, have been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The dormitory connected with the main building is not yet finished, some internal work being still required, which will be completed this year.

As the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., reports that it is necessary to construct machinery in the new workshops, for the manufacture of sundry articles which will render the labor of the boys more remunerative, a further appropriation of $6,000 is recommended for that purpose.

Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.

The necessary works connected with the drainage of the building and lot were done

during last season, and sundry repairs made as reported. A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation is recommended, to complete the repairs and to supply the necessary furniture for the Court room, &c.

Upper Canada College Buildings.

The reports of the Architect and Engineer, and of the Architect employed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, give full details as to the restoration of these buildings.

In order to ensure the proper execution of the work according to contract, I appointed a Clerk of the Works, under the directions of the Architect, and supervised by the Officers of the department; and with the exception of some delay in completing the buildings, the work has been progressing in a satisfactory manner.

As the amounts necessary to restore the buildings are provided by the Senate of the University of Toronto, with the approval of the Government, appropriations are not required.

Locks and other Public Works

I have inspected the works in the Muskoka District, and the locks at Young's Point and Lindsay, and have also examined the navigable portions of the inland waters, consisting of Buckhorn, Chemung, Pigeon and Sturgeon Lakes.

Details of the progress of the works, are given in the reports, Appendices Nos. 1 and 2.

The lock at Lindsay and the other improvements of the Scugog River navigation are nearly completed. Further improvements, however, are necessary, as explained in the reports, for which appropriations are recommended.

It was represented to me that by means of certain excavation and dredging in Pigeon Creek, the navigation could be improved so as to permit small steamers to pass from Pigeon Lake to Omemee, which would be a great advantage to that improving town. I directed the Assistant Engineer to make an examination of the Creek, and it is recommended that an appropriation be placed in the Estimates for the required improvements.

The works in the Muskoka District have been carried on in a satisfactory manner with the exception of the lock and dredging on the Rosseau River. The Assistant Engineer reports that the contractors for these latter works have been frequently notified as to the delay in their completion. The difficult character of the rock excavation and the scarcity of labor have caused some unavoidable delay, but notwithstanding this, the work should have been completed last year. However, arrangements have been recently made by the contractor for the completion of the lock, which I am assured will render it available on the opening of navigation this year.

The cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, the advantage of which was pointed out in last year's Report, was available last autumn, and the works will be completed early in the spring so that the land round Lake Joseph will obtain the same advantages from navigation as that round Lakes Rosseau and Muskoka. This will no doubt induce a large influx of settlers on the Free Grant Lands surrounding the Lake.

The works connected with the improvement of the road between Washago and Gravenhurst have been carried on in a satisfactory manner, as reported.

Owing to the discovery of several gravel pits near the line of road, a much greater distance has been constructed of a more substantial character than was originally intended, the details showing that plank has been laid for less than five miles. the remaining nine miles being either macadamised or gravelled.

A new bridge has also been constructed over the River Severn, and the approaches have been raised sufficiently high to avoid any future damage from floods.

Some obstructions in the Channel to the wharf at Washago have been removed, and further improvements are recommended which will facilitate the ingress of settlers to the Free Grant Lands. A re-vote of the unexpended balances of the appropriations will be required to complete the works.

Drainage Works.

By the Drainage Act, 33rd Victoria, chap. 2, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was authorized to be expended in improvements in the way of drainage, under the provisions of the Public Works Act.

In furtherance of the provisions of those Acts, printed circulars were sent to the Reeves of the several Municipal Councils of the Townships in which marsh lands are situate, requesting information as to the approximate number of acres and the quality of the land, for the purpose of making the necessary examinations and surveys, should the information be found to justify the expense. Favorable replies were received from several Townships and I directed the necessary examinations and surveys to be made, the details of which are given in the Report of the Assistant Engineer. A large quantity of land now quite useless can be improved by drainage.

In cases where examinations and surveys had been previously made, circulars, enclosing the Drainage Act and printed forms of application to provide for the repayment of the outlay in case the improvements were carried out, were addressed to the Reeves of the Townships. On the receipt of the applications in the stipulated form, and after due advertisement, tenders were received and contracts were entered into with various parties to construct the necessary works in the several Townships, to the amount of $125,759·80 as detailed in the Reports.

As some misconceptions have arisen respecting the meaning and application of certain clauses of the Drainage Act, an Act to amend them is now being prepared and will be submitted during the present Session of the Legislature.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation is recommended and will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the present year.

Repairs of Public Buildings.

The Report of the Architect and Engineer gives details of the repairs to the several buildings, and the amounts expended are given in the statement of the Accountant. Appendix No. 9.

Sundry repairs of the usual ordinary character are required to the Parliament Buildings, and also some improvements to the grounds, the cost of which is stated in the Report, Appendix No. 1.

The suggestion contained in the above Report that the ordinary repairs of Lunatic Asylums, of the Reformatory, and of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions should be placed under the control of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. has been approved by me, with the understanding that in cases of alteration in the construction of the buildings, or in the drainage, heating, ventilation, or water supply, reference should be made to this department.

Application having been made by the Superintendent of Education for alterations in the Model Schools and sundry other improvments, I directed an estimate to be made as to the cost, and an appropriation is recommended to be included in the Estimates. Sundry works required for the repairs of these Buildings are also reported necessary, the cost of which is estimated at $1,600.

The repairs to the stone work of the monument to Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston, have been done as recommended in the Report last year, at a total cost of $981.10 according to details in Report, Appendix No. 1.

The vote for Public Works and Buildings required for the present year, 1871, will be somewhat in excess of last year, in consequence of the proposed construction of several important and costly works.

The expenditure for drainage though a charge on the Province for the present, will eventually be returned to the Treasury by assessment on the improved lands, the value of which will be much increased, so that the outlay will eventually be a source of profit to the owners, besides improving the healthiness of the localities in which the works have been constructed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, January, 1871.

APPENDICES TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, December 30th, 1870.

Hon. John Carling, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c.,
Ontario.

Sir,—

I have the honor to report on the several Public Works and Buildings under the control of the Department.

Lunatic Asylum, London.

The contractors for the erection of the main building used every exertion, in the early part of this year, to push on the works, in order to have them completed on the 1st of November last, according to contract.

The brick work and roofing were completed in good time, but there was some delay in the internal finishing, plumbing work, heating apparatus, &c., which are now nearly finished.

When the amount of work done in the short space of eighteen months is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the contractors are entitled to some credit for their exertions to fulfil their agreement.

Amongst the various items of work done during the above period, the following may be mentioned as an indication of the extent of their contract :

4,000,000	of	bricks	laid in the walls.
360,000	superficial	feet	of plastering.
170,000	do	do	roofing and flooring.
72,000	do	do	painting.
60,000	do	do	slating.
20,000	lineal	do	steam pipe for heating.

Four steam boilers for heating, and two pumping engines.

The closing of the Malden and Orillia Asylums this year, and the consequent removal of the patients to the London Asylum, called for additional exertion on the part of the contractors, and the wings were occupied by the Orillia patients, 120 in number, on the 18th of November, and by the Malden patients, about 250 in number, on the 23rd of November.

The rooms in the centre building, which are intended for the assistant physician, matron, and attendants, were not completed at the above periods; but they have since been occupied, and the whole of the building is now completed, warmed with steam, and supplied with gas, water and other requisites.

The contractor for the erection of the kitchen, laundry, workshops, bakery, store and other outbuildings, has nearly completed the several works.

The kitchen and laundry, which are connected with the main building by a passage 50 feet in length and 10 feet in width, are now completed, and in full operation. The apparatus for cooking by means of steam kettles, on the "Morse principle," and heating the water for washing purposes by jets of steam from pipes, are alterations from the original arrangement, and have caused some delay in the completion of the contract.

The contractor for the Medical Superintendent's residence, main drain, airing yard walls, avenue and lodge entrances, has fulfilled his agreement in a very satisfactory manner, though not within the time specified; the works, however, were in a sufficiently forward state to be available when the main building was occupied, and the whole of the work contracted for is now fully completed.

The contractor for the fencing, &c., lost several months of valuable time before commencing the work, but since then the work has been pushed forward with much energy, and the outside fencing round the farm is now nearly completed, so as to render the grounds quite secure against trespassers, who are more to be feared than the chances of the escape of patients.

The coal and wood sheds have been recently completed, and the only portion of the contract which remains unfinished is some fencing in the interior of the grounds, which cannot be completed until next spring.

In order to enable the patients on the male side of the building to see over the airing yard walls on the south and west sides, it was found necessary to raise the ground in the centre. Some filling had also to be done to form the terrace in front, and to raise the surface of the yards on the north side.

The completion of the terrace, the levelling of the yards, and the necessary planting and ornamentation of the grounds, will be done next year, and when fully completed, will add much to the appearance of the buildings.

As stated in my report last year, the buildings were originally designed for 500 patients, the cost to be within $250,000, on the basis of $500 per patient.

In consequence of the erection of the residence for the Medical Superintendent, it has been found that 50 additional patients can be accommodated in the main building, the apartments originally intended to be occupied by the Medical Superintendent and his family being available for the purpose. On the basis of $500 per patient, the sum of $25,000 would be available for the erection of houses for storing goods in large quantities, and other buildings, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c., and fully explained in his report. Should the recommendation be adopted, the further sum of $25,000 should be included in the estimates for 1871.

As it will require sometime to make out the final certificates in favour of the Contractors after the works are completed it will be necessary to procure a re-vote for the balance of the appropriation for the present year amounting to $28,703.90.

New appropriations for furniture, and to complete the steam cooking, will be required if the recommendation of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., is adopted.

As the proper heating of the building, the supply of water and attention of the baths, water closets, &c., will be under the care of the Engineer, it will be necessary to provide two assistants and a fireman to enable him to discharge his duties in an efficient manner. When it is considered that there are now five steam boilers in full operation, two in each boiler house for the purpose of heating the building and pumping water daily, and one attached to the kitchen and laundry for steam cooking, washing, and drying, the risk of explosion is considerable if left only to the care of one person, assisted by some of the patients which has heretofore been the case; the Inspector of Asylums, &c., has been notified of the necessity of having one responsible sane person in each boiler house all the time, to prevent accident, and to attend to those duties which will be pointed out to him by the Engineer. Unless this provision is made in the estimates for the maintenance of

the Institution, there will be a continual danger to the inmates and buildings, which under the care of skilled persons cannot occur, as the steam heating has been constructed on the low pressure principle. With the above mentioned assistance the Engineer should be able to attend to the future repairs of the pipes, taps, &c., as well as to exercise the necessary supervision over the assistants in the discharge of their duties, and for which he should be held responsible.

In my last Report for 1869, respecting the supply of water to this Institution, the question was so fully explained that it is unnecessary to repeat the calculations, the experience of another year and the occupation of the buildings have furnished additional proofs that the supply will be ample for every purpose.

As the east well is seventy feet in depth, and the west well fifty feet in depth, in order to provide for pumping out all the water in each well in case of a dry season, when it might be required, two lift pumps have been placed over the wells as sanctioned by you in addition to the steam pumps attached to each boiler house, which would only pump about thirty feet of water out of each well.

These pumps are now in good working order, and will supply the buildings with all the water that may be required.

The steam pumps attached to each boiler house, which supply the boilers with water are also connected with the wells and the laundry tank, so that in case the rain water should fail in the large brick cisterns, the laundry tank can be filled with water from the wells.

The drains connected with the building have been completed, the works connected with them have been constructed according to the plans and specifications, with some slight alterations.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

As stated in last year's Report the east wing was occupied in the month of October 1869, and during last winter the heating and ventilation of this wing was fully tested and considered satisfactory in every respect.

The west wing was roofed in and the building completely enclosed before the winter set in as reported, so that the carpenters were able to proceed with their work preparing this building for plastering early in the Spring, the iron pipes and furnaces for the heating apparatus and plumbing work were also constructed during the winter. In the construction of the east wing I reported in favour of altering the flooring of the corridor and recesses in the ground floor from stone flagging to wood, the alteration was approved, and the Contractors for the carpenter work tendered for the construction of flooring two inches in thickness on joists nine inches by three inches for the sum of $1,152, which being considered reasonable was accepted.

Early in February last Mr. John Boxall, the Contractor for the bricklayers and stone cutters work of the west wing, which was left unfinished by Messrs. Worthington & Co., stopped the work, and the securities, Messrs. Greenlees, Armstrong and Bills, having been notified, they completed Mr. Boxall's contract, and the work was done in a satisfactory manner under the personal superintendence of Mr. Greenlees, without any further delay or loss, though the stoppage of the work created some inconvenience at the time.

According to the times specified in the agreements, the bricklayers' work was to be completed on the 1st of September last, and the plumbers and gas fitters work on the 1st of October—in both instances the work was finished before the specified time; on the 30th of July it was reported that the west wing would be ready for occupation on the 13th of August, and this wing was partly occupied by some of the attendants at that time.

The wooden partition in the main building adjoining the wing was removed, and the space built up with brickwork, the iron doors were also constructed across the openings, and other work done, in accordance with the report made last year, for which an appropriation was made. Nothing was done towards the removal of the coal and wood sheds, or the construction of the iron tramway, for which, appropriations, amounting to $3,000, were made this year; as the Inspector of Asylums recommends the construction of the coal sheds of brick, to the south of the laundry, with iron tramways to each wing

and the rear entrance of the main building, if this arrangement is carried out a new appropriation of $2,000 will be required, in addition to the former appropriation,

When the contractors for the mason work, &c., Messrs. Worthington & Co., stopped the works in December, 1868, as reported last year, a large quantity of materials, with sundry tools and implements, remained in the premises, also a steam boiler, engine, hoisting apparatus, rubbing bed, &c., on which an advance of $1,250 had been previously made. On the completion of the brick work of the west wing, the contractor, Mr. Boxall, having had the use of it, according to agreement, it was decided on consultation with the Inspector of Asylums, and with your approval, to send the steam boiler, engine and hoisting apparatus to the Reformatory, Penetanguishene, as it would be suitable for driving the proposed machinery in the new workshop; this was accordingly done, and the sum of $1,000 was advanced from the appropriation for the dormitory and workshops of the Reformatory, Penetanguishene, and credited to the Lunatic Asylum Wings, Toronto, as a refund for advances made.

The rubbing bed and frame, along with other tools and implements formerly belonging to Messrs. Worthington & Co., still remain, but as they are of little use, except to contractors who require such articles, it may be some time before they can be disposed of, and even then they will not bring a large amount.

The difference, $250, between the advance and the amount realized by the transfer of the boiler and engine, will be debited to Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract.

On the completion of the wings, the railway switch by which the materials had been brought to the buildings was no longer required; in accordance with the recommendations in this year's report, the iron rails and ties were, with your approval, removed and sold, and the sum of $1,121.27 was realised, which was paid to the Honourable Provincial Treasurer, as a refund for advances on the Lunatic Asylum Wings, Toronto.

As I stated in my former report, these two amounts, in all $2,121.27, will have to be credited to Messrs. Worthington towards defraying their indebtedness to the Government for the large amounts expended in the completion of their contract.

I have been engaged for some time in making up the accounts of the several contractors engaged in the construction of the wings, in order to prepare a final statement, but owing to the complicated nature of the accounts, extending over five years, I have been unable to complete them in time for this report, but shall be able to do so before the estimates for the ensuing year are prepared.

At the close of the year 1868, the sum of $27,359.16, the unexpended balance of the first appropriation made by the Legislature of Ontario, viz., $75,000, was not included in the estimates for 1869, as it was presumed that this amount would be available in addition to the second appropriation of $75,000, estimated to complete the wings and to meet all outstanding claims of every description.

When it was ascertained that, according to new arrangements in the Finance Department, the above balance had lapsed on the 31st December, 1868, it was then decided to permit the balance to remain until the contracts were closed, as it would not be required until that time, rather than to include it in a supplementary estimate along with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, which had lapsed in a similar manner, but was revoted for 1869.

As the works connected with the building of the Wings and Hospitals are now fully completed, an appropriation will be required to pay the balances due to the contractors, and for other expenses connected with the completion of the East Wing. The additional expenditure has been incurred in reletting the mason work, &c., included in Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract, and for which their securities are liable. The report on Messrs. Worthington & Co.'s contract will be made as soon as possible after the accounts connected with the other contractors are determined.

According to your instructions a survey has been made of the ordnance land adjacent to the Asylum grounds proposed to be purchased from the Dominion of Canada, and the quantity was ascertained to be nearly 150 acres, this includes the land between the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways on the northern side, and the Great Western Railway on the southern side; excepting the land now occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway switch to the Queen's wharf, the boundary on the eastern side being within 180 feet of

Strachan Avenue, not including the Steel Works. The land immediately west of the western wall of the Asylum grounds, containing ten acres, is also included in the above mentioned proposed purchase.

The land has been fenced in as you directed. As the fences along the Railways were generally in good order, the only additional fencing required was constructed along the western City boundary, the posts and lumber being supplied on requisition, and the carpenters employed at the Asylum constructed the fence with the assistance of some of the patients. In order to prevent accidents to the patients crossing the Railways, it will be necessary to construct high bridges across the tracks, the cost of which would be $2,500. An appropriation will also have to be made for the purchase of the land.

According to the Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., the following improvements are recommended for which, if adopted, amounts should be placed in the estimates for 1871 :—

"1st. The erection of cut stone steps, columns and covered porch at the front, so that the principal entrance to the Asylum may be through the second story, in place of in the basement or cellar as at present, a mode of entrance which is calculated to create a very unfavourable impression upon strangers and visitors, besides being very inconvenient to all." If cut stone steps and balusters are constructed of a simple character, with an entrance to the basement in the centre, and a covered porch for winter, this improvement would be very desirable.

2nd. "The removal of the present inflammable wood-sheds from the quadrangle in the rear, and the erection of brick structures in rear of the laundry, for coal and wood, to be connected by a tram railway with the east and west wings and the rear entrance to the main building." An appropriation of $3,000 was made last year for this purpose. A re-vote for this amount, and a further appropriation of $2,000 would, if approved, be required for this purpose.

"3rd. The removal of the present heating furnaces (17 in number) from the main centre building, and the substitution of two large steam boilers to be placed under ground in the rear, so as to enable that part of the Asylum to be heated by steam, which I am of opinion will effect a saving of from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum." If steam-heating is substituted for hot water, the present circulating pipes would be available with the additions of coils in the corridors and on the staircases. The steam boilers should be in a convenient position, in the rear of the main building, near the laundry.

"4th. The erection of a central kitchen, in which steam cooking can be introduced.

"This service is now performed in *six kitchens, with six cooks and assistants*, each kitchen drawing its own stores and supplies, upon which no efficient check can be had. The steam boiler used for cooking would also do the steam washing, mangling, &c., &c."

A steam cooking apparatus with washing and mangling machines could be introduced in connection with the boilers for steam heating, as stated in the Inspector's Report; the kitchen should be constructed in connection with the present laundry and boiler house with a covered passage from the main building, for which, if approved, appropriations would be required.

It is also recommended in the Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. "The corridors of the centre building would be made much more attractive and cheerful by the erection of large bow windows in the rear similar to the east and west wings, which could be used for sitting rooms. At present the corridors are seldom used for that purpose."

Instead of constructing bow windows as recommended where they are hardly required, as the windows of the corridors open to the rear, it would be much better for the patients if recesses were made in the front of the building in the centre of the projections on each wing which are now used as stair cases, really not required, as there are others alongside of them, and by constructing arches over the openings a cross ventilation and light would be secured as well as additional sitting rooms; this would correspond with similar improvements made in the front wards at the New York State Asylum at Utica, where they were first introduced, but without bow windows.

Should a brick farm house, barn and other improvements, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c., be approved, appropriations for these improvements should be included in the estimates.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

The carpenter work of this building was prepared during the winter, and the plastering was done early in the summer, so as to have the institution ready for occupation at as early a date as possible

The fencing and out-buildings were also proceeded with during the summer, in order to have them completed previous to the occupation of the building.

An engine-house and steam pump were constructed on the shore of the bay, and the necessary iron pipe laid for the purpose of supplying the buildings with water, as previously reported and approved, in place of a brick barn and two wells, the lofts over the stable, &c., being considered sufficient for the storage of the farm produce for the present. The expense of sinking the wells has been saved, as it was proved that no water could be procured from the limestone rock which forms the substratum of the land.

On the recommendation of the Inspector of Asylums, &c., the proposed wood shed in the farm yard, and the play sheds near the main building were dispensed with, and combined play and wood sheds were constructed on the north sides of each of the yards, affording more shelter for the yards in the winter, the wood sheds being also more convenient for the pupils, who are expected to assist in sawing and splitting the wood required for the kitchen, laundry and steam boiler for heating the building, &c.

This institution was formally opened by His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor on the 20th of October, the Hon. Attorney-General McDonald, and the Hon. Mr. Wood being present; the building having been previously occupied by the Principal, Dr. W. J. Palmer, his assistants, and several pupils.

The contractors have not yet completed the work, as there are some minor matters to be still attended to before the building can be taken off their hands. In consequence a final certificate cannot be given to the contractors, and in order to afford the requisite time to measure up the work for additions and omissions, it will be necessary to re-vote the unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to the sum of $3,088.88.

An experienced engineer has been appointed to take charge of the steam boiler and heating apparatus, and being a skilled mechanic he will be able to attend to the usual repairs and improvements that are constantly required, and thereby avoid the necessity of employing other mechanics at considerable expense.

The Inspector of Asylums, &c., reports that gas should be supplied to the building, instead of the present mode of lighting by means of coal oil lamps. The cost of constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings would be $4,000.

The Inspector of Asylums, &c., also reports that the grounds should be planted and otherwise ornamented, an appropriation for which, if approved, should be included in the estimates.

Blind Institution, Brantford.

Previous to the preparation of the plans of the proposed institution, according to your instructions, I proceeded with Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., on the 3rd of March last, to Batavia, to inspect the New York State Institution for the Blind, for 150 pupils, which has been built there at a cost of $245,000; not including fifty acres of land which was given by the citizens of Batavia, valued at $10,000.

Having called on Dr. Clarke, the physician of the institution, to whom we had a letter of introduction from Dr. White, of Buffalo, he went with us to the institution, and introduced us to the Superintendent, Dr. Asa D. Lord, who accompanied us over the building, and explained the various details of construction and management.

As the contemplated institution for the blind for Ontario must, of necessity, be on a much smaller scale, the appropriation being only $75,000, including land, it was evident that, except in matters of detail, the plans of so extensive a building would not be available. From the information so liberally afforded by the Superintendent, who also permitted me to copy the plans, I was enabled to design a building which will, I trust, be suitable for the intended purpose, and constructed within the amount of the appropriation.

The Government having decided to build the Blind institution at Brantford, in com-

pliance with the usual advertisements, several tenders for the land were sent in, and the offer of Dr. Henwood was accepted.

The land purchased consists of over sixty-five acres, adjoining the western limit of the town, and convenient to the railway station. The western portion of the land is considerably elevated above the town, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country; an unfailing spring of water, from which, it is probable, a sufficient supply for the institution can be procured, is on the premises, and during the next season this spring can be fully tested, a reservation for a road leading to the Grand river will afford the necessary outlet for drainage and access to the water, in case it should be required.

In addition to the visit to Batavia, the Inspector of Asylums, &c., visited other Institutions for the blind in the United States, and on his return Mr. Langmuir reported in favour of detached cottages, for the residence of the pupils, surrounding a central building for educational purposes, with dining-rooms and provision for cooking and washing, &c., in the rear.

On consultation and with your approval, it was decided that the central building should be erected, affording accommodation for 100 pupils, as well as class-rooms and apartments for the Principal and Assistants, the detached cottages to be constructed at a future time as the number of the pupils increase; the central building can be then used for educational purposes.

The building was designed in accordance with this understanding, and the plans were prepared and submitted for public tender early in September. The tender of Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, the contractors for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, being the lowest, was accepted for the sum of $65,000, including out-buildings, fencing, water supply, drainage, steam heating, gas fittings, &c., and a contract was entered into with them on the 21st of September for the above amount, the foundations to be built this year, and the whole of the works to be completed on the 1st of November, 1871.

Mr. John Turner, an experienced Superintendent of buildings at Brantford, was approved of by you as Clerk of the works, and he has superintended the building operations since they were commenced, having been previously engaged sinking trial-pits on the site, and in charge of the plans at Brantford when submitted for tender.

The position of the buildings was determined by yourself on the ground, on the 22nd of September, and staked out by me, the contractors being present, and possession of the ground was given to them to proceed with their contract.

I inspected the work recently, and found everything progressing favourably. I gave instructions to the Clerk of the works and the Contractors to cover the foundation walls for the winter. The foundations of the buildings are now nearly completed as specified, and a large supply of materials is on the ground for the purpose of proceeding with the superstructure as early next season as the weather will permit.

According to your instructions engravings and a description of the building are attached to the Report, Appendix No. 12, and are drawn on a scale to correspond with the engravings appended to the Report on Public Works for 1869.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation, viz: $59,466.06 will be required to complete the buildings.

Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, Toronto.

According to your instructions early in April last arrangements were made for constructing roads and to complete laying out the grounds, planting, &c., round the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, and as soon as the weather permitted the work was commenced. The roads, sodding, planting, tile draining, &c., were completed in three months under the directions of Mr. Latham, a practical gardener, and the work has been very satisfactorily and economically done.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor moved into the residence on the 14th of June, the works connected with the buildings having been completed at that time.

Further details respecting the construction of the Lieutenant-Governors residence are given in the final report of the Architect, Appendix No. 5.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

On the 5th of May, by your directions, I accompanied Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to Penetanguishene, to determine the position and arrangement of the proposed new dormitory and workshops, for the erection of which the sum of $8,000 was appropriated, to supplement the material on hand for the purpose, estimated at $8,000 in addition, with the further assistance of the labor of the boys during the construction of the buildings.

In my last report, the propriety of pulling down the old stone barracks, without the consent of the Ordnance Department, was questioned, but as the whole of the wood-work was destroyed by fire on the 6th of March last, owing to an accident caused by a defective chimney-flue, this objection has been removed, and on our arrival at Penetanguishene, we found the boys were engaged taking down the stonework, cleaning and piling it for use, according to previous instructions.

The loss of the wood-work, which was estimated would be available in the construction of the new buildings, to replace which cannot be less than $400, will, as a matter of course, affect the estimated cost by this amount; but it is expected that with economy no further addition to the appropriation will be required.

On consultation with Mr. Langmuir and the Warden, it was decided to recommend for your approval that a new dormitory 67 feet in length, 44 feet in width and 27 feet in height, and connected with the main building on the north side by a covered passage 20 feet in length, 14 feet in width and one story in height, the plinth to be built to correspond with the rock faced ashlar of the front, the external face of the walls above the plinth to be built of the stone taken from the old barracks, the inside to be lined with brick, and the roof covered with slate.

This building will afford room for 76 separate cells of the same dimensions as the present dormitory, the iron doors having been prepared some time ago at the Reformatory.

It was also decided to recommend for your approval, that a separate workshop 100 feet in length, 38 feet in width and 23 feet in height, with a coopers' shop and boiler house in the basement, should be built on the south-east corner of the grounds, the basement to be of rubble stone work and the superstructure of brick, the roof to be slated.

The framed workshop on the north-east corner of grounds, at present used as a dormitory, was also to be lined with brick on the outside and the interior plastered, though this work was not included in the estimate.

I also visited Quarry Island, about nine miles distant from Penetanguishene, with Mr. Langmuir and the Warden to ascertain whether cut stone of the required dimensions for the work could be procured. The examination proved satisfactory in this respect, and an agreement was made with Mr. Columbus to quarry the necessary stone according to given dimensions.

I ascertained also that a sufficient quantity of cut stone for the external face work of the dormitory and workshop and a large quantity of brick for the inside work could be procured from the old barracks. To complete the brickwork, it was computed that 70,000 new bricks would be required this year, which the Warden undertook should be supplied by the labour of the boys. It was decided also to recommend that the large wood store house near the bay which is now useless, should be pulled down and the materials used in the construction of the domitory and workshops, as it was ascertained on inspection by Mr. Langmuir, the Warden, the carpenter and myself, that a large quantity of the material was perfectly sound and would be suitable for the construction of the new buildings.

On my return to Toronto, the result was reported to you, and according to your instructions, the necessary plans and specifications were prepared and forwarded to the Warden, to be carried out, with instructions that the labor of the boys should be made available as much as possible, the necessary bricklayers and other mechanics to be employed and paid by the Department.

I further recommended that the carpenter of the Reformatory should be employed as foreman of the works, at the rate of $2 per day for the additional duty, which was also approved.

The works have been in progress during the summer, and an inspection of the build-

ings was made on the 8th of October, when I found everything proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Since that time, the walls of the dormitory have been built and roofed, and the workshop completed, and ready for the reception of the machinery.

The windows of the dormitory have been boarded up, and the building otherwise protected for the winter. The brick cells in the interior, and the covered passage, yet remain to be built during the next season.

The total expenditure for the year, has been $7,590.95, including $1,000 which was paid for a boiler and engine recently used in the construction of the new wings of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, and which was considered suitable for drawing the machinery of the new workshops. When this amount is restored to the appropriation, it is estimated that the balance $1,409.05, will be sufficient to complete the dormitory; a re-vote for the unexpended balance $409.05, would be required, and a new appropriation of $6,000 for machinery, steam boiler, locks for cell doors, and for steam heating in the workshops, would be required, as recommended by the Inspector of Asylums, &c.

Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.

An appropriation of $2,500 having been made for the construction of drains, alteration of iron doors, furniture, &c., as recommended in the Public Works Report for 1869, specifications were prepared for the construction of a drain from the river St. Mary to the Gaol, at a sufficient depth to carry off the water from the foundations and to permit the basement to be occupied. After due advertisement the tender of Mr. Damp, the former contractor for the erection of the building, being the lowest, namely $1,200, was accepted on the 29th of June, an agreement having been entered into by him. The work was carried out as specified, and has proved to be satisfactory in every respect.

As I was unable to go to Sault St. Marie to inspect the work done by the contractor, Mr. Price, who had been engaged as clerk of works in Belleville, was directed to make the necessary inspection in September, and having reported favourably, the balance due on the contract was paid. Mr. Price also recommended that other works were necessary, and with your approval, as there is some difficulty in superintending work so far from Toronto, the Sheriff was requested to have the work done to the extent of $200, and he has not yet reported.

In order to complete the work and provide furniture, a re-vote for the balance of the appropriation ($875.58) will be required.

Upper Canada College Buildings.

In June last the residence of the Principal and one of the Master's houses were so much injured by fire, that it was necessary to incur a large expenditure to restore them. The Senate of the University of Toronto had made arrangements to restore the buildings, having procured plans from an architect and advertised for tenders, the tender of Mr. Moulds for $14,200 was reported as accepted, and the necessary bonds and agreements were drawn up and executed by the contractor.

According to your directions the work has since been done under the supervision of the Department. As there was some delay on the part of the contractor in commencing and continuing the work, the necessary notices were served on him by the Architect, and the contractor is now under a penalty for the non-completion of the contract in the specified time, namely, on the 28th of October for the Master's house, and the 1st of December for the Principal's residence. It will be some time yet before the buildings are completed, as the plastering of the Principal's residence cannot be done during the winter. The contractor, according to agreement, is responsible for any damage caused by the delay.

For further details of the progress made by the contractor, I have the honor to refer you to the report of the Architect, Appendix No. 6.

In order to secure the proper performance of the work, a clerk of works was appointed, and the Architect agreed to pay him out of his commission of five per cent on the cost of the buildings.

Immigrant Sheds.

When the Dominion Government decided to construct the necessary buildings for the accommodation of immigrants, in accordance with your instructions, every assistance was given by the officers of this Department in forwarding the work. The sheds were built on the Ordnance lands, in the western portion of the city, on Strachan Avenue, convenient to the Great Western, Northern and Grand Trunk Railways.

As there was a difficulty in procuring the necessary supply of water, by your permission a pipe was connected with the water supply pipe from the pumping engine house of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, and during the summer an abundant supply of water was procured for the use of the Immigrants without any additional charge.

The Grand Trunk and Northern Railways have constructed switches on the Northern side of the grounds, to facilitate the arrival and departure of the Immigrants, and a tramway connects with the Great Western Railway to the south, to convey the baggage from the sheds.

The arrangements have been very satisfactory—having supplied accommodation that was much required. Some further improvements are still necessary which will be carried out next season.

Registry Office Buildings.

Copies of plans and specifications were forwarded by the Department for the erection of new buildings at Port Hope, for the West Riding of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the 28th of March, 1870; at Cayuga, for the County of Haldimand, on the 2nd of March, 1870; at Walkerton, County of Bruce, on the 3rd of February, 1870. Applications having been made by the Superintendents of the Registry Office Buildings at London and Port Hope, respecting the details, satisfactory explanations were given, and those buildings are now nearly completed. Some inconvenience having arisen in consequence of the double reference to the Inspector, and the Department of Public Works, respecting the plans and specifications, on the report of the Hon. The Provincial Secretary, it was arranged with your approval, that for the future, all matters connected with the erection of Registry Office Buildings, should be under the sole control of the Inspector, except in cases of disagreement with the County or City authorities, when reference could be made to the Department.

In accordance with this arrangement, fifty lithographed copies of the approved plans, and printed copies of the specifications were deposited in the Provincial Secretary's Department, to be forwarded to the Inspector.

The above mentioned arrangements having been made during the summer, none of the new buildings reported as being in progress last year, or for which plans were issued this year, have been inspected by this Department.

Locks and other Public Works.

In the report of the Assistant Engineer of the works at Lake Muskoka, Young's Point, Balsam Lake, Scugog River, Lake Joseph, and the new road between Washago and Gravenhurst, full details of the progress made by the contractors are given, and are satisfactory with two exceptions—namely, the lock on the Rosseau river, Lake Muskoka, and the lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, which should have been completed during the season of navigation.

The contractors for the former work have made arrangements for proceeding with it during the winter, and it is expected that the lock on the Rosseau river will be ready for the opening of the navigation on Lake Muskoka, and the Contractor for the lock between Balsam and Cameron lakes has been notified that the work will be completed by the Department, a large quantity of materials being on hand for the purpose.

I have inspected the several works, with the exception of the lock between Balsam and Cameron lakes, and found the progress satisfactory except as above stated.

The locks at Young's Point and Lindsay are now completed, and can be used on the opening of navigation next season.

The cut between the Lakes Joseph and Rosseau was opened this autumn, and will be available for the purposes of navigation next spring.

Drainage Works.

During last winter several marshes were examined and surveyed, the details of which are given in the Report of the Assistant Engineer. As before reported, and as directed, examinations and surveys will be continued until the extent of the lands in the Province requiring drainage is ascertained, and it is expected that before the close of the next season a full report will be submitted.

According to your instructions copies of the Drainage Act of last Session, with extracts from the Act respecting Public Works in Ontario, forms of application and circulars were addressed to the several Municipal Councils in which marsh lands were situated, and also where examinations and surveys had been made. Some delay necessarily occurred in the receipt of replies and formal applications, which prevented the issue of the advertisements for tenders to contractors. Notwithstanding the unavoidable delay, by reference to the report of the Assistant Engineer, it will be observed that contracts have been made for the construction of 120 miles of open drains, which will unwater a total area of 120,000 acres, at a cost of $125,759.80.

Some of these contracts have been completed, and the remaining portion will be finished during next season. A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required to carry on these works.

REPAIRS.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

During the last year, several repairs of the usual character were made, the cost of which is stated in the public accounts.

As the carpenter is constantly employed about the Parliament Buildings, with few exceptions, when his services may be required at the Normal School buildings, or at Osgoode Hall, I would recommend that provision should be made in the monthly pay list for the payment of a salary of $624 a year, or $52 per month, being at the present rate of $2 per day.

In accordance with your instructions, arrangements were made for constructing a reflector and ventilator in the Post Office and Wardrobe of the Legislative Assembly. A tender was made by Mr. S. Meadows, patentee, to take down the reflector in the chamber, refit and place it in the Post Office, and construct a new one on a similar plan, to be fitted up in the chamber, for the sum of $400, the amount of the appropriation, which was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

These reflectors, taken in conjunction with the "Griffith ventilators" on the roof, are admitted to be great improvements in the lighting and ventilation of the chamber and Post Office.

On the 17th of March last the roof of the drill shed, east of the Parliament Buildings, fell in with the weight of snow after a severe storm, and as the Militia authorities piled up the debris of the lumber on the ground outside the building, it was reported to you that it endangered the Parliament Buildings in case of fire, to which it would be subject during the summer months. The proximity of the magazine on the north-western part of the grounds was also reported as dangerous, and though the necessary representation has been made to the Dominion Government on the subject, the piles of lumber have not been removed. I understand the militia authorities propose removing the remains of the drill shed early in April; in the meantime the debris of the lumber still remains, and though not so liable to accident now as in the summer months, it is still dangerous in case of fire.

The planking of the drain which runs through the Drill Shed gave way in several places, stopping the passage of the water and creating a nuisance, the obstructions were removed by the labourer employed at the east wing, and there is no inconvenience now from the breaking in of the covering of the drain. When possession is given of the

grounds on the removal of the Drill Shed, it will be necessary to construct a suitable brick or stone drain across the grounds, as a continuation of the drain from the Government grounds.

When the drill-shed is removed, in order to make the surface correspond with the adjacent grounds, the space occupied by the drill-shed should be filled in and levelled.

A detailed estimate of the above improvements has been made, amounting in all to $2,500, for which an appropriation would be required in addition to the ordinary repairs.

The amount of $200 for a vault to protect the documents of the Legislative Assembly being unexpended, as the basement was not considered suitable by the Clerk, this amount should be included in the estimates to complete a vault on the ground floor near the Stationery Department.

Osgoode Hall.

According to a recent legal decision the ordinary repairs to this building have to be done by the Law Society, consequently a very small portion of the appropriation—$500, has been expended in procuring furniture and furnishings for the Court of Chancery, the amount of which is stated in the Public Accounts.

With respect to the future provision for the supply of furniture and furnishings, an amount of $500 for these purposes should be included in the estimates for maintenance and repairs of public buildings.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

The usual repairs, consisting of plumbing and gas-fitting, carpenters, tinsmiths and bricklayers' work have been attended to on requisition. The materials for the carpenter work were purchased and the repairs made by the carpenter belonging to the institution.

The cut-stone eaves of the entrance lodges were lined with galvanized iron, according to tender; the original lining of tin being quite corroded, causing several leaks, which injured the walls and plastering.

The brick-work of the furnaces for the heating apparatus, in the main building, east wing, and east and west hospitals, thirty in number, was taken down, the pipes cleaned, and the brick-work re-built, by the bricklayers usually employed, and the heating apparatus throughout is in good order.

One thousand lineal feet of extra-strong iron pipe was ordered on requisition, and is now on hand for the repairs of the furnace coils, in case the same may be required.

The old pumping engine at the lake, which has been in constant use for nearly twelve years, being out of order, has been thoroughly repaired and put into good working condition, and can now be used as an auxiliary engine in case of accidents to the new pumping engine.

The new pumping engine, which was constructed according to contract, has been working well during the last twelve months, and is creditable to the contractors.

The water supply to this institution is in an efficient condition, and, except in cases of accident, will not require any further expenditure for some time.

In addition to the ordinary repairs to the carpenter work, which have occupied only about half the time, the carpenters, whose time was included in the pay-lists, have been employed constructing furniture for the new wings; also, fencing on the Ordnance land proposed to be purchased from the Dominion Government, and in other matters of construction, such as sheeting up the verandahs, work on smoke-house, &c., for which some of the materials were provided and charged to repairs. This will account for the excess of the amount appropriated for repairs, for last as well as this year, and as long as the custom continues the apparently large item for repairs will also continue. For the future it would be more advisable to separate matters of construction, furniture, &c., from what are strictly repairs, so as to ascertain the exact cost of repairs, which for some years past appear out of proportion to the original cost of the buildings.

As many objections and complaints have been made by the Superintendents of Asylums, &c., that the control of this Department over the repairs interferes with the internal management and responsibility, I would respectfully suggest that the ordinary repairs of

Lunatic Asylums, the Reformatory, the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind Institutions should be placed under the control of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., with the understanding that in cases of alteration in the construction of the buildings, drainage, heating, ventilation, or water supply, reference should be made to this Department.

Normal School Buildings.

The ordinary repairs of these buildings have been made on the usual requisition from the Superintendent of Education. During the vacation the wood-work of the Normal and Model Schools was painted inside and outside, the ceilings whitened and the walls colored. Specifications were prepared and tenders received for this work according to notice. The tender of Mr. A. Hamilton being the lowest was accepted, and the work has been done in a satisfactory manner. The yards round the Model Schools were gravelled, as recommended in last year's Report.

The wood work of the museum and corridors, stair-cases, &c., in the second floor of the front building has also been grained and varnished, and in order to complete the front building the wood-work of the corridor on the ground floor should also be grained and varnished to correspond with the upper floor.

The City corporation having made some improvements on Gerard and Church Streets, it was necessary to alter the fences over the sewer on those streets, as they projected over the sidewalk. The alterations were made as required.

The steam boilers and heating apparatus were thoroughly examined, tested and put in good working order, and all other repairs in carpenter work, tinsmithing and hardware, plumbing and gasfitting, painting and glazing, bricklayers' and plasterers' work included in the appropriation of $2,000 were done as required.

The Deputy Superintendent of Education requires a glass screen in his office, and four other screens, the cost of which has been estimated and is included in the items of repairs for the ensuing year.

Brock's Monument.

The stone work of this monument was repaired as noted in last year's Report Public Works; the pointing of the cut stone on the outside has been done, and the plastering repaired on the inside.

Iron handrails and wire rope covered with leather have been fastened to the stone newel in the centre, so that visitors can now ascend and descend the stone steps without fear of accident.

The ground round the monument, inside the enclosure, being two feet lower than the outside, as previously reported, the frost forced the walls inwards, it was decided to fill up the space inside of the enclosure to the same level as the ground on the outside, and to construct the gravel walks and sodding as before. This has been done, and is a great improvement to the appearance of the monument, and visitors can now see over the walls of the enclosure, an advantage which has been appreciated.

The cut stone of the walls has been taken up and reset where necessary, and the stone helmet repaired, the stone steps and flagging have also been reset, and all other work round the monument has been repaired in the most complete and substantial manner.

The entrance lodge and iron gates have been repaired and painted, the fence has also been examined throughout and repaired, and the principal fence along the main road to the entrance has been twice coated with water lime and oil to preserve the wood.

These repairs have been done under the direction of Mr. George Ellison, builder, Niagara, who has performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The total cost of the repairs, as above mentioned, has been $981.10, being $18.90 under the amount appropriated.

I inspected the work on two occasions, and found everything proceeding in a satisfactory manner, in accordance with the previous instructions.

Some provision should also be made for taking care of the monument and grounds. The present caretaker, Mr. Playter, charges certain fees which are collected from visitors,

and much dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to this custom ; if the caretaker was paid by salary instead of by fees, and a moderate scale of fees were established, to be collected by him, and accounted for to the Government, a sufficient amount would be collected annually to pay the salary of the caretaker, and keep the grounds in order, without any further appropriation after the improvements as above stated have been completed.

General Remarks.

By reference to the statements of the accountant, Appendices Nos. 7 and 9, it will be observed that during the year the sum of $405,733.19 has been expended on Public Works and Buildings, Capital Account, and $16,272.21 for repairs, &c. According to the record of certified accounts which have passed under my personal supervision, the sum of $356,209.06 has been expended, including the sum of $6,225.88 for repairs. The purchase of land, furniture and incidental expenses charged to Public Buildings and Works, which have not been certified by me will account for the excess of the Accountant's statement over that certified, and as a portion of the maintenance of the Government House, Parliament Buildings, &c., such as fuel, water and other incidentals, are included in the statement, the excess in the item of repairs may also be explained.

During the last year all plans and specifications of Public Buildings and Works have been prepared in the Department, with the assistance of Draughtsmen who have been occasionally employed when expedition was required.

The extended character of the surveys connected with the drainage of marsh lands and drainage works also required additional assistance and supervision, which will have to be continued until the works are completed.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant.

Kivas Tully,

Architect and Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT ENGINEER

ON

PUBLIC WORKS.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 30*th Dec.*, 1870.

To the Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir.—I have the honour to report to you on the progress made in the construction of the following works, viz: Lock and Channel at Young's Point; Lock and dredging between Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau; Channel between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau; improvement of the Washago and Gravenhurst road; Scugog river works; and Balsam river works.

Lock at Young's Point.

This work was commenced in June, 1869, and is now finished, with the exception of the foundations of the coffer dams, used in construction, which are not properly removed, and for which a small amount is held over until that work is done, and the channels are given the proper depths at those points.

The works include a lock, a swing bridge, piers, and a channel connecting the head of the lock with the Otonabee river above the dam. The lock is built of stone, and the work is well executed; the gates are made of solid timbers, and have two valves in each leaf. The swing bridge spans the lock and is well built, and substantial, and turns easily, and the channel and pier works are well finished.

The contract for the lock, channel and bridge, was made with the Messrs. McDonell and McDonald, for the sum of $25,050 00, and additional works were afterwards let to them, amounting to $1,850 00, and consisting of the following details:—

Pier work at both sides of the lower entrance to the lock extended 100 feet on the east, and 50 feet on the west side.

Lowering the upper mitre sill 18 inches, to meet the extreme low water above the lock last summer.

Material deposited in rear of the dam to tighten and strengthen that work.

Stop logs and additional snubbing posts for use on the works.

Payments have been made to the contractors amounting to $26,653 50. A small balance is retained until the foundations of the coffer dams are removed, and the whole will be finished within the estimate.

Lock and Works on Rosseau River, Muskoka.

This work was commenced in July, 1870, and from difficulties in connection with the blasting of the rock, high water, and other causes, has progressed very slowly, but I have reason to hope it will be ready for the navigation of Lake Rosseau early next season; the excavations of the rock are far advanced; the material is all on hand and ready for the platforms, mitre sills, side walls, gates and other details; and preparations are now in hand for laying down the upper mitre sill and platform, and for building the walls of the upper recesses and wings. The sides of the chamber of this lock will be formed of the natural rock, which will have longitudinal and upright timbers, bolted on to protect vessels in passing from striking any roughness or projections of the rock. The walls forming the quoin piers, recess walls, and wings will be built of timber crib-work, filled with concrete, stone and puddle; they were to have been built of rubble masonry, of the stone coming out of the chamber, but this has been found unsuitable to dress for the purpose, and no other stone is to be obtained around the lake, and therefore this part of the work has been changed.

The entire expenditure on this work, is as follows:

Payments to contractors on materials and work	$12,750 00
Cost of surveys, superintendence, and sundries	3,450 90
Total	$16,200 90

Dredging and the removal of rocks in the river approaching the lock, and in the Muskoka river leading up to Bracebridge, form parts of the details included in the appropriation for these works, and the following amounts have been expended thereon:

Dredging on Muskoka and Rosseau Rivers	$2,046 50
Blasting and removing stones and rocks	523 20
Total	$2,569 70

The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be sufficient to complete the unfinished portions of these works.

Channel between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.

This work is designed to connect the navigable waters of Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and is being excavated through a sandy neck of land between the two lakes. The work was let to Mr. George Blain, on the 5th of February, 1870, for the sum of $7,865, for the excavation of the channel, dredging at both entrances, and crib-work piers at each end; and $1,500 for retaining walls of crib-work throughout on each side, to meet the piers at each entrance. The whole crib-work rests on a stratum of hard clay, which gives an excellent foundation.

The crib-work along the entire north side of the channel is built up above water surface, and has a length of 350 feet.

The crib-work along the south side is laid for a length of about 200 feet to above the surface of the water, and requires about 150 feet to complete its length, and on both sides the walls require finishing up to their permanent level.

The excavation of the channel connecting the lakes, between the crib-work, is nearly finished, and the waters are connected; but the dredging, especially in Lake Joseph, requires to be done, and this, as well as the crib-work, will be finished early in the summer of 1871.

The expenditure on this work is as follows:—

Payments to contractor on works	$6,630 00
Do on surveys and superintendence	164 30
Total	6,794 30

The whole will be finished within the estimated cost.

Road from Washago to Gravenhurst.

The improvements on this road were commenced by letting a contract for the formation and planking of a part of the road to Mr. Kirkpatrick, at the rate of $1,637.00 per mile. Tenders for gravelling were taken at the same time, but all those received were at such high rates that none was accepted.

In April, in consequence of an unprecedentedly high flood in the Severn River, the approaches to the bridge were carried away, and the bridge itself was in great danger of being swept off, and work was commenced, at first to protect the bridge and then to rebuild the approaches. While this was being done, means were provided by which the traffic could be passed across the river. This being the second or third time that the approaches to the bridge had been injured by the floods, it was determined to rebuild them higher, and of open trestle bridging instead, as heretofore, of raised crossway, which, having very small openings underneath, impeded the flow of the flood waters, and hastened their own destruction. The bridge itself having to be raised five feet to make it secure against such a flood as that of last spring, was found too much decayed to bear raising without the renewal of all its timbers, and in consequence the cost of this part of the road improvement was increased beyond what I had originally estimated. The entire length of the new structure now nearly finished is 650 feet, and previous to the renewal of the part over the river, a floating bridge was constructed to convey the passing traffic without interruption from the works in progress.

In June, contracts were made with Messrs. Symington & McClelland for forming and gravelling a part of the road between lot 19 and Beaver Creek, a mile in length, for $1.50 per rod for formation and $3.00 per cord for gravel delivered; and with Mr. Blackwell for delivering gravel at $4.00 per cord north of, and $6.00 per cord south of the Severn bridge, the differences in price per cord arising from the length of hauling; and in July an agreement was made with the contractor for the plank road, to form and gravel the part from Gravenhurst Wharf to south of Cornell's Inn, at the same rate as he received for the formation and planking.

The following expenditure has been made on the works:—

7 miles of road formed and gravelled	$9,200 00
3¾ miles of road formed and planked	4,800 00
Renewal of bridges and culverts	1,944 43
Blasting channel at Washago	364 00
Inspection, superintendence, &c.	895 00
Total	17,203 43

The part of the road between Washago and Gravenhurst has 1½ miles on which nothing has been done except hauling stone, which is to be broken and spread when the road surface can be prepared for it in the spring. When this is done it will make an excellent road. There are detached portions of road still ungravelled, amounting to ¾ of a mile between Severn Bridge and the Half-way House, and about ¾ of a mile still to be planked north of Beaver Creek. In addition to these there are several parts of the road on which more gravel is required, and where some defective planking is to be removed. When this is done, and the ditches and off-take drains are finished, the road will be placed in excellent condition.

At Washago some blasting was found necessary, to enable the steam-boats to approach the wharf, and some sunken rocks forming the obstruction were successfully removed.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for this work will be sufficient to complete the unfinished portions of the road referred to.

Scugog River Works.

These works, which are on the Scugog river at Lindsay, consist of the reconstruction of a lock, a new swing bridge to replace a part of the fixed bridge, dredging in the river below the lock, and some small works necessary in connection with the lock. The con-

tract for the lock and bridge was let to Mr. Thos. Walters in February, for the sum of $14,400; the dredging was let to him at the same time at rates per cubic yard for the excavation and removal of material from the bed of the river.

After the work was commenced it was found necessary to build a new fish-way, the former one having been made inside the wall of the old lock, and a part of the dam which had to be opened out was found decayed and required rebuilding. These works together with some additional work at the foundation of the lock were let to Mr. Walters for the sum of $1,597.63. The lock and swing bridge are finished and well executed, and require only the removal of the coffer dams to become available.

The fish-way, the repairs to the dam, and the dredging are still incomplete, but the fish-way and dam will be finished before the spring freshets, and the dredging will be done soon after the ice breaks up. All the works are well executed and substantial. The expenditure to the end of the year is as follows:—

Lock and Swing Bridge	$14,155 00
Fish-Way, Dam and Sundries	1,190 00
Dredging 1,243 cubic yards of rock	2,400 00
Do 1,206 do of gravel and mud	320 00
Surveys and Superintendence	975 61
Total	$19,040 61

The balance of the appropriation will be sufficient for the completion of the works.

Balsam River Works.

These works embrace the construction of a lock, a dam and a swing bridge on the Balsam River, and were let by contract to Mr. Wm. Whiteside, in September, 1869, and should have been finished before the end of the past season. The work done to this date consists of the following details, showing a large amount of materials on hand:—

10,859 lineal feet of square and flatted pine, delivered.
21,000 " " " hemlock and cedar, delivered.
1,788 cubic feet of squared oak, delivered.
57,300 feet B. M. of planking, delivered.
3,344 lbs. of wrought iron, partly worked.
822 cubic yards of excavation made in the lock-pits, space cleared off for the works, and a part of the materials counter-hewed, as well as the necessary shanties, plant and tools, which are on the ground near the works. The contractor, having suspended operations, has been notified that, unless he recommences and pushes the works vigorously, they will be re-let. The work being principally timber crib work and framing, a large quantity of the framing can be done during the winter, and before the close of next season the whole can be finished.

The expenditure to the close of 1870 has been as follows:—

Payments on work and materials	$2,720 00
Cost of Surveys, Superintendence, and Sundries	592 95
Total	$3,312 95

The balance of the appropriation will be required for the work in 1871.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. N. Molesworth,
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

ON

DRAINAGE WORKS.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, 15th December, 1870.

Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following report on the Drainage Works now in progress in the Townships of Mosa, Ekfrid, Dunwich, Brooke, Grey, Raleigh, East Tilbury and Russell.

Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

The survey of the wet lands in this Township was made by Mr. T. W. Dyas, C.E., in March and April of the present year, the drains being laid out in the lowest grounds with such courses as will give the greatest benefit to the largest areas of wet lands around each drain.

No. 1 *drain* is located in the 1st concession, extending from the town line of Ekfrid to the west side of lot No. 5, and has two outlets, to which the bottom is graded each way. The eastern outlet is into a drain in Ekfrid, and the western into No. 2 drain. The dimensions of the drain are as follows:—Length 728 rods, average depth 3½ feet, bottom widths 3 to 4 feet, top width 9 to 14 feet. Total fall from head 18 feet, and least grades 5.3 feet per mile. The lands through which the drain passes are partly cleared, and partly wooded; the soil is rich, and only wants drainage to make it productive. The area that will derive benefit will be about 1,100 acres.

No. 2 *drain* discharges into a stream at the south-westerly end of lot No. 5, in the 1st concession, and its head is at the allowance for road between the 3rd and 4th concessions in lot No. 4. Its length will be about 866 rods, average depth 3 to 4 feet, bottom widths 5 to 9 feet, top widths 12 to 14 feet, and bottom grades averaging 6 feet per mile. This drain will receive the water from a tract of 1,600 acres, part of which is cleared, and part wooded land, but all so flat as to render the work a most valuable auxiliary in making it available for good farm lands.

No. 3 *drain* has its outlet at a stream in front of lot No. 7, in the 1st concession, and its head in lot No. 7, on the 3rd concession. Its length will be 588 rods, its depth will

average from 3 to over 5 feet, its bottom width will be 3 feet, its top widths will vary from 9 to 14 feet, and its bottom grades will average 3 feet per mile. This drain will benefit 1,000 acres of land which suffer from water lying over the surface, but which will now become valuable.

No. 4 *drain and branch* are situated in the 1st and 2nd concessions, north of the Longwoods road, on lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and discharge into a stream which crosses the Longwoods road and leads into the River Thames. The drain and branch have an entire length of 564 rods, the depths vary from 3 to over 5 feet, the bottom width of No. 4 varies from 3 to 4 feet, and its top width from 10 to 14 feet. The bottom of branch A will be from 2 to 3 feet wide, its top widths will vary from 8 to 13 feet, and the bottom grades will average 4.75 feet per mile. These drains will relieve and improve an area of 1,000 acres now injured by standing water.

No. 5 *drain* extends from its head, at the front of the 1st concession, in lot No. 13, to the 4th concession, in lot No. 19, at the boundary of the Township of Euphemia, where it discharges into a stream leading into Bear Creek. The length of this drain is 1,207 rods, its bottom width at the head 5 feet, and at the outlet 7 feet, its depth varying from 3 to 3½ feet, and its top widths from 12 to 14 feet, with bottom grades averaging 8 feet per mile. About 2,100 acres of wet lands will be drained by this work, a large part of which is now a marsh entirely unfit for any useful purpose, but which will become valuable farm land when the drain is finished.

No. 6. This drain has two outlets, one into the head of No. 5 drain, on lot 13, in the 1st concession, and the other into a stream on lot No. 7, in the 2nd range from the Longwoods road. Its length will be 788 rods, its bottom width 3 feet, its depth varying from 3 to over 4½ feet, and its top widths from 9 to 12 feet, the bottom grade will average 2.6 per mile. This drain will unwater and drain a very wet tract of tamarack swamp, which is now an impediment to the progress of the settlement of that part of the township, and covers an area of 1,100 acres.

No. 7 *drain* is situated in lots 12 and 13, in the 1st concession, north of the Longwoods road, and discharges into a stream leading into the river Thames, its length is 255 rods, bottom width 3 feet, depths from 3 to 3¾ feet, top widths 9 to 11 feet, and bottom grade 15 feet to a mile. This drain will carry off the water from an area of 400 acres, consisting of wet marshes now worthless, but capable of making good lands when relieved of surface water.

The contract for the excavation of these drains was let on the 3rd of September to Messrs. Grant & Yorke, at prices per lineal rod amounting in all to $9,670.00, and an extension of No. 5 drain, 237 rods long, was let to Mr. A. Armstrong, for the sum of $533.25, on the 15th of the same month. The whole work comprises 16½ miles of drains, improving an area of 8.300 acres of wet, swamp and marsh lands, by at least $4.00 per acre over their present value.

About 3,880 rods, or 12 miles of these drains were excavated at the end of November, but a great part of this length is still to dress up and finish. The amount paid to contractors to the same date was $6,908.25.

Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex.

The survey of marsh lands in this township was made by Mr. Dyas, C. E., in March and April. In laying out the drain lines, they were extended into parts of the townships of Caradoc and Metcalf, some of the lands in which are also benefited by the proposed work. The chief part of the drains Nos. 1 and 2, and branches, were laid out to drain a large marsh of about 5,000 acres, bordering on and extending into Caradoc and Metcalf, while No. 4 and branches drain a separate set of marshes.

No. 1 *drain*, at its head, commences on the town line between Ekfrid and Caradoc, in the 2nd concession of Ekfrid, enters Caradoc in the 4th concession of that township, re-enters Ekfrid in the 4th concession, and following the course of a stream through the marsh to the north-east corner of the township, enters Metcalf, and follows the course of the marsh to its outlet in Steer's Creek at the front of the 12th concession. The dimensions of this drain are, length 1,690 rods, bottom width from outlet to 4th and 5th concession line of Ekfrid, 8 feet, with depth of 3½ feet, and top width of 15 feet; from

4th and 5th concession to No. 1 branch, a bottom width of 6 feet, from thence to No. 2 branch, 4 feet, and from that to its head, 3 feet, with depths varying from 3 to 4½ feet. The total fall from head is 20 feet, and the inclination 5·30 feet per mile.

No. 1 *branch* enters the main drain No. 1, in lot No. 1, in the 4th concession, and extends through that and the 3rd concession of Ekfrid to its head, at lot 5, its entire course being through the marsh; it has a bottom width of 3 feet throughout, and an average depth of 4 feet, with grades 2·50 feet per mile; its length is 612 rods.

No. 2 *branch* enters No. 1 main drain on lot No. 1, in the 4th concession of Caradoc, and its course throughout is in that township; its length is 410 rods, and its general size similar to No. 1 branch.

This drain and branches are designed for carrying off the water from the marsh referred to as being on the borders of the townships of Ekfrid, Caradoc and Metcalf, and partly in each, and the whole will drain an area of 4,000 acres of which 1,800 acres are in Ekfrid, 1,400 acres in Caradoc, and 800 in Metcalf.

No. 2 *drain* having a length of 1,270 rods, has its outlet in a stream at the rear of the 1st concession north of the Longwoods road in Lot No. 4, its head terminates at the north-west angle of Lot No. 4 in the 2nd Concession, and its entire course is in the township of Ekfrid; its bottom width at outlet is 6 feet narrowing to 4 feet at the head, its depths vary from 3 to 5 feet. Its total fall from the head will be 30 feet, and its general inclination 7·50 feet per mile. This drain also serves as an outlet for the waters of a part of the marsh to be drained by No. 1 and its branches, and will improve an area of 1,900 acres.

No. 4 *drain and branches* are laid out in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, the outlet being on Lot No. 16 in the 1st concession, and the head of the east branch on Lot No. 13 in the 4th concession; the entire length of main and branch drains is 1,527 rods; the main drain and east branch will have a bottom width of 5 feet at the outlet and 4 feet at the head, and will have an outlet at each end; its depths will vary from 3 to 4½ feet, its top widths from 11 to 13 feet, and its general inclination will be 4·75 feet per mile. This drain and branches will pass through some heavy swamps; the lower portion runs along an old water-course, which was once before located by the Township Council, who at one time intended to have excavated it; it will improve and drain 2,200 acres of land.

Contracts were let for the excavation of these drains on the 13th September to Mr. William Barnum for No. 1 and 2 drain and branches, and to Mr. John Seaton for No. 4 drain and branches, the whole contracts amounting to the sum of $11,647.

The whole works will consist of 17¼ miles of drains, improving an area of 8,100 acres of marsh lands to an extent of not less than $4 per acre over their present value.

About 2,400 rods or 7½ miles of these drains have been excavated to this date, but are not entirely finished, requiring slope dressing and other details. The amount paid to the contractors this year is $4,845.

Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin.

In March and April Mr. B. Springer, C.E., made a survey of the marsh in this township and Aldborough, which is situate in the Gore, 5th A, and 5th south concessions, extending from Lots 1 to 14 in its extreme range, with an area of about 7,500 acres in Dunwich and 1,400 acres in Aldborough, and he states that "about 4,500 acres of this quantity in "Dunwich are vacant and unfit for occupation, and about 2,000 acres are entirely worthless, "not even having timber of any value; but if the swamp is drained, for which there are "very good facilities, the land will be excellent for grazing purposes."

Three lines of drains were laid out in Dunwich and one in Aldborough, all having good descending grades, and so placed as to act as main drains for the whole of this swamp. Those in Dunwich which are now in course of construction, are as follows:—

No. 1 *drain*, 1,284 rods long, commences at its outlet into a stream in lot No. 9 in the 5th concession south, it extends northerly up that lot and lot No. 9 in concession A, to a point where it spreads into two branches, the easterly one having its head at the northerly end of concession A on the limit between lots 9 and 10, and the westerly branch having its head at the limit between lots No 2. and 3 on the line of road between lots 2

and 3. Its dimensions are, bottom width 3 feet, depths 3 to 5.69 feet, top widths 9 to 15 feet. Total fall from head 6.50 feet, and general inclination 2 feet per mile. The quantity of earthwork in excavation is 24,415 cubic yards.

No. 2 *drain*, 970 rods in length, commences at a stream at the concession road between the 6th and 7th concession on lot No. 5; it extends up along the line between lots No. 4 and 5 to the road allowance in front of concession A, thence along that concession to near the limit of lot No. 3, and thence diagonally in a westerly direction to the limit between lots 2 and 3, which forms the head of the drain. Its dimensions are, depths from 3 to 7.65 feet, bottom width 3 feet, top widths from 9 to 18 feet, general inclination 4 feet per mile, and containing 23,214 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 3 *drain*, 600 rods long, has its outlet at a stream in lot 9, in the 4th concession; it extends thence southerly to the road allowance south of that concession, which it follows to near the boundary of lot No. 8, thence its course is southerly through lots 9, in the Gore, and 5th concession, north to its head in that lot. Its dimensions are, depths from 3 to 5.50 feet, bottom width 3 feet, top widths from 9 to 14 feet, general inclination 3.75 feet per mile and earth excavation 10,152 cubic yards.

These drains will unwater and improve the marsh and wet lands extending over an area of 7,500 acres, a large part of which is now useless, an impediment to the progress and prosperity of that part of the township, and a hindrance to communication between the surrounding settlements. The lands surrounding this marsh are rich, well settled and productive; the marsh lands where the drainage is finished will become valuable as meadow and pasture lands, and the allowances for roads can be dried up and formed, and communication be established throughout, from one part of the township to the other. I estimate that the value of these lands will be increased by at least $4 per acre after the works are finished.

The contract for the excavation of these drains was let on the 26th August to John A. Philpott for the sum of $9,018.64.

The whole works embrace 9 miles of drains, improving an area of 7,500 acres of marsh lands to an extent of not less than $4 per acre over their present worth.

About 1,330 rods, or over 4 miles of these drains, are excavated to this date, but not completed, and $3,434 has been expended on the works this year in payments to contractors.

Township of Brooke, County of Lambton.

Surveys for the drainage of the swamps and wet lands in this township were made in 1869, but before the contract for the works was let this year, some additional surveys were undertaken, for the purpose of seeking another outlet for the waters from that part of the swamps north of the 9th concession, so as to lessen the large quantity of water which would otherwise have to pass down the main drain No. 1. This object has been attained by finding an outlet into Enniskillen for No. 4 drain on the 10th and 11th concession line, and for the drains to the north of that line.

In August the contract was let to Mr. George Blain for a large part of the drains in this township, comprising the following works:

No. 1 *main drain*, 2,560 rods long, having its head at the line between the 9th and 10th concessions, and following the line between Lots 3 and 4 to the rear line of the 1st concession, which it follows to a stream in Lot No. 7, which forms the outlet into Bear Creek. This drain has a bottom width of 5 feet, depths varying from 3 to 6 feet, top width from 12 to 17 feet, grades of 1·6 feet per mile, an effective area of 50 square feet, a mean velocity of 150 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 67 millions of gallons in each 24 hours. The estimated quantity of earthwork in this drain is 63,000 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is $10,880.

No. 2 *main drain*, 1,091 rods long, having its head at the road allowance between the 6th and 7th concessions, and following the line between Lots 12 and 13 to the front of the 2nd concession, where it discharges into a stream leading into Bear Creek. This drain has a bottom width of 4 feet, depths varying from 4 to 6 feet, top widths from 12 to 16 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, an effective area of 26 square feet, a mean velocity of 180 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 40 millions of gallons per

diem. The quantity of earthwork in this drain will be 25,000 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is $4,265. 81.

No. 3 main drain, 1,152 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain where it intersects the north side of the allowance for road between concessions 8 and 9. It will extend along the line of these concessions on both sides of No. 1 drain, and will grade each way from both its heads to its discharging point at that drain. This drain has a bottom width of 3 feet, depths varying from 3 to 4½ feet, and top widths from 9 to 12 feet, grades of 2·8 feet per mile, an effective area of 18 square feet, a mean velocity of 135 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 21 millions of gallons per diem. The amount of excavation will be 14,000 cubic yards and the contract price for the work is $2,211.84.

No. 4 main drain, 1,091 rods long, discharges into a stream in Enniskillen leading into Bear Creek. Its course will be along the nort. side of the allowance for road between concessions 10 and 11, and its head will terminate at the allowance for road between lots 9 and 10. This drain has a bottom width of 4 feet, depths varying from 3 to 5 feet, top widths from 10 to 14 feet, grades of 5·8 feet per mile, an effective area of 21 square feet, a mean velocity of 220 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 40 millions of gallons per diem. The amount of excavation will be 17,000 cubic yards and the contract price for the work is $2,792.96.

Branch drain A, 364 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain. It will be along the north side of the road allowance between concessions 4 and 5 as far as lots 6 and 7 ; its bottom width is 3 feet, average depth 3½ feet, inclination 3 feet per mile, quantity of excavation 4,400 cubic yards. The contract price for the work is $698.88. A part only of this drain is now under contract and it is either to be extended as far as No. 2 drain or a drain is to be carried up the line between lots 9 and 10 in its stead. Examinations are now in hand as to which line will confer most benefit.

Branch drain B, 364 rods long, discharges into No. 1 main drain, and will be along the north side of the road allowance between concessions 6 and 7, as far as lots 6 and 7. Its bottom width is 3 feet, average depth 3 feet, top width 9 feet, inclination 5·3 feet per mile, and effective area 18 square feet, the quantity of excavation will be 3,600 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is $546.00. This drain also is to be extended as far as lot No. 10.

Branch drain C, 715 rods long, is situated on the same concession road line as branch B, but discharges from both ends into the head of No. 2 drain. It will extend along the concession line from lots 9 to 16. Its bottom width will be 3 feet, its average depth 3½ feet, average top width 10 feet, and bottom grade 3 feet per mile. The quantity of earthwork will be 7,300 cubic yards, and the contract price for the work is $1,072.50.

The total length of these drains now under contract in this township is nearly 23 miles, and the whole contract price amounts to $22,467.99.

About 10 miles of additional drains are required to complete the drainage of the 30,000 acres embraced in the whole area of the wet lands of the township, as described in my report last year, but I think the whole cost will not exceed the estimate then given for these works, namely, $31,399.

The contractor has not made much progress with the works, but he is now increasing his force, and hopes to push the works during the winter, especially after the frost sets in and assists in drying the surface, which has been very wet during the fall months, and has impeded the works.

The excavations extend over half a mile of No. 1 main drain at its heaviest cutting, and nearly the same distance on No. 2, and $1,785.00 has been paid to the contractor on the works this season.

Township of Grey, County of Huron.

Surveys of the swamp lands in the townships of Grey and McKillop were made in February and April, by Mr. Weatherald, C.E., and comprised an instrumental survey an levels of the Beaushaw Creek, and four lines for drains, two of which were in Grey, anc two in McKillop leading into one of those in Grey, and thence having an outlet in Beau

shaw Creek. The swamp lands embraced in this survey are situate in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions of Grey, from lot 11 to lot No. 35, and in the 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of McKillop, from lots 1 to 10, and embrace an area of 7,000 acres, of which 4,300 acres are in Grey, and are now being improved by the works under contract in that township. This area of swamp forms part of a larger tract extending into the townships of Elma and Logan, surveys for drain lines in which, as well as in McKillop, have been made, and will be referred to in another report.

The lands forming the area to be improved in Grey are extremely flat and wet, and without natural outlets for drainage, the soil is a good clay loam, capable of making the best farming lands, but the settlers who have clearings along the line of No. 1 drain, on concessions 15 and 16, have been very much disheartened with their farming operations, on account of the want of outlets for their drains. On No. 2 drain line there are no settlements, and it extends through a flat surface covered with black ash, tamarac and cedar, the soil being a black muck over clay.

No. 1 *drain* discharges into the Beaushaw Creek, on lot No. 11, in the 15th concession, and with some deviations, follows the line of road between concessions 15 and 16, to the centre of the front of lot 29, and will be 1466 rods in length. Its bottom width at the outlet, will be 4 feet, contracting to 3 feet at the head; its depths will vary from 3.50 to 7.36 feet, and its top width from 10 to 19 feet; its total fall to outlet, will be 31 feet, and its grade per mile will be 7.73 feet; it will contain 25,000 cubic yards of excavation, and the contract price for the work, is $3,987 52.

The Beaushaw Creek which will be the out-fall stream for this and No. 2 drain, has a fall of 3 feet per mile from where the drains discharge, to its junction with the river Maitland, and its average breadth is 25 feet.

No. 2 *drain* discharges into the Beaushaw Creek, where it crosses the road allowance between the 17th and 18th concession, and the drain will be formed along this road to the limit between lots 29 and 30, and will be 640 rods in length. Its bottom width of 4 feet at the outlet, will contract to 3 feet at the head, its depths will vary from 3 to over 6 feet, and its top width from 10 to 16 feet. Its total fall to outlet, will be 10 feet, and its grade per mile will be 5 feet. It will contain 11,000 cubic yards of earth work, and the contract price for the work, is $1,958 40.

The contract for these works was let on the 30th day of July, to Mr. George Blain, for the sum of $5,945 92, for the whole work, embracing over 6½ miles of drains, and the cost of surveys and superintendence to this date, is $683 54.

The area that will be improved by these drains, will be lots 13 to 29, on the 15th concession, and lots 16 to 29, on the 16th concession on drain No. 1, amounting to 3000 acres; lots 22 to 29, on 17th concession, and lots 21 to 29, on the 18th concession, on drain No. 2, amounting to about 1300 acres, or about 4300 acres in all, which will be increased in value as farm lands, by not less than $4,00 per acre.

The contractor has not yet commenced No. 2 drain, but has done work on No. 1, extending over a length of 450 rods, and $1,360.00 has been paid him on these works this year.

Township of Raleigh, County of Kent.

Surveys for drainage of wet and marsh lands in this township, were made in May and June, by Messrs. McMillan and McDonell, Civil Engineers. The surface of this township is very flat, but has a general inclination from the rear of the lots fronting on lake Erie, to the plains; these are nearly level, but east of lot 6, have a gentle descent from their southern extremity, to the Great Western Railway, with a rise of surface from that to the river Thames. This will be seen from the levels taken for the line of drain No. 1, which give the following results:

Height of rear of Lake Shore range of lots over low water of the Thames.....	67.43	feet
Height of middle road, Do. Do.	48.00	"
Height of plains at road between the 6th and 7th concession, Do.	9.34	"
Do. Do. at Great Western Railway.....	4.85	"
Do. of surface at River road over low water of the Thames	13.00	"

The plains west of the road line between lots 6 and 7 are still lower, so much so, that the greater portion cannot be drained by gravitation.

The lands in the township are naturally very rich and fertile, but large tracts of them are injured by the extreme flatness of the surface, and the crooked and obstructed nature of the natural waterways. The plain lands, the richest of the whole, have by natural waterways and artificial channels and improvements on waterways, been used as the receptacle for the surplus rainfall over the entire township south of them, as well as for some of the waters from adjoining townships; and to remedy this, as well as to drain the wet lands south of the middle road, and large tracts lying between that and the plains, the system of drains now in course of construction were laid out as the most serviceable plan of main drainage that could be adopted to improve the whole.

The drains located are two in number, but are divided into three parts in connection with the services they are intended to perform, as follows:

No. 1 *drain, south* of the 6th and 7th concession line, has its head at the rear of the range of lots fronting on Lake Erie, and extends along the side road line between Lots 12 and 13, through the centre of the township, to the head of No. 1 drain north, at the line of the 6th and 7th concession, into which it discharges, and it will serve as a leading main drain for all that part of the township south of the 7th concession which can be drained into it, as the outlet, by means of lateral and branch drains. This drain will be 2,424 rods or over 7½ miles in length; its bottom width will be 4 feet at the head and 10 feet at the outlet; it will vary in depth from 3 to 6 feet, and its top width will range from 12 to 18 feet. The entire fall from the head will be 58 feet and the average inclination will be 5·3 feet per mile. The average effective area of this drain will be 30 square feet, its mean velocity 246 feet per minute, and it will have a discharging capacity of 63 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 55,000 cubic yards of excavation in the work, and the contract price will amount to $9,938.

No. 2 *drain* is chiefly intended to act as a catch-water drain for receiving and carrying off the large quantity of water brought down to the plains east of the Drake road, and it will have two outlets, the eastern part of the drain discharging into the north part of No. 1 drain, and the western part into Jennett's Creek. This drain will be 2,030 rods or 6⅓ miles long; its bottom width will vary from 8 to 15 feet, its depths from 4 to 6½ feet, and its top width from 15 to 25 feet. The entire fall from the head will be 12 feet, and the average grade 2·0 feet per mile. The average effective area of the west part of this drain will be 45 square feet, its mean velocity 156 feet per minute, and its discharging capacity 63 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 65,000 cubic yards of excavation in this work, and the contract price amounts to $11,165.

No. 1 *drain north* commences at the outlet of No. 1 drain south, at the line of the 6th and 7th concession, where it receives the waters of the east part of No. 2 drain as well as No. 1 drain south, and will act as the discharging outlet of those drains. In addition to this service it will most materially assist in the drainage of the valuable area of plain lands east of the Drake road, amounting to about 9,000 acres, and the greater part of which cannot be unwatered by any other outlet.

The course of this drain is along the allowance for road between Lots 12 and 13; it passes under the Great Western Railway embankment, where a new culvert has to be constructed, and passing under the river road, where a bridge and floodgates are in course of construction, will discharge into the river Thames. The lowness of the surface along the south side of the railway and its rising from that to the river causes a heavy excavation near the Thames, the depth of cutting at one point reaching 13 feet. This drain will be 1076 rods or over 3⅓ miles long, and will contain 56,000 cubic yards of excavation. Its bottom width throughout will be 14 feet, it depths will vary from 3 to 13 feet, and its top widths from 20 to 40 feet. The entire fall will be 7 feet, the inclination 2 feet per mile, the effective area 60 square feet, the mean velocity 170 feet per minute, and the discharging capacity 92 millions of gallons per diem.

This drain will be the discharging outlet for 30,000 acres of land in the township of Raleigh, and it will also, in conjunction with No. 2 catchwater drain, unwater and improve over 9,000 acres of plain lands, that will eventually become the richest and most productive in the township.

The contract price for this work is $10,222. In conjunction with the excavation of No. 2 drain, a length of 4,000 feet of Jennet's creek has to be cleared out and widened, and this is under contract for the sum of $500, and 8 culverts of various sizes, including a railway culvert, and a bridge under the river road in connection with a flood-gate at that point, are necessary in connection with these works.

The contract for the excavations in the whole drains and Jennet's creek was let to Mr. John Elliott on the 27th August, at prices per rod amounting to the sum of $31,325 for the whole works, exclusive of the culverts, and $10,450 has been expended on excavations, of which 72,000 cubic yards have been completed by the contractor. He is constructing the bridge under the river road, and the Great Western Railway Company are constructing the culvert for the outlet under the railway embankment. In estimating the benefit and increased value to property which will result from these drains, I consider that 9,000 acres of the plain lands will be increased in value by not less than $10.00 per acre, and 10,000 acres to which No. 1 drain, *south*, will give facilities of drainage, will be improved in value by $4.00 an acre, in addition to which main discharge-drains will be supplied to over 20,000 acres not otherwise benefited, but which now inundate the plains with their surplus water, partly by means of natural and partly by artificial water courses.

Township of East Tilbury, County of Kent.

Surveys for drain lines were made in this township in May and June, by Messrs McMillan and McDonell. The surface of the township is very similar to that of Raleigh in its general configuration, except that the height of land is lower on its west side, and the plain lands are flatter, with a less rise between them and the river, the general surface of the plains being only 1.50 feet above ordinary water of the Thames.

Levels taken on No. 1 drain line and on the west side of the township, give the following results:—

On No. 1 Line.

Height of rear of Lake Shore range of Lots over low water of Thames				52.50 feet
Height of middle road,	Do.	Do.	.....	32.00 "
Height of plains at	Do.	Do.	.....	1.56 "

On the west boundary of the Township.

Height of south-west angle on the town line over low water of the Thames...				28.39 feet
Height of middle road,	Do.	Do.	.....	15.68 "
Height of southern edge of plains at	Do.	Do.	.....	1.66 "

The height of land between Lake Erie and the River Thames, and Lake St. Clair, being so near Lake Erie, makes it a matter of necessity for all land north of the lake range of lots to discharge the surplus water into the plains and thence to the Thames, but the extreme flatness of the surface, and want of well defined natural water courses, makes this discharge so slow that large blocks of these lands are unfitted for cultivation during the whole season for growth; and one block of over 13,000 acres, south of the middle road, is entirely unsettled for this reason, and north of that road, in many parts, the settlements are thin, roads badly opened, and agricultural progress depressed from the same cause.

The result of the drainage surveys in this township has been the laying out of three main lines of drains south of the middle road for the purpose of draining the 13,000 acres of wet lands in that locality, and two main outlets therefrom, which, in their course to the waters of Jennett's and Baptiste Creek, drain an area of 10,000 acres more of land suffering from the same cause.

No. 1 drain has its head at the rear line of the Lake Erie range of lots, in the line between lots 9 and 10, and follows that line to the middle road, where it takes the general line of a stream, which it follows to the boundary of Raleigh, and thence through that township to Jennett's Creek. Its length is 3,424 rods, or $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles nearly. Its bottom width will be 4 feet at the head, and 12 feet at the outlet. Its depths will vary

from 3 to 5½ feet, and its top widths from 10 to 18 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to its outfall into Jennett's Creek will be 49·50 feet and the average inclination will be 5·3 feet per mile, the mean effective area will be 33 square feet, the mean velocity 246 feet per minute, and it will have a discharging capacity of 70 millions of gallons per diem. There will be 63,000 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price for the work will amount to $10,717.12.

No. 2 *drain* has its head at the rear line of the 13th concession, on the line between lots 12 and 13, and it follows that line to the middle of the 10th concession, from which it follows a depression formed by a water run to the 8th concession, where it forms a junction with No. 3 drain line, and both then take the same outlet to the lake. This drain is 1,515 rods, or 4¾ miles long, its bottom width will be 3 feet at the head and 5 feet at the outlet, its depths will vary from 3 to 4·6 feet, and its top widths from 9 to 14 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to its outfall will be 19 feet, and its average grade 4 feet per mile. There will be 18,700 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price for the work will amount to $4,741 95.

No. 3 *drain* will have its head at the line of the southern boundary of the township, on the line between lots 15 and 16, which it follows to the 8th concession, and forming a junction with No. 2 drain, both discharge into the outlet drain, which conveys their waters into Baptiste creek. This drain line is 1212 rods long, or over 3¾ miles. Its bottom width will be 3 feet at the head and 5 feet at the outlet. Its depths will vary from 3 to 4½ feet, and its top widths from 9 to 14 feet. The entire fall from the head of the drain to the outfall, will be 15 feet, and its average grades 4 feet per mile. There will be 18,000 cubic yards of excavation in the drain, and the contract price of the work will amount to $3,793.56. The outlet drain for No. 2 and 3 drains, will be 1200 rods long, having 8 feet width at bottom, and is let for the sum of $5,400.00.

The contract for these drains, was let to Mr. John Elliot, for the sum of $24,652 90, for the excavation of the whole works, embracing 23 miles of open drains, and these will unwater and improve a tract of 13,000 acres of wooded unsettled lands south of the middle road, possessing a good soil, and only wanting drainage to make the lands good for agricultural purposes, and a tract of 5300 acres on the outlet to No. 1, and 4700 acres on the outlet to Nos. 2 and 3 drains, of the same quality, the value of which will be improved by at least $4,00 per acre over their present value.

The contractor has only got 1500 cubic yards of excavation done on these drains, and to the close of November, $204 00 has been paid to him on the works.

Township of Russell, County of Russell.

Surveys of a part of the swamp lands in this township, were made in March and April by Messrs. Gordon and McMahon, C. E., the area examined and surveyed being on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th concession from the Castor river to the northern boundary of the township, and from lots 10, in each of these concessions, to lots 21. The whole tract is an unbroken swamp, covered with small pine and tamarac on concessions 6 and 7, with some large pine on the 8th and 9th concessions ; there is about 2 feet of black soil on the surface, under which is blue clay, and the whole area surveyed, amounting to about 9000 acres, has a firm bottom capable of making good farm land when drained.

Two drains were laid out in this tract—*No.* 1 having its head at lot 21, on the line of the 6th and 7th concessions, and following that line to its outlets, one of which is in Cook's creek, and the other in a stream flowing into the Castor river on lot No. 10. This drain has a length of 1327 rods,over 4 miles ; a bottom width of three feet, an average depth of 4 feet, and an average top width of 11 feet,its greatest depth being 5 feet. Its entire fall from the head to Cook's creek is 11 feet, and its average grade 4 feet per mile ; it contains 21,700 cubic yards of excavation. This drain will give a main outlet to lots Nos. 10 to 21, on the 6th and 7th concessions, amounting to 4400 acres.

No. 2 *drain* commences at its head at lot 21, in the line between the 8th and 9th concessions, and it follows that line to its outlet, into a stream flowing into the Castor river ; this drain has a length of 1400 rods, or 4½ miles. Its bottom width will be 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, greatest depth 5.80 feet, average top width 12 feet Its entire fall from head to outfall, 16 feet, and its average grade, 3.6 feet per mile, and the excavation

will amount to 29,000 cubic yards. This drain will give a main outlet to lots Nos. 10 to 21, on the 8th and 9th concessions, covering an area of 4,400 acres.

The contract for the work was let in September to Mr. W. Kingsford, for the sum of $10,500, and the excavation on No. 1 drain will be nearly finished by the close of the year.

On No. 2 drain a large part of the surface has been cleared and grubbed, and I think there will be no difficulty in finishing the whole before the spring.

There has been $4,165 00 paid to the contractor for work done.

These works have a length of 8½ miles of drains, and will unwater an area of 8,800 acres, so as to make the land fit for settlement by draining the fronts of the lots, and giving outlets to the farm drains which should be made by the occupiers as the lands are cleared of timber, back from the concession lines, when their value will be increased $4.00 an acre by drainage.

SUMMARY.

The drainage works in progress in the eight townships will have a total length of 120 miles of open drains, which will unwater or act as discharge drains to a total area of 120,000 acres. The contract prices for these works, amount to $125,759.80.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,

T. N. MOLESWORTH.
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,

ON

DRAINAGE SURVEYS.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 18th December, 1870.

To the Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir,—In addition to the surveys of marsh lands referred to in my report on drainage works in progress, surveys were made during the present year in the following townships:—Luther, Proton, McKillop, Elma, Logan, Douro, Cumberland, Westmeath, Hay, Moore, and Gloucester; and examinations were made of swamp lands in Cavan, Monaghan, Ellice, Reach, Bromley, Portland, Camden, Sunnidale, Flos, and Vespra, in connection with the Nottawasaga river, Stephen, and part of Enniskillen, and I have the honor to lay before you the information I have compiled as the results of these surveys and examinations.

Township of Luther, County of Wellington.

A survey of marsh lands in this township was made in February and March by Mr. Bailey, C. E., and levels were commenced in the township of Arthur from the level of a stream leading into the river Maitland, thence to the boundary of Luther, and along the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th concessions of that township to the allowance for side road 18 and 19; thence westerly to the line between the 8th and 9th concessions, and thence down a branch stream to the Grand river, and again from side road 18 and 19, at the front of concession 7, along that side road to the front of concession 4, and thence along concession 4 easterly to the Grand river again, at a point about 5½ miles down stream from the first point touched, showing a descent in that distance of 32 feet, the river having a gravelly bottom with a good current, and an average width of 90 feet between those points.

The levels taken in all were 30 miles, and were required for defining the relative heights of the tracts of swamp in connection with the streams which must eventually become the leading outfalls for the discharge of the various main drains, which will, in the course of time, become necessary for the drainage of the wet lands in this township,

which, in its present condition, is almost a vast wilderness, with very few of the lines for roads opened up, and some of those that are available only capable of being used for winter tracks. The settlements are few and scattered, and the settlers are disheartened as a general thing by early frosts, caused by the wet soil and large mass of wooded swamps, and know little of any part of the township except just in their own locality or concession, by reason of the want of communication of one part with another. The levels show that all drain lines to be constructed west of the line between lots 12 and 13 must seek their outlets into branches of the Maitland and Saugeen rivers, flowing in westerly directions, and all, or nearly all, east of that line must obtain outlets into streams flowing easterly into the Grand river, or southerly into the Boyne.

The levels taken indicate plenty of fall from the level tracts of swamp to the various streams, but the swamps are interspersed by small hills or islands, which in many cases intersect the allowances for road lines through them, and make it impossible, without large cost, to lay out any system of drains which shall at the same time assist in the opening up of road lines by being excavated along them ; but it will be quite practicable to lay out drain lines following the curves of the low grounds, which will fulfil all the requirements for main drains, at a cost not in excess of that for draining the wet lands in other townships.

The chief swamp in one body in the township is situate in concessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, extending at extreme east and west points from lots 13 to 25, and having an area of about 12,000 acres, in which there are some of the hillocks referred to as "Islands in the swamp." Some of this swamp is pretty open, with scrubby tamarac and spongy surface, other parts are covered with tamarac, cedar, whitewood, birch, balsam, and hemlock, beech and maple on the small hillocks.

The soil is a deep black mould over blue clay, except at and around the small lake on lot 20 in the 4th and 5th concessions, where the ordinary water is 5 feet deep over 20 feet of black mud, and a sandy bottom beneath.

The levels show that this marsh can be drained by two outlets ; one by a considerable stream called the "west branch" of the Grand river, leading into that river in lot 26 in the 10th concession, and having a descent of 43 feet from the surface of the marsh to the Grand river, in a course of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. This stream, where it leaves the marsh, is 15 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and is surrounded for some distance by beaver meadows, after which the banks become high, and there is good land on each side to its confluence with the Grand river, where it is about 50 feet wide. .

The other is a stream leading into the river Boyne, which I propose to tap by a discharge drain from the intersection of the 4th and 5th concession line with side road 21 and 22, and which is marked as No. 1 on the plan of the township. This discharge drain will receive two branches at its head, called Nos. 2 and 3 drains, while two other drains, Nos. 4 and 5, will discharge into the west branch, which will require some clearing out west of side road 21 and 22, and must be freed from all jambs, logs, roots, and fallen timber which now obstruct its course. *No.* 1 *drain* will have a length of 8,000 feet, a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of $4\frac{70}{100}$ feet and a total fall of 8 feet, and will contain 9,000 cubic yards of earthwork. It will discharge into a stream on lot 26 on the 3rd concession, which has its outfall into the Boyne. Its head, at the front of the 5th concession, will receive the waters of Nos. 2 and 3 drains.

No. 2 *drain*, having its outlet at the head of No. 1, will be 9,000 feet long, having a bottom width of 4 feet, and an average depth of the same, it will extend upwards through lots 21 in the 5th and 6th concessions, avoiding the hillocks on the side road line, but keeping nearly parallel thereto, to its head at the front of the 7th concession. It will have a total fall of 3 feet, and will contain 10,700 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 3 *drain*, having its outlet at the head of No. 1 also, will have a bottom width of 4 feet, an average depth of 4 feet, and a length of 2,900 feet to its head at the small lake in lot 20, which it is intended to lower and partially drain, so as to keep its flood waters from spreading over the surrounding marsh. This drain will have a fall of 2 feet, and will contain 3,500 cubic yards of earthwork.

No. 4 *drain* will be along or near side road allowance 18 and 19, having deviations where hillocks occur, its head being at the 4th concession, and its outlet into the west

branch in the 7th concession. Its length will be 11,000 feet, its bottom width 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, total fall 8 feet, and the excavation will amount to 12,100 cubic yards.

No. 5 drain.—The general course of this drain will be along the line of the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions from its head at side road allowance 15 and 16 to its outfall into the west branch in lot No. 20, and its length will be 8,000 feet, having a bottom width of 4 feet, and an average depth of the same, and the quantity of excavation will amount to 9,500 cubic yards.

The west branch outfall will require to be cleared out and freed from brush logs, roots, and fallen timber, from the side road between lots 15 and 16 to its discharge into the Grand river. When this is accomplished and the drains Nos. 1 to 5 excavated, main drainage will be given to an area of 12,000 acres of marsh which is now of no value except for any timber it may contain, but which will make meadow and pasture lands of considerable fertility, and worth about $4 00 an acre more than their present value.

I estimate the cost of the works as follows :—

Total excavations, 44,800 cubic yards - - -	$8,960 00
Clearing and improving the west branch - - -	3,500 00
Surveys, superintendence, &c., 10 per cent. - - -	1,246 00
	$13,706 00

The construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway through the 1st concession of Luther will make this land easier of access, the timber will first become of value, and then the lands will be sought after for settlement, and drainage will become a matter of necessity.

Township of Proton, County of Grey.

A survey of a part of this township was made by Mr. Holwell, C. E., in March and April. The work comprised a traverse, levels, and soundings of 10½ miles of the Saugeen river from the boundary of Egremont to lot No. 23, above the second mill pond, and 25 miles of levels taken on various lines in the southerly part of the township, between the Egremont boundary and the Grand river and the 4th and 12th concessions, so as to ascertain the various heights of the surface and the best outfall for discharge drains. The spring thaw set in before all the levels could be taken, and therefore I am unable to give plans and estimate in detail for all the drains required in this section of the township ; but I here submit the information I obtained as far as the work progressed.

The tract of land comprised between the boundary of Luther and the 12th concession of Proton contains 48,000 acres, of which about one-half is swamp, and the remainder, high dry lands covered with hardwood timber, and possessing good soil, but the settlements on which are detached and broken by intervening tracts of swamp.

The main outfalls for the discharge of the rainfall on these lands are the Saugeen and the Grand River. The first named has a water shed of 42,000 acres extending from the Egremont boundary to the side road between lots 37 and 38 ; and the latter a watershed of 6,000 acres only, in this part of the township. The Saugeen river may, therefore, be looked on as the main artery for receiving the surplus rainfall of the whole.

The survey of this river from the boundary of Egremont to lot 23 shows it to be very tortuous. It is rapid below the mill dam at Cedarville, and the surface of the water at the town line is 5½ feet below the water above the dam. From the dam at Cedarville to the foot of McDonald's dam there is a rise of 20 feet, and from that to above the dam in the mill pond a rise of 5 feet, making the total rise from the town line to that point 30·50 feet. Considerable injury appears to result from the high water in flood time caused by the dam at Cedarville, and also from jambs, logs and dritt wood obstructing various parts of the water way. The width of this river along the line of survey averages 40 feet with a general depth at low water of 3 feet, and if the obstructions to the water way were removed, the river with an average inclination of 3 feet per mile from lot 23 to the town line, should form an ample discharge drain for its entire watershed.

There are four streams on the north, and three streams on the south side of the Saugeen, all discharging into the river, and unwatering a considerable part of the adjoining lands, and these I would propose to deepen, straighten and clean out and free from brush, logs and driftwood and make them serve as main drains, when they would unwater tracks of wet lands in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th concessions, amounting in all to nearly 7,000 acres, and some of these improved streams could be made use of in the further extension of drainage works, as discharge drains for unwatering the adjoining tracts by the excavation of lines of drains leading into them as outlets.

A further survey making traverses and taking levels up these streams and on the proposed lines for drains leading into them will be necessary before I can give any detailed estimates for the cost of the works; but judging from the information received so far, I consider that the larger part of the 24,000 acres of swamp in the township can be drained at a cost not exceeding that in any other township.

Townships of McKillop, Logan and Elma.

The swamp, a small part of which will be unwatered by the two drains now being excavated in Grey, extends into the townships of McKillop, Logan, and Elma, having areas of 2,000 acres in McKillop, and nearly 10,000 in Logan; besides the large area west of the gravel road in Elma, referred to in my report of last year. The greater part of this swamp in Logan and McKillop is covered with black ash and pine, and in some parts with spruce and tamarac, the soil being black mould over reddish clay. A survey was made in McKillop in conjunction with that of the swamp in Grey, in March and April, but the outlet to No. 4 drain in McKillop not being satisfactory for want of fall, a further examination and survey was made in June, when lines were extended into Logan from No. 4 drain in McKillop and No. 5 drain in Elma, and thus lines in Logan were laid out so as to drain a large part of the swamp in that township, while serving as discharge drains to No. 4 in McKillop, and Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma. The conformation of the whole swamp is such as to render this combination of drains of the different townships necessary; thus in McKillop No 3 drain will have to discharge into No. 2 drain in Grey, and No. 4 drain will discharge into No. 2 drain in Logan, and Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma will discharge into No. 1 drain in Logan.

These drains and their dimensions may be thus described:—

No. 3 drain McKillop.—The head of this drain is at the south-east angle of lot 6 in concession 14, its length is a little over 1¼ miles, its grade 2 feet per mile, its course along the allowance for side road between lots 5 and 6, to the boundary of Grey where it passes through concession 18 to its outlet in drain No. 2. It will have 3 feet bottom, an average depth of 3·60 feet, and will contain 7,000 cubic yards of earth work, and drain 900 acres of land in McKillop.

No. 4 drain, McKillop.—The head of this drain commences near the north end of the 14th concession, on or near the limit between lots 1 and 2, and continues on that limit to the road allowance between the 12th and 13th concessions of McKillop, where it diverges to the head of No. 2 drain in Logan at the boundary of that township. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, average grades of 1 foot per mile, an average depth of 4 feet, a length of 2½ miles, will contain 12,900 cubic yards of earth excavation, and drain an area of 1,000 acres.

No. 1 drain Logan.—The head of this drain will be at the boundary line of Elma, at the outlet of No. 5 in that township. Its course will follow the line between lots 26 and 27 in Logan to the rear of the 14th concession, where it will deviate westwardly, and with a somewhat curved line have its outlet in a branch of the Thames in the 9th concession. It will be 5 miles long, have a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of 4 feet, a grade of 6 feet per mile, an excavation of 31,500 cubic yards, and besides acting as a discharge drain for Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in Elma will unwater an area of 5,000 acres in Logan in the 10th to 16th concessions.

No. 2 drain Logan.—The head of this drain will be at the boundary of McKillop in lot 35, in the 12th concession of Logan, where it will receive the water from No. 4 drain in McKillop. It will extend diagonally across the lots to its outlet about the middle of

lot 29 in the 10th concession of Logan, will be 2½ miles long, and will have a bottom width of 4 feet, an average depth of 4½ feet, a grade of 1·60 feet per mile, and an excavation of 12,500 cubic yards, and besides receiving the water of part of No. 4 drain in McKillop will unwater and improve an area of 1,700 acres in the 11th to 16th concessions of Logan.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 *and* 8 *drains in Elma.*—Additional surveys in this township were made by Mr. Kirk, C.E., in March and April, so as to secure a better outlet for part of No. 5 drain referred to in last year's report, so as to be of more general service, and also to lay out some additional drains.

No. 5 *drain* as now located, is along the line between lots 1 and 2 in the 14th to 18th concessions, its head being in the 14th and its outlet in the 18th concession at the boundary of Logan. Its discharge will be into No. 1 drain Logan, and thence to a branch of the Thames. Its length will be 2¾ miles, bottom width 4 feet, average depth 4 feet, excavation 13,400 cubic yards, grade 1·60 per mile. This drain will unwater the lands in lots 1 to 5, in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions, having an area of 2,000 acres.

No. 5 *drain* is a branch leading into No. 5 on the line between the 15th and 16th concessions from lot 6 to No. 5 drain. This drain will have a bottom width of 3 feet, an average depth of 3·50 feet, and will contain 3,200 cubic yards of excavation. It will form an outlet for the lots from Nos. 6 to 16 on each side of the concession road, the fall on which is from 16 downwards to the head of this drain, and is the only outlet the water from these lots can have; it will thus unwater 2,000 acres in conjunction with No. 5 of which it forms a part, whenever a tap drain is constructed along the concession for that purpose.

No. 7 *drain* is on the same line as No. 5 between lots 2 and 3, having its outlet at the river Maitland, and its head at the rear of the 11th concession. It will be over 1½ miles long, will have 3 feet bottom width, an average depth of 3 feet, a grade of 5·3 feet per mile, the excavation will be 8,000 cubic yards, and it will improve an area of 1,000 acres of swamp.

No. 8 *drain* will be on the boundary between Elma and Logan in front of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in the 18th concession of Elma, and will benefit about 1,400 acres partly in Elma and partly in Logan. These lands are low and wet and need drainage very much. This drain will be 1½ miles long, having a bottom width of 3 feet, a depth of 3 to 5½ feet, a grade of 5·85 feet per mile, and an excavation of 8,200 cubic yards.

The estimated cost of the drains laid out in the townships of McKillop, Logan, and Elma and referred to here as connecting with each other as outlets for the drainage of the mass of swamp extending into Grey, McKillop, Logan, and Elma is as follows:—

Nos. 3 *and* 4 *drains McKillop*, 4 miles long, containing 19,900 cubic yards, will cost $3,720 00, for the unwatering and improvement of 2,300 acres of swamp lands, the value of which will be improved $4 00 an acre by the works.

Nos. 1 *and* 2 *drains Logan*, 7½ miles long, containing 44,000 cubic yards of excavation, will cost $9,680 00, and will unwater an area of 6,700 acres of wet swamp lands, which will increase in value $4 00 per acre by these works, which will also act as outlets for drains in McKillop and Elma. Nearly the whole of this tract is the property of the Canada Company.

Nos. 5, 6 *and* 8 *drains in Elma*, 5 miles in length, containing excavations of 24,800 cubic yards, will cost $4,640 00, and will discharge the surplus water from an area of 5,400 acres, of which about 700 acres will be in the township of Logan, along the line of No. 8 drain, and 2,000 acres will lie east of the head of No. 6 branch, and will require a tap drain to be constructed into the outlet. The value of this land will be increased by $4 00 an acre for 3,400 acres, and 2,000 acres by $2 00 an acre, in connection with the proposed works.

Township of Douro, County of Peterborough.

A survey of Buckley's Lake and Marsh was made in February and March, by Mr. Strickland, C. E. This lake and marsh contain an area of 1,350 acres, in lots 16, 17, 18, in the 4th concession; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, in the 5th concession; lots 12, 13, 14,

15, 16, 17, in the 6th concession ; and lots 12, 13 and 14, in the 7th concession of Douro. The greater portion of this area is composed of a bed of marl, covered by a few inches of water during the dry season, increasing to a foot or eighteen inches during the spring and fall ; this is caused by an obstruction in the bed of the outfall known as Sawer's Creek, and the accumulation of water arises chiefly from Buckley's Lake and Marsh, being the receptacle of the waters of Long's and Beaver Creeks, which flow in faster than the outlet will admit of their escape.

The result of the survey is that a plan has been made for the drainage of this marsh, by the excavation of a deeper channel through Sawer's Creek to its discharging point in the Otonabee River.

This channel would be nearly 2¼ miles in length, and would contain 15,000 cubic yards of excavation, and its depth would be increased by from 4½ to 5½ feet, so as to give an even grade of 2.12 feet per mile from above the old mill dam to the bed of the lake, with a descent of 6.50 feet from the site of the dam to the river, a distance of 500 feet.

The excavation of this channel and the draining of the area of 1,350 acres would improve its value by $6 00 an acre, as it is in the midst of a well-settled and fertile district, and the land reclaimed would be in demand, while the township would be enabled to open a leading road allowance, now obstructed by the marsh.

Township of Cumberland, County of Russell.

A survey of a tract comprising about 15,000 acres of swamp lands in the township of Cumberland, was made in June, July and August, by Mr. H. O. Wood, P. L. S. The survey comprises a traverse, levels and soundings on the Bearbrook, from the 3rd concession to the township of Gloucester, 11½ miles in length and 21 miles for drain lines, some of which include traverses of streams made use of as discharge drains. The following lands are included in the area that would be improved by these works :—

In the 4th	Concession,	Lots	18, 19, and 20	80 acres.
" 5th	"	"	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	650 "
" 6th	"	"	15, 16, 17	600 "
" 7th	"	"	15, 16, 17	600 "
" 8th	"	"	15 to 26, inclusive	2,000 "
" 9th	"	"	11 to 28 "	3,600 "
" 10th	"	"	9 to 28 "	3,600 "
" 11th	"	"	8 to 28 "	3,630 "
Total				14,760 "

In addition to 1,000 acres in Gloucester, which will be unwatered by No. 3 drain and outfalls.

The obstructions to be removed in draining these lands are—

1st. The removal of bars and shoals, and grading and deepening the bed of the Bearbrook, from the boundary of Gloucester to the 3rd concession of Cumberland.

2nd. The opening up of certain streams by deepening and clearing out, to serve as discharge drains.

3rd. The excavation of drain lines to obviate the ridges which now rise between the areas of these swamps and the natural waterways, and to provide for the passing off of the surplus water.

The details of these works are as follows :—

No. 1, *the Bearbrook.*—Length of works, 11½ miles, containing 40,000 cubic yards of excavation, 15 feet wide in bottom, cuttings through shoals and bars, so as to give a uniform grade of one foot per mile. Estimated cost, $8,000 00.

No. 2 *drain.*—2½ miles in length, in front of lots 11 to 16, on the line of the 10th and 11th concessions, containing 8,000 cubic yards of excavation, having 5 feet bottom width, 3 feet average depth, and grades of 3.20 feet per mile, receiving the water of No. 6 drain and discharging into No. 4, and thence to Bearbrook. Estimated cost, $1,760 00.

No. 3 *drain.* —1½ miles in length, along the boundary of Gloucester, in part of lots

21, 22, 23 and 24, in Cumberland, containing 4,900 cubic yards of excavation, having 3 feet bottom width, 3 feet depth, and grades of 4.20 feet per mile; discharges into No. 9 drain, and thence, *via* McVeigh's Creek, and No. 8, to Bearbrook. Estimated cost, $1,078 00.

No. 4 *drain*, 1¾ miles in length, will have its outlet into the Bearbrook in a stream called "the North-branch," and its upper portion will be along side road 15 and 16 to its head at the discharging point of No. 2 drain, which it receives; it will have a bottom width of 6 feet, average depth of 3 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, and will contain 7,000 cubic yards of excavation; estimated cost $1,540.

No. 5 *drain*, 2 miles in length, will discharge into No. 4 near its outlet at Bearbrook, and will follow the line of the allowance for road between the 9th and 10th concessions to its head, where it will receive No. 7, McKinnon's Creek, which will be cleared out only above that point. No. 5 drain will have a bottom width of 5 feet, an average depth of 3.5 feet, grades of 6.80 feet per mile, and will contain 6,000 cubic yards of excavation, and is estimated to cost $1,320.

No. 8, *McVeigh's Creek.*—This work will consist of clearing out and deepening about one mile of the creek which passes through an alder marsh, where the stream becomes lost, and this stream will form the discharging outlet for Nos. 3, 9, 10 and 11 drains. The width of bottom will be 10 feet, average depth 2.5 feet, grade per mile 6.36 feet, and it will contain 7,000 cubic yards of excavation, and is estimated to cost $1,540.

No. 9 *drain*, 3¾ miles long, commences in McVeigh's Creek, on lot 24, in the 7th concession, follows the line of the creek upwards to the 10th concession in lot 25, and then takes a diagonal course to the boundary of Gloucester on the S. W. angle of lot 24 in the 11th concession, where it receives the water from No. 3 drain. The dimensions of the drain will be, bottom widths from 6 to 10 feet, depths from 2½ to four feet, grades 3.50 feet per mile, excavations 19,800 cubic yards. Estimated cost $4,360.

No. 10 *drain*, 2 miles long, will discharge into No. 9, and will be along the road allowance of the 10th and 11th concession in front of lot 22 to 27. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, depth from 3 to four feet, grades 3 feet per mile, excavations 8,000 cubic yards, and the estimated cost is $1,760.

No. 11 *drain*, 2 miles long, will discharge into No. 9 drain, and will be along the road allowance of the 9th and 10th concessions, in front of lot 23 to 28. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet, average depth of 3 feet, grades of 3 feet per mile, excavation 8,000 cubic yards, and estimated cost $1,760 00.

With regard to the areas to be improved by these drains, Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7 drains, will unwater and act as main drains to a tract of 4,000 acres north of Bearbrook, in concessions 9, 10 and 11, and in lots 9 to 16; a part of this tract merges into the "Mer-bleu" swamp, in which there is a peat bed from 20 to 40 feet deep in the 11th concession. The average improved value by drainage is estimated at $4 per acre, the cost of the works in connection with these drains being estimated at $5,100.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 3 drains will act as main drains for an area of 7,600 acres south of the Bearbrook, in lots 18 to 26, in the 8th concession, lots 22 to 28 in the 9th concession, lots 21 to 28, in the 10th, and lots 20 to 28, in the 11th concessions of Cumberland, besides 1,000 acres in Gloucester along drain No. 3, and the average improved value of these lands by drainage is estimated at $4 per acre. The cost of the works necessary for these drains is estimated at $10,500.

The improvements to the Bearbrook referred to as No. 1, are not essential to the drainage of the areas proposed to be unwatered by the other drains, as the surface of those tracts is sufficiently high above the flood waters of Bearbrook, but there is a tract of flat lands along the margin of this stream which would become very fertile and valuable, if the removal of the bars, and deepening of the bed of this stream could be effected. The amount of excavation necessary for the properly grading of this stream over a course of 11½ miles, I estimate at 40,000 cubic yards, and the cost at $8,000, and it would relieve an area of 4,160 acres, and improve its value by $5 an acre.

Township of Westmeath, County of Renfrew.

In parts of August and September, a survey was made of a marsh in the 4th, 5th

and 6th concessions of Westmeath from lots 13 to 19, covering an area of 2,800 acres. The locality in which this marsh is situated is well settled, and the land valuable. The surface of the swamp is composed of black mud or vegetable mould over clay, and the timber is chiefly tamarac and cedar. The whole is now worthless for farming lands, but if drained would become valuable for pastnre and grass lands, and would increase in value by $4.00 an acre. One main drain will answer this purpose. Its head being on lot 19, in the 6th concession, and its outlet on lot 15, in the 3rd concession, discharging into Fraser's Creek; its length will be 3¾ miles, bottom width 3 feet, depth 3 to 4 feet, and excavation 14,400 cubic yards, and its estimated cost is $3,200 00.

Township of Hay, County of Huron.

An examination and survey for drainage purposes was made in the township of Hay, by Mr. Weatherald, C. E., in the months of July, August and September. He found the principal marsh to be a large tamarac swamp, extending north and south across the township, and about a mile into Stanley on the north, and continuing into Stephen on the south. At the boundary between Stephen and Hay, the principal timber is black ash, and this swamp extends across into the 4th concession, joining with the tamarac swamps at lot 16, concessions 6 and 7, and continues north through concessions 4, 5 and 6, an average width of half a mile. This swamp receives the water from the higher land all the way to the east boundary of the township.

Surveys have been made for three lines of drains to relieve and unwater these swamps, which extend over an area of 8,000 acres, the whole of which is now unfit for farming purposes.

The land, north of side road between lots 15 and 16, through which No. 1 drain will pass, is very good, being composed of black muck to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet, over clay. This, as it now stands, is useless for agricultural purposes, but, if effectually drained, would sell for from $15 to $20 per acre, over an area of 2,600 acres, and I estimate its improved value, if drained, at $10 per acre. The land south of side road 15 and 16, is light and sandy, covered with hemlock, and is also worthless and unsaleable at present, but would make good pasture land if drained; if all these drains are carried out there will be 4,000 acres of this quality of land improved by unwatering to an extent of about $4 an acre.

In addition to these lands, there is an area of 1,400 acres along both sides of No. 2, on Black Creek, which will be drained by the clearing out and deepening of that stream. It is good in quality, and would be improved to an extent of $10 per acre.

The position and extent of the proposed drains are as follows:—

No. 1 *drain* 6 miles long, will have its head at the town line of Stanley, about the middle of the 8th concession of Hay, and, taking a diagonal course, its outlet into the Black Creek, or No. 2, in lot 9 in the 6th concession. It will have a bottom width of 3 feet at the head, increasing to 5 feet at the outlet, depths from 3 to 4.80 feet, average grades of 4 feet per mile, an excavation of 21,000 cubic yards, and is estimated to cost $3,927 00, and will drain an area of 3,500 acres.

No. 2 *drain*, or Black Creek, is 9½ miles in length, and the work consists in clearing out and deepening part of Black Creek for an outlet or discharge drain, as well as making it the outfall for No. 1 drain; and also in the excavation of a drain having 3 feet bottom width, from where the stream turns off in lot 20 to the town line of Stanley. This drain will discharge a part of its waters into Black Creek, and a part into the Bayfield River, into which it will have to be carried along a small stream, the bottom of the drain being graded each way from lot 25. The whole fall, from the head of the drain in lot 25, to the boundary of Stephen, is 27 feet; and when the drain is cut and the stream cleared out it will give main drainage to an area of 4,000 acres. There will be 14,200 cubic yards of excavation in this drain, besides the clearing out and deepening bars on the stream, and the whole is estimated to cost $5,500 00.

No. 3 *drain* having its outlet at the Aux Sables river, will pass along the east side of the swamp to its head at lot 9 in the 4th concession, and will act as a catchwater drain for receiving the water from the high lands east of the swamps; its length will be 1½

miles, its bottom width 3 feet, average depth 4 feet, total fall from head to the Aux Sables River 7 feet, and excavations 6200 cubic yards. Its estimated cost will be $1,054 00, and it will drain an area of 600 acres.

These drains, having a total length of 17 miles, will unwater a total area of 8,000 acres of swamp land, crossing the centre of Hay, and the works will improve the communications between the eastern and western parts of the townships, as well as increase the value of the lands to be drained.

Township of Moore, County of Lambton.

Mr. C. James, C. E., has nearly completed a survey of the southern part of this township, in which there is a tract of 13,000 acres of wet and swamp lands.

There have been 29½ miles of levels taken to the present time, and the remainder will be taken after the surface freezes, and are required chiefly on outlet streams leading into the township of Sombra.

The profiles of the proposed drains not being ready, as Mr. James has only just returned from the field work, I cannot as yet estimate the cost of the required works, but submit the following extracts from his report :—

"My surveys up to the present time have been confined to that portion of the township laying between lots 11 and 28, in the first four concessions adjoining the township of Sombra.

"It was at first proposed to open ditches along the concessions and side roads, but on examination I found that in order to get efficient outlets and avoid deep cuttings, these outlets could be best obtained by following the natural water courses.

"All north and south lines in this part of the township may be considered outlets, that being the natural course of water, the east and west lines being the feeders or catch-water drains for those outlets.

"The lines Nos. 1, 3 and 9, as shown in the accompanying tracing, may be considered under the latter heading. On these lines the difference of level from east to west is almost nominal. This can, however, be improved by deepening the outlets sufficiently to admit of an increased fall being given to the ditches and raising the gradient at such points as may be deemed best suited for that purpose.

"Line No. 1, on the 4th and 5th concessions, commencing about the centre of lot No. 11, and terminating at the line between lots 27 and 28, a distance of 319 $\frac{32}{100}$ chains, has a fall only of 3 $\frac{19}{100}$ feet, this being obtained by a ditch cut at the west end, following along the concession to the St. Clair River. This ditch is not of sufficient depth to be of any service, and the Council object to its being opened, the fall being so abrupt on reaching the bank of the St. Clair, that in a few years the whole road allowance and part of the adjoining lands would be carried away.

"Line No 3 commences at Cameron's Creek on lot 15, extending along the allowance for road between 2nd and 3rd concessions to the line between lots 27 and 28. On this line a much better fall can be obtained, there being a difference of level between Cameron's Creek and the first swamp reached, of 11.50 feet, in a distance of 12.20 chains ; from this point to the line between 27 and 28, distance 237.09, several points are crossed, giving a fall of from 3 to 5 feet to the mile, which can be increased as suggested in report on Line No. 1.

"Line No. 9, the town line of Sombra, is still more favorably situated for drainage. Commencing at the north branch of Bear Creek, the survey follows a ravine a distance of 6.91 chains to the town line, the fall from this point to high water mark on Bear Creek being 23.64 feet ; from this point to the line between 15 and 16, distant 23.33 chains, there is a rise of 1.38 feet, and thence to the crossing of Houghton's Creek, distance 36.16 chains the fall is 1.19 feet; from this point, Clay Creek is reached at a distance of 143.95 chains, the high water mark on that creek being 5 $\frac{56}{100}$ feet lower than at the crossing of Houghton's Creek, the whole distance being 210 $\frac{35}{100}$ chains.

"On each of these surveys an extensive open marsh is crossed, studded with wooded ridges and extending south through Sombra, embracing the whole of lot 20 and parts of lots 19 and 21 in the four first concessions of Moore. I consider a ditch through the

centre of this marsh indispensable. An outlet can be obtained by continuing a ditch through the same marsh in Sombra until Indian Creek is reached. I have not seen this creek, but am informed that a good outlet can be obtained at a distance of about two miles from the town line. This ditch would drain about 1200 acres of marsh in Moore, and probably 600 or 800 acres of marsh in Sombra, which, if drained, would make excellent meadow and pasture lands.

"Of the other lines surveyed I would recommend the opening of lines Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 13 and 14, all being outlets.

"No. 4 follows the allowance for road between lots 18 and 19 from the line between 4th and 5th concessions to the town line, distance $178\frac{22}{100}$ chains. On this line a ditch has been cut for a distance of $116\frac{46}{100}$ chains, but not of sufficient size to be of any use to the land through which it passes, its whole capacity being occupied by water flowing from the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, the fall on this line being $8\frac{55}{100}$ feet, and running mostly through swamp lands, it will make an excellent outlet. I have connected this line at stake 148 by survey with Houghton's Creek, the fall to this point being $8\frac{40}{100}$ feet.

"Line No. 5 commences at the 4th and 5th concessions; following the allowance for road between lots 12 and 13 to Morris Creek, a distance of $86\frac{47}{100}$ chains, with a fall of $7\frac{37}{100}$ feet from the starting point on a ridge, but taking the swamp level reached at a distance of 22 chains, we have a fall from there to the junction with Morris Creek of $6\frac{56}{100}$ feet in a distance of $64\frac{47}{100}$ chains; from that point south in a distance of $17\frac{26}{100}$ chains we have an additional fall of $7\frac{27}{100}$ feet, which increases as it approaches the north branch of Bear Creek to which it is tributary.

"Line No. 10 I consider the best outlet in that part of the township, it being the natural course of water to Clay Creek, both branches of that creek having their source in the swamp lands on the 7th and 8th concessions. This survey commences on lot 27 at the line between 4th and 5th concessions, running diagonally across lots 26, 25 and 24 to the first concession where it unites with the east branch of that creek about the centre of lot 24 in the 1st concession, and passes into Sombra at the line between lots 24 and 25 of Moore. This survey has not been completed owing to the depth of water, but in order to ascertain whether sufficient fall could be obtained by opening the channel through to the town line, I carried the levels along the ridge to that point, which gives a fall of $14\frac{66}{100}$ feet to high water mark, the bed of creek being $4\frac{26}{100}$ feet below that level. The survey has been made to the forks of Clay Creek, distance $174\frac{53}{100}$ chains, but owing to the depth of water the levels terminate in the creek at $141\frac{20}{100}$ chains from the starting point, shewing a fall of $15\frac{7}{100}$ feet at that point, therefore, in order to make the drainage of that creek efficient, the work will have to be extended into Sombra.

"Line No. 11 commences at stake 148 on line No. 4, crossing the town line, distance $40\frac{67}{100}$ chains, the fall being $1\frac{72}{100}$ feet, and terminating in Houghton's Creek, a distance of $80\frac{82}{100}$ chains from starting point, with a fall on the entire length of $12\frac{19}{100}$ feet. This creek will make a good outlet from the town line ditch, and can be made a good outlet from line 18 and 19 by connecting these lines as proposed by this survey.

"Line No. 13, in the east branch of Clay creek, commences on 2nd and 3rd concessions following a ditch already cut on road allowance between 21 and 22, distance, $7\frac{36}{100}$ chains. This ditch will require to be enlarged for that distance in order to carry off water conveyed by line No. 3, which it crosses. This survey terminates for the present at $12\frac{15}{100}$ chains from starting point, the water being too deep to admit of a survey being continued; it will unite with line No. 10 at its present termination, and follow the same course through Sombra until a sufficient fall is obtained. This survey will probably extend one and a half miles into Sombra.

"Line No. 14 commences at a distance of 10 chains from the starting point of line No. 3, and will save the cost of cutting through a high clay ridge to obtain an outlet on Cameron's creek. Its entire length is $14\frac{96}{100}$ chains, with a fall of $13\frac{93}{100}$ feet from its starting point, or $10\frac{83}{100}$ feet from bottom of ditch now crossing the line near that point.

"Line No. 2 I have also surveyed, but cannot recommend any expenditure, its only recommendation being that it follows the allowance for road between lots 24 and 25. A portion of this ditch is already opened, and the balance under contract; but too narrow to be of much service. It is not a natural water course, and I consider the opening of east

and west branches of Clay creek would be far more effective. I have made a survey connecting this ditch with west branch of Clay creek, a distance of $3\frac{31}{100}$ chains, showing a fall from bottom of ditch to bed of creek of $1\frac{20}{100}$ feet in that distance.

"Line No. 12 commences at 2nd and 3rd concessions, following the allowance for road between 15 and 16, to the town line. This ditch would only benefit the lands on either side for a distance of a few rods, as the road will have to be opened by the municipality. I think the opening of this ditch may be left to them.

"I have not made any survey east of Bear creek, my whole time being occupied with the lines here reported on.

"The town line between Sombra and Moore, extending from Bear creek to the river St Clair, has been a disputed point for many years. In connection with Mr. Francis, P. L. S., of Sarnia, I have established that line by straightening it between the side roads. The original survey seems to have been made from each end, terminating in lot 17; but not connected. I have put a swing of 20 minutes south at line 15 and 16, and 6 minutes south at 18 and 19. I believe if this survey was made according to the original intention, by a line from the river St. Clair, south 88° east, it would take a large slice off of Sombra.

"The whole area to be drained I estimate at 22,000 acres; of this, about 13,000 acres are now considered swamp lands, though not actually so, fully two-thirds being ridge, which is at present inacessible, except during the winter, when the swamps are frozen. The soil is clay, well suited for agricultural purposes. Some of the swamps and marshes show a deposit of from one to four feet of peat. The ridges have been well timbered with oak, but the lumberer has selected the greater portion of the best timber; still, a large quantity of valuable oak remains. There is also a large quantity of good timber for ties and cordwood, for which a good market can be found at any point on the St. Clair river, all of which would give employment to a large number of men if the country was opened to settlement.

"The present value of these lands is from three to four dollars per acre; when drained. they would sell readily at from eight to fifteen dollars per acre.

"The Council have expended a large amount of money from time to time in cutting ditches along the road sides, especially in the north part of the township, the effect of which has been to flood the portion now proposed to be drained, so that in calculating the size of ditches required for the drainage of these swamp lands, it will also be necessary to provide for the water flowing through these ditches from the north.

"About eight years since, the Council employed an engineer to take levels over several of the lines I have now reported on; his report was adopted in Council, but never acted on to the full extent. He recommended the opening of concession lines being made a special tax on the lands benefited; the outlets on north and south lines to be a tax on the municipality. These outlets have not been opened. In my opinion, no fairer assessment could be made, seeing that both north and south had been taxed for years to convey the waters from the north, and then leave it to flood the unsettled lands of the south. A few settlers have courageously undertaken to build up a home in this land of wood and water, and I think, in justice to them and all land owners in these four concessions, that the municipality should now contribute liberally to the drainage of those lands."

Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton.

An examination of the low lands in this Township was made by Mr. W. H. O. Wood, P.L.S., in March, and an outline and list of swamp and wet lots was furnished, which covers a total area of 35,336 acres, of which the following is a brief detail:—

In Concession	1,	Rideau Front,	12	lots,	containing	359	acres of	swamp.
"	2,	"	27	"	"	2,092	"	"
"	3,	"	31	"	"	2,454	"	"
"	4,	"	26	"	"	2,409	"	"
"	5,	"	26	"	"	2,075	"	"
"	6,	"	22	"	"	3,138	"	"
"	Gore	"	17	"	"	804	"	"

In Concession	2,	Ottawa Front,	10	lots,	containing	390	acres	of swamp.
"	3,	"	27	"	"	3,704	"	"
"	4,	"	20	"	"	2,780	"	"
"	5,	"	18	"	"	2,518	"	"
"	6,	"	20	"	"	2,600	"	"
"	7,	"	20	"	"	2,756	"	"
"	8,	"	20	"	"	2,842	"	"
"	9,	"	20	"	"	3,747	"	"
In Junction Gore,			16	"	"	668	"	"
Total area of swamp lands						35,336	"	

A survey is now being made on a part of these lands in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions of the Ottawa Front, and drain lines will be marked out and levels taken, after which I shall be able to furnish details as to the cost of the proposed works, and the estimated quantity and increased value of the lands, if drained.

Townships of Cavan and Monaghan.

In the early part of the summer, Mr. W. Strickland, C.E., made an examination of the swamp lands in the Townships of North and South Monaghan and Cavan, in the Counties of Peterborough, Northumberland and Durham, and I submit the following extracts from his report thereon.

"The area of swamp land requiring drainage in North Monaghan is about 4,000 acres, lying between the 1st and 12th concessions, in a direction north-east and south-west, being almost parallel with the Otanabee River, and extending on an average about 1¼ miles back from its banks.

"The surface generally is flat, with a slight fall in a southerly direction, the greater part of which is covered with standing timber, composed of cedar, black ash, tamarac, and swamp elm; the remaining portion has been burnt over, and is now grown up with underbrush.

The soil is generally of a sandy nature, but in some places of clay.

It is, to a certain extent, subject to periodical inundations from the overflow of the Otanabee River, during the spring freshets, and from the overflow of several small streams which run through it on their way to the river. The largest of these streams cross the swamp at the south end, and is known as Goodfellow's Creek; it is about 20 feet wide but shallow, and would probably require deepening in places, and all obstructions, such as logs and brushwood, removed. The other two small streams are not more than four or five feet wide, and irregular in their course. These streams might, upon instrumental examination, prove available for drains.

The Midland Railroad traverses the swamp in a straight line from the north-east end to the south-west, and about midway between the western limit of the swamp and the river, forming an embankment along the surface of the swamp. It will doubtless be advisable to construct a drain along the west side of this embankment, connecting with the streams and existing culverts.

It would also be necessary to construct drains on the 8th, 9th and 10th concession lines, to connect with the proposed drain along the railroad embankment.

The east side of the embankment could, from the 9th concession line northwards, be drained direct to the river, and south of that line it would probably be necessary to continue the drain on the 8th concession line to the river.

There is a narrow belt of swamp along the railroad from Goodfellow's Creek to the town line between this Township and Cavan, which will probably form the line of a drain from part of the Cavan swamp.

The whole of this swamp, if properly drained, would become very valuable from its favourable situation with regard to communication with the town of Peterboro', and from its proximity to it, and would, in my opinion, be increased in value at least $4.00 or $5.00 per acre.

The swamp and flooded land in South Monaghan is of such a nature as to be impracticable for draining.

The flooded land is rendered so from the water of Rice Lake being raised above its natural level by the dam at Hastings, and unless it was lowered, nothing in the way of drainage could be effected. The swamp land is in isolated localities, and the cost of drainage would exceed the increased value of the land. I have not been able to visit all of the swamps and flooded lands in this Township, and am basing this part of my report upon information gathered from parties acquainted with the locality.

The swamp land in Cavan is divided into two distinct swamps, one being situated in the north part of the Township, and the other between the 4th and 10th concessions ; the latter is a continuation of the North Monaghan Swamp, and after extending into the quarter line between lots 18 and 19 in the 7th concession, branches off in a north-westerly and south-westerly direction, terminating in both cases at the centre road. The north-west branch does extend beyond the centre road westward, but is only a narrow strip along the course of the creek, and could not be drained without removing a dam at the centre road at a village called Cavanville.

A portion of the swamp in the 9th concession is rendered wet by the raising of the water of the creek which runs through it, by a dam situated in lot 2 in 8th concession of Monaghan. It will be necessary to remove this dam, and as it is of very little benefit to the neighborhood, might be accomplished without much cost.

The most expeditious, and probably the most effective way to drain this swamp would be to clean out and deepen the streams which run through it, and that portion situated between the creeks by one drain connecting with the 9th concession creek, and another with the stream through the south branch. This swamp is well timbered in some places, principally cedar ; the north branch is principally swamp-elm and tamarac. The soil is in some places clay, and other places sandy loam, and would make very good land when drained. Most of the concession lines and quarter lines through it are open.

I consider that these swamps would increase in value at least $5 per acre, being situated in the heart of a fine farming country, the adjoining lands being on an average worth $40 per acre.

The stream which runs through the south branch of this swamp has a dam across it, on lot 20, in 6th concession, owned by Mr. Nudler, who has a fine grist mill and saw mill on it.

This dam deadens the current of the stream above it for a distance of about half a mile, and to a certain extent affects the swamp. It would be necessary to lower the dam and construct a sluice-gate in it to let off the freshets. These mills are required for local accommodation ; and to make any change in the present height of the dam would probably entail more expenditure than the ultimate improvement to the swamp would warrant.

The swamp in the north part of the township is situated in the 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, extending in a south-westerly direction from the town line, between this township and North Monaghan, to lot 9, in the 12th concession. The timber is small tamarac, in some places very thick, and in others open, with scattered clumps of short growth tamarac.

The surface is very flat and wet, the bottom being composed of a peat bed, and apparently of considerable depth. I have been informed by some of the farmers in the neighbourhood that a rod has been sunk as much as 25 feet. A stream flows through it and is about a rod wide and sluggish, a gravel bar extends across this stream, in lot 2 in 12th Monaghan, which has the effect of keeping the water back upon the surface of the swamp. Two roads cross the swamp, the principal one being the Centre Road, which forms an embankment across it ; this would require a culvert.

The other road is on the 12th concession line, which also forms a dam across that portion of the swamp south of it.

As in the case with the other swamp the most practical way of draining this would be to make such improvements upon the stream as would give a sufficient fall for the water, this can only be effected by removing a sufficient portion of the gravel bar which crosses it, and clearing out all logs, brush, &c., &c., and bringing the bed of it to a proper

grade. This swamp contains about 2,000 acres, and would become very valuable if drained.

The land adjoining is very well cultivated, the average value being about $50 per acre. I think the increased value of these lands when drained would be about $4 per acre.

The swamps in the centre of the townships contain about 4,000 acres, which with that in the north part would make a total in Cavan of 6,000 acres.

Of existing drains there are two which have been constructed in North Monaghan by the Municipality, they are situated in the lines between lots 12, and 13, and 13 and 14 discharging into the Otonabee River, and have proved very effective, and are so still, but have become somewhat filled up from the falling in of the sides from action of the frost and want of proper side slope."

Townships of Ellice and North Easthope, County of Perth.

In February, Mr. Kirk, C.E., made an examination of some swamp lands in the townships of Ellice and north Easthope, on lands chiefly the property of the Canada Company. In marking the outlines of these swamps on the plan only the worst parts are shown. These cover an area of 9,500 acres in Ellice, and 2,500 acres in north Easthope.

The outlets for the drains will be nearly as follows :—

1st. All south of the 10th concession of Ellice the water will run towards the south, and the natural outlets will be the Black Creek south and a small stream behind Stratford, falling into the Avon. Drain lines between side road 10 and 11 in the 5th, 6th, 7th 8th and 9th concessions, and on the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, in front of lots 11 to 18, and uniting at the south-east angle of lot 11 in the 5th concession in a discharge drain leading into the stream in rear of Stratford, will unwater this part of the swamp.

2nd. The swamp on lots 1 and 2 in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of Ellice, and lots 32 to 42 in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of North Easthope, can be unwatered by a drain having its head about lot 32 in the 8th concession of north Easthope, and going thence to the boundary of Ellice at the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions should follow that line to its discharging point on the drain along side road 10 and 11 in Ellice, whence the water will flow into the Avon.

3rd. In all the swamp land north of the 9th concession of Ellice the water runs northerly into the Black Creek north, and a leading drain along the side line between lots 10 and 11, having its head at the south of the 10th concession, and its outfall in Black Creek about lots 7 and 8 in the 16th concession, in the boundary of Mornington, with side drains in the rear lines of the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions would, in my opinion, and judging from Mr. Kirk's report, unwater this part of the swamp and improve a large part of the townships as well. The timber on these swamp lands is pine, black ash and tamarac.

An instrumental survey of these lines of drain has not yet been made, but would be desirable, to ascertain their cost.

Township of Reach, County of Ontario.

The marsh lands along the Nonquon river in this township were examined by Mr. Shier, C.E., and a plan prepared showing their approximate outline, and they appear to include the following lands :—

Lots 13 and 14 in the 6th ; lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in the 7th ; lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 in the 8th ; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 in the 9th ; lots 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 in the 10th ; lots 18, 19, 20 and 21 in the 11th ; lots 19, 20, 21 in the 12th ; and lots 19, 20, 21 and 22 in the 13th concessions, covering an area of about 5,000 acres.

Mr. Shier thinks there is sufficient fall in the 12th and 13th concessions to afford ample drainage ; from the 7th to the 12th there is but little fall. In the 12th and 13th concessions the average depth of the river is from 2 to 2½ feet, and through the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions the depth will average 5 or 6 feet, and the width 50 to 60 feet.

A considerable part of the land on each side of the river is covered with shrubby alders, the remainder of the swamp is covered with cedar.

An instrumental survey will be necessary before any estimates of the cost of drainage or value of improved lands can be given.

Township of Bromley, County of Renfrew.

Early in September I made an examination of a part of the Snake River in the township of Bromley, above and below Osceola, to ascertain if the meadow land along the river and around Lake Dore could be drained by the removal of obstructions in the waterway, and so effected by the lowering the surface of the water above Osceola.

At Osceola I found two mill dams with a fall of about 13 feet, and about 200 feet above the second dam a rocky bar extending across the stream, with only 2 feet of water over it. About half a mile above this there is another rocky ledge across the river with deep water on each side, above and below. About a mile above Osceola there are meadows containing under 1,000 acres, which are flooded by the river, and rendered unfit for cultivation, and before the erection of the dams at Osceola these lands were flooded in consequence of the rocky ledges in the river.

There are other meadows along the river below Osceola covered with water when it is high in Musk Rat Lake. Around Lake Dore the land is mostly high, but there are some meadows on a stream discharging into that lake; and there are also meadows on Mink Lake branch, but these are not so large as the meadows above Osceola.

All these meadows are flooded by high water in the Snake River and Musk Rat Lake. but I think their areas are not large enough to compensate for the cost of the works which would be necessary for their reclamation at the present time, and I have, consequently, had no instrumental survey made.

Townships of Portland and Camden.

At the end of September I went to Sydenham, and from there, accompanied by Mr. S. O. McGuin, P.L.S., made an examination of the drowned lands in the townships of Portland and Camden, in the counties of Frontenac and Addington. These are situated along the branches of the Napanee River, above the small village of Petworth, and are said to be overflowed in consequence of the height of the dam at that village, and of a ridge of limestone rock about half a mile above the dam, which is apparently about 600 feet long, and at the time of my visit appeared just above the surface of the water; but Mr. McGuin informed me that when the brackets are on the dam he has measured 36 inches of water over this rock. Above the rocky ledge there is a shoal of boulders which had an average of 1 to 2 feet of water over it at the time of my visit, and from this the river is deep up to Verona. The whole area of drowned lands appears to be about 5,984 acres in Portland, and 4,681 acres in Camden, or 10,565 acres in all.

In the township of Camden the drowned lands extend along the streams which are the outlets to Vardy and Mud Lakes, crossing the leading roads from Petworth to Moscow, Moscow to Colebrook, Moscow to Enterprise, and Enterprise to Centreville. In the township of Portland, the drowned lands extend along the outlets to the streams from Vardy and Mud Lakes, as well as the stream from First Depot Lake, through Napanee Lake, around Silver Lake, and up as far as Rock Lake, and cross the leading roads from Moscow to Bell Rock, Bell Rock to Verona, and Verona to Hartington and Harrowsmith, and do great injury in spring freshets to all those roads at the points where they pass through the submerged lands, and on parts of the Frontenac colonization road the water sometimes lies 4½ feet over the surface. When this occurs it cuts off all communication with the Madawaska River tract, some 90 miles north, until the waters subside, and thus causes serious injury to business in that district.

The quality of the soil over the greater part of the flooded land is very good, having a greater depth than on the high lands adjoining, which are all settled with well cleared farms and good buildings, and the landowners are, therefore, very anxious to reclaim what they consider will become the best lands they possess. They have held

meetings on the subject, and are most anxious that these lands should be reclaimed, under the provisions of the Drainage Act.

The results of the examination I have made of these lands, and the discharging water-ways, are as follows :

The dam at Petworth raises the water 7 feet, and brackets are said to be put on at times, which raise the water 3 feet higher.

The surface of the ridge of rock above the dam is about 6½ feet higher than the water surface below the dam ; consequently the brackets sometimes raise the water 3 feet higher than this rock.

In consequence of these obstructions the water is thrown back over the submerged lands, and in spring freshets is from 2 to 4 feet deep over parts of the leading roads mentioned.

The effective means of relieving the whole area of drowned lands will be to remove the dam and cut a channel 60 feet wide and 4 feet deep through the rock and gravel shoals above the dam, and thus lower the ordinary level of the water throughout the channel and basins above. The cost of the required works would consist in the excavation of the channel and removal of the dam, and would include any compensation paid to the proprietors of the mill property for doing away with the water power.

It is estimated that the submerged lands, which are now entirely worthless, will be worth $10 an acre when they are reclaimed.

An instrumental survey will be necessary before preparing plans for this work.

Townships of Sunnidale, Vespra, and Flos.

Part of the Nottawasaga river has been examined recently by Mr. Creswick, C.E., and myself, with the object of devising means for lessening the periodical floods which submerge and cause great injury to a large part of the lands in the townships of Sunnidale and Vespra in the County of Simcoe. Between Jack's Lake and the town line of Essa, the river is deep and sluggish with a very tortuous course, and is obstructed by jams of timber formed of drift wood, roots, logs, and all the accumulated debris which is carried down the stream in the spring freshets, and becomes fastened into, and increases the extent of the jams ; and to improve this part of the stream these jams and all timber obstructing the water way should be removed, and a cut at the Oxbow, now partly done, should be finished. This cut is only about 60 feet in length, and would shorten the river at this point nearly three-quarters of a mile, and do away with three or four very abrupt bends.

Below Jack's Lake the river becomes more rapid, and there is a shoal about lots 7 and 8, in the 14th concession of Sunnidale, on the north side of the channel the water being only 2 feet deep. On the south side it is deeper, and the current rapid ; and at this part of the river some excavation should be done.

From lots 7 and 8 to Bernie's old saw mill site, the river has considerable current, and depths varying from 8 to 12 feet.

At Bernie's old mill dam, which is now gone above water, there is a shoal with only 2 feet of water on the south side of the channel, and there is a fall of 1.10 from this point to the site of the old mill. It will be necessary either to remove the remains of the old dam or cut a new channel at this place. The works that I would recommend at present for the improvement of the waterway in the Nottawasaga river are therefore the following :

1. Clearing out and cutting away all jams and other timber obstructing the waterway throughout the river, from the boundary of Essa downwards.

2. The completion of a new channel, partly excavated at the Oxbow, the excavation in which would be 1,200 cubic yards.

3. The deepening of the bed of the river at the shoal on lots 7 and 8, concession 14, Sunnidale.

4. The removal of the old dam at Bernie's Mill, and deepening the river at that point.

These works would give an unobstructed waterway throughout to the shoals below Bernie's Mill, where there is fall enough to convey the water off, and would assist in lowering the level at low water, and I consider that $6,000 would be sufficient for the work.

The obstructions in the river being removed, an opportunity will be given for the drainage of the large tracts of wet land in Sunnidale, Vespra and Flos, for which the Nottawasaga will be the main artery. In Sunnidale these lands cover an area of 14,000 acres, extending through parts of every concession, from the 1st to the 10th, and having the Nottawasaga, the Mud River and other streams to use as discharging outfalls; and in Vespra they cover an area of over 17,000 acres, extending through parts of every concession, from the 4th to the 15th, with the Nottawasaga as the main outlet. In Flos I have not as yet obtained the outline or areas of the swamp lands, and in all these it will be necessary to make surveys for ascertaining with accuracy the practicability and cost of draining, under the provisions of the Act.

Township of Stephen, County of Huron.

An examination of the wet and swamp lands in the township of Stephen has recently been made by Mr. Weatherald, C. E., and a survey for drain lines will be organized as soon after the commencement of 1871 as the cold weather permits.

The chief part of the swamp lands in the township is west of the 12th concession, and covers an area of nearly 20,000 acres, of which the Canada Company holds about 17,000 acres, unoccupied, and 3,000 on lease to occupants. Most of these lands, as they are now situated, are unfit for settlement for agricultural purposes, on account of their being so wet; and some of the settlers for the last two years have been unable to get back even the seed they put in. The soil is a good clay loam, and the land would be good if drained.

There is a swamp containing 2,500 acres, extending along the Aux Sables, from lots 4 to 19, which cannot be drained unless a new outlet is made for the Aux Sables to the lake. This could be done by a cut of about a quarter of a mile, which, it is said, would give a fall of 6½ feet from the surface of the river to the surface of the lake.

The other parts of the swamp lands appear to have sufficient fall to the river to drain them into it without reference to any improvement of the river itself; this will be ascertained when the results of the survey are known.

Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton.

An application having been made by the Council of this township to have certain drain lines surveyed, an examination of the lands has been made by Mr. McMillan, C. E., who reports that the general run of the water in the township is in a south-westerly direction, and that a drain along the side line, between lots 24 and 25, would collect the water from the east and bring it to the three streams which cross it, namely,

1st. The north branch of Bear Creek.
2nd. Durham Creek, which crosses about the middle of the 10th concession.
3rd. Black Creek, which crosses on the front of the 3rd concession.

The opening of a discharge drain along this line, with branch drains on the concession lines leading from the Brooke boundary, as proposed by the Council of the township, would be a great benefit to the land in the easterly part of Enniskillen, which is now useless from want of drainage, but which possesses an excellent soil, similar in character to the land in the Brooke Swamp, of which it forms a part.

The area that would benefit from these drains is over 16,000 acres, and the increased value would be the same as that in Brooke, and I think an instrumental survey should be made when the swamps get frozen.

Summary.

The following is a brief summary of the results of the surveys and examinations referred to in this report:—

Township of Luther, drainage lines laid out for 12,000 acres by 12 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of $13,706, and giving an increased value of $48,000 to the lands.

Township of Proton, a survey and examination of 24,000 acres of swamp lands, but no plan of drainage or estimate of cost of works given, as further survey is necessary.

Townships of Logan and McKillop, drainage lines laid out for 9,000 acres by 11½ miles of drains, at an estimated cost of $13,400, and giving an increased value of $36,000 to the lands.

Township of Douro, drainage of Buckley's lake marsh by 2¼ miles of drain, at an estimated cost of $3,300, for unwatering 1,350 acres, and giving the whole an increased value of $8,100.

Township of Cumberland, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 15,760 acres by 28 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of $23,600, and giving an increased value of $52,800 to the lands.

Township of Westmeath, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 2,800 acres by 3¾ miles of drains, at an estimated cost of $3,200, giving an increased value of $11,200 to the lands.

Township of Hay, drainage lines laid out for unwatering 8,000 acres by 17 miles of drains, at an estimated cost of $10,481, and giving an increased value of $56,000 to the lands.

Township of Moore, a survey, nearly finished, for unwatering 13,000 acres by drain lines, which will give an increased value to the whole area of not less than $52,000.

The examinations referred to in the townships of Gloucester, Cavan, Monaghan, Ellice, Reach, Portland, Camden, Sunnidale, Vespra, Stephen and Enniskillen extend over areas of swamp, marsh, wet and submerged lands, amounting in all to 140,000 acres, the greater part of which can be drained and rendered fit for agricultural purposes, and improved in value by rates varying from $3 to $10 per acre.

In districts where the drained lands have a good general inclination, as in Raleigh and East Tilbury, where there is considerable fall on the leading discharge drains, these can be made use of for purposes of irrigation as well as drainage, but it will be some years before any works of this nature will be required.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient Servant,

T. N. Molesworth,
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

Toronto, June 23rd, 1870.

The Honourable
The Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,—In sending in the final accounts connected with the erection of the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, in this City, I have the honor to report that the works are now complete.

In conformity with the instructions impressed upon us by yourself and the other members of the Government, the Plans and Specifications were made as complete as possible, so as to avoid any extras over the contract.

But, notwithstanding the very great care taken by my late partner and myself, to secure this end, it was found necessary, during the progress of the work, to make some constructional changes, with a view to improve the appearance and efficiency of the building. These changes will be found classified under their proper heads in the statement of accounts herewith annexed.

Some further changes than those already mentioned, were requested by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned by yourself, which were carried out. These will also be found under their proper heading in the annexed statement.

Some additional work was involved by furnishing, and by the decorations, &c. appearing under their proper heading.

In addition to the main contract for the erection of the residence, minor contracts were entered into for the erection of stables, lodge, vinery, fencing, &c., which have all been completed, the amounts for which appear in the detailed statement.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that, although the contracts were taken at a low figure, the work has been done in a manner creditable to the contractors, and meeting with the approval of the public, to whom the building has been an object of much interest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours obediently,
HENRY LANGLEY.
Architect.

ADDENDA.

The contract provides for retaining one-third the cost of the heating, until it has been tested, so as to heat the building to a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit, when the thermometer indicates an outside temperature of 20°, on account of the building being, during the last winter, in the possession of the contractors, no satisfactory opportunity offered for testing the heating powers of the apparatus. The proportion to be retained amounts to $1000; and, if meeting your approval, it might be sufficient to take a guarantee from the plumber to make the work satisfactory in case of any failure. The plumber offered to give satisfactory bonds, so as to enable him to get the balance at once.

H. L.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE RESIDENCES OF THE PRINCIPAL AND MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Toronto, 31st December, 1870.

To the HONOURABLE
The Commissioner of Public Works, Ontario.

SIR.—The restoration of the residences of the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, situated on the west side of the College building, are rapidly approaching completion.

The two easterly houses, those of the Masters, will be ready for occupation in about eight weeks, and the Principal's house, in about ten weeks.

The walls of the Principal's house were found, on examination, to be useless, and were therefore taken down and rebuilt, using in the old materials, making it, as far as appearances go, an entirely new structure.

There have also been some minor alterations, which will not materially increase the expense, which facts account, in some measure, for the delay.

The contract time for finishing the buildings was the 1st of December instant, which time was not sufficient to complete the several works required.

The buildings are roofed in and enclosed, ready for plastering.

The stables and outbuildings are completed. I have to express my satisfaction as to the manner in which Mr. James Price, the Clerk of Works, has performed his duty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. STIBBS.
Architect.

APPENDIX—No. 7.

EXPENDITURE by the Department of Public Works, Ontario, during 1870, and total cost on construction to 31st December, 1870. (Capital Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	Outlay to 31st December, 1869.	Expenditure for 1870.	Total Outlay to 31st December, 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government House, Toronto	67,470 48	37,867 29	105,337 77
Lunatic Asylum, London, construction	75,161 07	146,527 76	221,688 83
Do do furniture		11,033 87	11,033 87
Do Toronto, new wings, building	185,133 35	16,901 36	202,034 71
Do do do walls across corridors		2,035 66	2,035 66
Do do do furnishing	3,514 05	7,295 74	10,809 79
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, construction	41,443 25	31,131 10	72,574 35
Do do do furniture		5,366 43	5,366 43
Institution for the Blind, Brantford		15,533 94	15,533 94
Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka	6,978 33	11,792 27	18,770 60
Lock at Young's Point, County Peterborough	10,788 45	18,804 95	29,593 40
Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	495 63	2,817 32	3,312 95
Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River		19,040 61	19,040 61
Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau		6,794 30	6,794 30
Washago and Gravenhurst Road		17,203 43	17,203 43
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, new workshops and dormitories		7,590 95	7,590 95
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie, drains		1,624 42	1,624 42
Drainage Works, Township of Brooke	506 35	2,563 83	3,070 18
Do do Dunwich		3,942 10	3,942 10
Do do Ekfrid, Caradoc, and Metcalfe		5 274 03	5,274 03
Do do Grey		2,078 54	2,078 54
Do do Mosa		7,519 34	7,519 34
Do do Raleigh		10 975 90	10,975 90
Do do Russell		5,187 62	5,187 62
Do do Tilbury East		696 93	696 93
Do Townships Suspense Account (see Statement No. 8)	1,732 05	6,018 26	7,750 31
Do General expenses, chargeable to Province		2,115 24	2,115 24
Total	393,223 01	405,733 19	798,956 20

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

No. 8.—Drainage Suspense Accounts to 31st December, 1870.

	Expenditure for 1869.	Expenditure for 1870.	Total to 31st Dec., 1870.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Township of Aldborough	.....	120 50	120 50
do Bromley	.....	37 00	37 00
do Camden	.....	16 50	16 50
do Caradoc	.....	27 31	27 31
do Cavan	.....	38 00	38 00
do Cumberland	.....	734 05	734 05
do Douro	.....	194 75	194 75
do Ellice	.....	39 00	39 00
do Elma	554 91	361 00	915 91
do Enniskillen	.....	62 37	62 37
do Gloucester	.....	387 65	387 65
do Greenock	1,177 14	.....	1,177 14
do Hay	.....	678 00	678 00
do Logan	.....	178 85	178 85
do Luther	.....	873 37	873 37
do McKillop	.....	103 00	103 00
do Monaghan, North	.....	27 00	27 00
do Moore	.....	832 49	832 49
do Portland	.....	46 25	46 25
do Proton	.....	826 77	826 77
do Stephen	.....	91 85	91 85
do Sunnidale	.....	88 90	88 90
do Vespra	.....	11 75	11 75
do Westmeath	.....	241 90	241 90
Total	1,732 05	6018 26	7,750 31

N.B.—The above amounts are for expenses of examinations and surveys of Swamp Lands in those Townships where drainage works have not yet been undertaken, and the amounts are therefore not yet chargeable against the respective Townships.

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 31st December, 1870.

No. 9.—Expenditure for Repairs, &c., by the Department of Public Works during 1870. (Part of Maintenance Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	Expenditure for 1870.
	$ cts.
Government House	3,234 33
Executive Council's Office	352 36
Attorney-General's Office	333 75
Treasury Department	711 74
Secretary and Registrar's Office	711 74
Department of Agriculture and Public Works	711 75
Crown Lands Department	996 65
Parliament Buildings	4,309 11
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	92 45
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	2,818 50
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	1,999 83
Total	16,272 21

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 31st December, 1870.

No. 10.—Property Purchased by the Department during 1870.

Date of Deed, 1870.	By whom sold.	To whom sold.	Description of Property.	For what purpose used.	Area in Acres.	Price.
						$ cts.
August 4..	Reginald Henwood	Her Majesty	Parts of lots 26, 27 and 28, in the 3rd concession, and part of lot 28, in the 4th concession of the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, and part of the allowance for road between the said 3rd and 4th concessions.	Institute for the Blind, Brantford.	65¼	8,462 50
						8,462 50

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 31st December, 1870.

F. T. JONES,

51

No 11.—Contracts and Bonds relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty, during 1870.

Date of Contract and Bond.	Work.	Subject of Contract.	Contractors.	Sureties in bonds.	Amount.
1870.					$ cts.
January 20	Government House, Toronto	Papering, decorating & painting	John Edwards	William Elliott and James Edwards.	1,669 00
" 22	Lunatic Asylum, London	Fencing Briody farm, 100 acres	Hugh M. Melville and Henry A. Baxter	John White & Henry Taylor	6,649 00
February 3	Scugog River Works	Whole works, consisting of lock, swing bridge and dredging river	Thomas Walters	George Crandell and George Brownley.	16,650 00
" 5	Channel between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	Whole work	George Blain	Robert Smith and George Dawson	7,865 00
" 21	Washago and Gravenhurst Road	Nine miles of plank road	James T. Kirkpatrick	T. M. Robinson and Dugald Brown	15,000 00
" 1	Lunatic Asylum, London	Gas main pipes, and laying from gas works to Asylum building	The City Gas Company, London		4,400 00
				Carried forward	52,233 00

No. 11.—CONTRACTS AND BONDS relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty, during 1870.—*(Continued.)*

Date of Contract and Bond.	Work.	Subject of Contract.	Contractors.	Sureties in bonds.	Amount.
1870.				*Brought forward*	$ cts. 52,233 00
May 31.....	Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	Bedsteads, mattresses, &c.....	Jacques & Hay	.....	1,986 00
" 31.....	Lunatic Asylum, London.....	Bedsteads, mattresses, &c.....	Jacques & Hay	.....	8,425 00
July 4.....	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie...	Drains and drainage works....	John Damp	Joseph McCausland and John Davis	1,200 00
" 30.....	Drainage Works, Township of Grey	Whole work	George Blain	Hugh Miller and Joseph Blain Allen	5,945 92
August 3.....	Drainage Works, Township of Brooke	Drains 1, 2, 3, 4, A, B and C.	George Blain	William Hewitt and Hugh Miller	22,467 99
" 26.....	Do do Dunwich	Drains 1, 2 and 3.....	John A. Philpott	James Philpott and George Bennett	9,018 64
" 27.....	Do do Raleigh	Drains 1, 1 north, and 2.....	John Elliott.....	James Weyms & James Tutt.	30,325 00
" 27.....	Do do Tilbury East.	Drains 1, 2 and 3.....	do	do do	24,200 00
September 3.....	Do do Mosa.....	Whole work, except drain, branch A.	Grant & Yorke	John J. Hull and William H. Scott.	9,670 00
" 13.....	Do do Ekfrid	Drain 4 and branches.....	John Seaton.....	Angus D. Black and John English	2,842 00
" 15.....	Do do do	Drain branch A.....	Alexander Armstrong	John Armstrong, William Armstrong and Hugh Armstrong	533 25
" 19.....	Do do Ekfrid, Caradoc and Metcalfe	Whole work except drain 4 and branches	William Barnum	John McDougall and Neil Morrison	8,805 40
" 14.....	Do do Russell.....	Whole work	William Kingsford.....	Frank Shanly and George A. Barber	10,500 00
" 21.....	Institute for the Blind, Brantford	Whole work	C. W. & T. L. Kempster ...	J. E. O'Reilly, John Bell and Ebenezer W. Bateman	65,000 00
" 23.....	Upper Canada College.....	Residences of Principals and Masters	William Moulds	William Thomson and John Burns	14,200 00
					267,352 20

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1870.

F. T. JONES,

APPENDIX No. 12.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, SITE, &c.

The site of this building adjoins the western limit of the town of Brantford, south of the Grand Trunk Railway, from Goderich to Buffalo, and contains sixty-five and a quarter acres of land, known as Digby Place.

This site is probably the most convenient and picturesque that could be chosen in the Province for the intended purpose. It commands a most extensive view to the west and south, and overlooks the town, the principal buildings of which are south-east of the site, about one mile distant. Immediately below the elevated plateau, on which the building will be erected, an unfailing spring of water will be available for water-supply to the Institution, and access to the Grand River is secured by a road thirty-three feet in width, along which the drains from the building and lot can be made. On the bank of the river there is an acre of land for the erection of any buildings that may be required.

The foundations of the institution have been built in the centre of the plateau, and the principal entrance will be on Saint George's Road, opposite Palmerston Avenue, at which a brick lodge will be constructed, inside the gates.

From the front entrance, opposite Palmerston Avenue, to the building, the approach will be by a gravelled, circular road, forty feet in width, with side-walks ten feet in width on each side.

The road will extend in a curve round the western end of the building, to connect with the farm road and the rear entrance on North Dumfries Street.

The building is designed in the "Tudor style," adapted to modern requirements—a style which now prevails in England, the only innovation being the application of the "Mansard" roof, by which more convenient rooms will be available in the third storeys, and afford additional height in the centre building and the wings.

The front will have a south-eastern aspect, will be two hundred and twenty feet in extent, divided into a centre building and wings. The centre building will be seventy feet in depth, fifty feet in width, and three storeys in height. The centre projecting tower will be seventeen feet square and four storeys in height, ninety-five feet from the ground line to the cornice, and forty-five feet to the top of the iron vane—in all one hundred and forty feet.

Each wing will be seventy feet by forty feet, and two storeys in height, connected with the centre by intermediate buildings, forty feet in length and fifty-four feet in depth, and three storeys in height.

The front building will contain the reception, matron's, steward's, teacher's, and class-rooms, libraries and lavatories on the ground floor; Superintendent's apartments, teachers' class-rooms and dormitories, baths and water-closets, in the second floor, and the music hall, dormitories, tank-rooms, &c., in the Mansard roofs, as before stated, on the third floor. The dormitory accommodation will be sufficient for one hundred pupils.

A staircase will be constructed for visitors to gain access to the fourth storey of the tower, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

The rear building will consist of a centre building, seventy-five feet by thirty-three feet, and wings fifty feet by twenty feet—the whole will be three storeys in height, with a basement, being connected with the main building by a passage thirty-two feet in length by fifteen feet in width—the above being external dimensions.

The rear building will contain boiler, store and fuel rooms, water-closets. On the ground floor will be the kitchen, laundry, scullery, ironing, drying and store rooms, staircases, &c. The dining-rooms, pantries, and wash-rooms will be on the second floor, and servants' apartments and tank-rooms on the third floor. Convenient lifts will connect the dining-rooms and kitchen, which will be directly under the male dining-room, the laundry being under the female dining-room.

The chimney in the centre of the rear building will be seven feet square, exterior dimensions, and seventy-five feet in height, the smoke flues from the boilers being of tile pipes, fifteen inches in diameter, in a space five feet square, will rarify the air drawn from under the floors and through the hollow spaces in the walls, from each apartment. By these means the whole of the main building, class-rooms, &c., will be thoroughly ventilated.

The water-supply can be procured from a copious spring on the premises, and the water will be forced into two iron tanks in the main building, which will contain five thousand gallons, and two iron tanks in the rear building, which will contain seven thousand gallons—in all twelve thousand gallons. From these tanks the water will be conveyed in iron pipes to each bath, wash-room and water-closet, kitchen, laundry, boilers, &c.

The rain-water from the roofs will be conveyed in tile pipes to two brick cisterns, to contain twelve thousand gallons each, from which the water can be pumped to the laundry tanks for washing purposes.

The building will be heated by steam, on the low-pressure principle, passing through circulating pipes round the outside walls, with coils in the large class-rooms, music hall, &c. Arrangements will also be made for steam-cooking in the kitchen, on the "Morse" principle. Steam will also be used for washing and drying purposes, in the laundry.

The building will afford accommodation for one hundred pupils, which is considered sufficient for the present, and, when increased accommodation is required, it is intended to construct separate dormitory buildings, on the cottage system, the centre building to be then used only for educational purposes.

Out Buildings.

The out-buildings will consist of play-sheds, stables, wood-sheds, entrance lodge, ash-pit, &c. The play-sheds, in the rear of the building, to be sixty feet in length, fifteen feet in width, with latrines at the north end of each shed.

The stable will be ninety feet in length and twenty-three feet in width, the centre portion to be thirty-three feet in length by twenty-seven feet in width, two storeys in height, and basement for a root-cellar. The wings to be one storey and a half in height, with lofts. The ground floor will contain stalls for six cows and four horses, harness-room, carriage-house, &c.

The wood-shed will be sixty-eight feet in length by twenty feet in width, each end to be enclosed for shelter in winter. The yards in the rear of the building will be enclosed by a picket fence.

The entrance lodge will be thirty-two feet in length, twenty feet in width, and a storey and a half in height, and will contain four rooms. A wood-shed to be constructed in the rear, with a fence enclosing the yard, &c.

The whole of the lot will be enclosed by a picket fence, six feet in height, with gate entrances on Saint George's Road and North Dumfries Street.

The buildings will be erected of white brick, and cut-stone dressings to the windows and doors. The walls will be built hollow, being stronger and dryer than if solid, besides, the hollow space will afford means for ventilation, as before described.

The contract, which includes main and out buildings, fences, &c., has been let to Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, of Hamilton, for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, the whole to be completed by the 1st November next.

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect and Engineer.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a return of the number of persons who, since the first day of November, 1869, have settled on Free Grant Lands, with the number of acres located, and the names of the townships in which such persons have settled.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON.

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
January 20th, 1871.

Township.	District or County.	No. of persons located.	No. of acres located.	Number of purchasers	Number of acres sold.
Brunel	District of Muskoka	54	6,868	3	8
Draper		74	8,572½	14	195
Macaulay		100	12,540	11	1,065½
McLean		52	7,239	7	52
Medora		127	13,574	10	288
Monck		32	4,249	7	209
Muskoka		30	3,987	3	318
Stephenson		87	10,626	Nil.	Nil.
Watt		49	5,587	1	189
Cardwell		15	1,785	2	90
Humphrey		32	4,862	3	55
Christie	District of Parry Sound	15	2,526	2	17
Ferguson		22	3,067	2	61
Foley		40	7,004	4	32
McDougall		28	4,279	3	23
McKellar		71	10,573	9	222
Anstruther	County of Peterboro'	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff		4	577	"	"
Chandos		3	277	"	"
Glamorgan		3	356	"	"
Monmouth		2	232	"	"
Minden		4	370	"	"
Snowdon		10	1,037	"	"
Stanhope		8	744	1	97
Anson	County of Victoria	3	236	2	200
Hindon		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Carlow	County of Hastings	11	1,798	2	2
Dungannon		18	2,540	6	11
Herschel		4	594	2	13
Monteagle		18	1,869	15	223
Mayo		5	668	2	67
Wicklow		10	1,341	5	28
Alice	County of Renfrew	22	2,200	3	206
Algona, S.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Buchanan		19	2,376	3	183
Fraser		2	200	Nil.	Nil.
Grattan		2	198	3	77
Head		2	200	1	31
McKay		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Petewawa		15	1,576	2	4
Rolph		15	1,534	6	224
Wilberforce		9	1,045	2	150
Wylie		5	675	Nil.	Nil.
Chaffey	District of Nipissing	105	14,503	10	112
Hagarty		4	439	Nil.	Nil.
Richards		Nil.	Nil.	"	"
Sherwood		1	200	"	"
Stisted		36	4,907	1	29
Abinger	County of Addington	2	247	Nil.	Nil.
Denbigh		11	1,172	"	"
Clarendon	County of Frontenac	16	1,694	1	104
Miller		1	86	Nil.	Nil.
Palmerston		2	198	"	"
		1,200	154,427½	148	4,585½

RETURN

To An Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all communications between the Judges of the Court of Chancery and the Government, touching the proposed measure in respect of the Court of Chancery.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

TORONTO, 30th December, 1870.

MY DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL,—The legality of the orders in Chancery under which Mr. Taylor has for the past four years, by the name of Judges' Secretary discharged certain duties in Chambers, having been lately brought publicly into question. I beg leave to offer to you a few observations on the subject.

When the Court was constituted in 1837 (by Statute 7, William IV cap. 2), a part of its organization was two Masters—reduced by a subsequent Statute to one. By Section 9 it was enacted that the officers to be appointed under this Act should in addition to the duties usually performed by the like officers in England be liable to perform such other duties as should be assigned to them by the Court.

Although the Act authorized the appointment of two Masters one was only appointed, and no duties were at that time assigned to him under Section 9 ; nor was it necessary, as the hearing of certain applications in Chambers was then part of the duties usually performed by the Masters in Chancery in England. By 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 94, Sec. 13, it was enacted that the Masters should hear and determine all applications for time to plead answer or demur and for leave to amend bills, and for enlarging publication, and all such other matters relating to the conduct of the suits in the Court as the Court by general orders directs. This was of course in addition to the ordinary duties of the Masters taking references, taxing costs and the like.

Upon the passing of our Chancery Act in 1837,the duties enumerated in 3 and 4 William IV, and any other duties assigned by the Court to the Masters under the Act were duties properly pertaining to the Masters' office and might properly have been taken by the Master simply upon his appointment, but the business of the Court being light those duties were in this Court discharged by the then Vice Chancellor, until by general orders of 2nd February, 1846, they were assigned to the Master and they were discharged by him until after the reconstruction of the Court in 1849.

By a general order passed in 1853, it was provided that one Judge should sit daily in Chambers for the transaction of a certain class of business which is defined in the order ; and being business of a class that under 3 and 4 William IV, and the large powers given to this Court by the Acts of 1837 and 1849 might properly have been assigned to the Master.

The Judges continued to sit in Chambers until 1866, when a Judges Secretary was appointed. During all that time the Judges had in addition to their ordinary and judicial duties discharged a class of duties properly pertaining to the Masters office.

In 1866, the business of the Court had increased to such dimensions that it became necessary for the Judges to confine their duties to the business of the Court which could not be properly assigned to an officer of the Court, and it became necessary of course to make some provision for the future transaction of the class of business which had been theretofore transacted by the Judges in Chambers.

By an order in Court, all that class of business might have been transferred to the Master. It would have been little more than restoring to the Master's office a class of business proper for the Master, but which so long as the Judges had time for it had been transacted before them in Chambers. But the business in the Master's office was at that time beyond the ability of the then Master to perform. The imposing upon him of additional duties was out of the question. If there had been a second Master it would have been to him that the duties theretofore discharged by the Judges in Chambers, would have been properly assigned, but the Statute of 1849 having reduced the number to one the remedy had to be sought in another shape.

The Statute of 1857 "for further increasing the efficiency and simplifying the proceedings of the Court of Chancery," authorized the appointment from time to time upon the application of the Judges of an additional Clerk or Clerks, provided that such Clerks should perform such duties as the Court should from time to time direct and appoint.

The then Judges of the Court, the late Chancellor, Mr. Mowat, and myself, joined in an application to the Government for the appointment of a Clerk, a part of whose duty it should be to sit in Chambers, and perform such duties as had theretofore been performed in Chambers; and an order in Council was passed authorizing such an appointment. It was under these circumstances that Mr. Taylor's appointment took place, and he was for the sake of convenience designated Judges' Secretary.

The Judges have not conferred upon the Secretary any duties which under 3 and 4 William IV., and our own Statutes to which I have referred, they might not properly have assigned to a Master of the Court. There has been no delegation to him of judicial duty such as is proper for a Judge of the Court, and not for an officer of the Court to perform, and it is comparatively recently—certainly within the last twelve months—that I have heard it objected that in assigning to the Secretary such duties, as have been assigned to him, the Judges had exceeded their powers.

I have heard lately that exception has been taken to such duties being assigned to the Clerk; that while assigning such duties to a Master would have been legal, the assigning them to a Clerk is not so. I confess I fail to see the force of this objection. It is rather an objection to the Statute, than to the Act of the Government and the Judges. The Statute directs that the Clerk or Clerks appointed under it shall perform such duties as the Court shall direct. The language is unrestricted; but assuming for a moment that the meaning is that the person so appointed shall perform such duties, clerical in their nature as the Court should assign to them, at that very time officers with the same designation only with the prefix of chief were discharging duties of a similar character in the High Court of Chancery in England, under the Statute 15 and 16 Victoria cap. 80. Further the Masters in Chancery themselves were anciently called Clerks; and the Chief Clerk of the Masters, before the passing of the 15 and 16 Victoria performed, under the supervision of the Masters all the duties which it was competent for the Masters themselves to perform. The term "Clerk" appears to have been used in the Statute as a general comprehensive term, under which persons might be appointed to do any duty (with the exception of course of such judicial duties as shall be discharged by the Judges only), which the Judges might think it conducive to the ends of justice to assign to them. Such was the view taken by the then Judges of the Court, as well as by the Government, and Mr. Taylor, a gentleman, who had been several years at the Bar, and of good standing in his profession was selected.

Upon the question of legality, the question which I have proposed to discuss, I still think that the Judges were right; and experience has shown that the choice of the officer was a good one.

Exception has also been taken to the mode in which under the general orders, business has been conducted in Chambers.

I am concerned chiefly in vindicating the legality of what the Judges have done in this matter, and will trouble you with very few observations upon any other point, but I may say that I think it will be found that there is no good ground of complaint as to the mode in which the business is conducted.

In the first place it is to be observed that under the orders, it is the right of every practitioner to apply to a Judge to hear his application instead of to the Secretary; the Secretary hears only such applications as the parties may choose to bring before him.

Further, the orders afford every facility for transferring to a hearing before a Judge any matters that it is thought may be more conveniently disposed of before him, and appeals to a Judge are simple and inexpensive. The practical working of the business before the Secretary is that he himself, without reference to a Judge disposes of very nearly the whole of the business brought before him, and in a way that I judge to be satisfactory to the profession, inasmuch as there have been very few appeals from his decision. Where questions before him are new or doubtful he has been in the habit of mentioning them to a Judge, and taking his directions as to the proper order to be made. The system has worked well, and is in my judgment not open to the objections that have been made to it.

The points which I have desired to establish are 1st. That the business assigned as Chamber business to the Judges Secretary is a class of business which is of a character that is not necessarily performed by the Judges of the Court, but is business that they may properly assign to an officer of the Court. 2nd. That the assigning these duties to a person appointed upon the application of the Judges under the Statute of 1857 was within the powers of the Judges. 3rd. That the order passed in September, 1866, assigning these duties to a person so appointed under the designation of Judges' Secretary are not illegal. 4th. That the amount of business in the Court is such that it is necessary for the Judges to give their time and attention to the judicial work that is proper to be discharged by them only, and not by an officer of the Court; and that it is impossible for them in addition to this to transact the Chamber business of the Court. I believe no one will be found to question this last proposition.

But while holding that the Judges have not exceeded their powers, that they have done nothing but what is legal, it is in the highest degree desirable that the class of business which has been transacted by the Secretary should be placed upon a footing which is beyond question. I incline to think that upon the whole, it would be more satisfactory if the organization of the Court were changed by authorizing the appointment of a second Master with authority to the Judges to assign to him by general orders, or otherwise from time to time such duties as the Court may think fit. Primarily I think that his duties should be to transact the Chamber business of the Court, to act as referee and inspector under the Quieting Titles Act, and to take any references which the Court may think fit to send to him.

I beg leave to suggest this as a ready, and as I think a satisfactory way of setting at rest the questions that have been raised. I have thought it my duty to address this communication to you, and now leave the matter in your hands, to be dealt with as in the interests of the Administration of Justice, you may think best.

I remain yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. G. SPRAGGE.

The Honourable,
The Attorney General, Ontario.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Statement of the names of all persons, Members of this House, or of either Branch of the Legislature of Canada, who have been appointed by the Government of Ontario to any office, commission or employment; showing the nature of the appointment, its date, and the emolument, if any, derivable from any source in respect thereof.

By command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Name.	Office.	Date.	Emolument.
Senator Macpherson....	Arbitrator under B. N. A. Act....	13th January, 1868.....	$6,200, including disbursements.
Senator Allan.....	Trustee Toronto and Nipissing Bonus Fund	September 11th, 1869...	Unknown.
A. W. Lauder, M.P.P.	Trustee Toronto, Grey & Bruce Bonus Fund	September 11th, 1869...	Unknown.
A. Greeley, M.P.P.....	Sheriff of Prince Edward County.	March 15, 1870.....	Regulated by Statute.
J. H. Cameron, M.P...	Counsel to the Arbitrator under B. N. A. Act.....	13th January, 1868.....	$3,050, including disbursements.
H. D. Smith, M.P.P...	Third Arbitrator in the matter between Town of Perth and County of Lanark	October 12th, 1868	Unknown.
H. D. Smith, M.P.P...	Third Arbitrator in the matter between Ottawa and the County of Carleton.....	September 6th, 1869....	Unknown.
W. McDougall, M.P...	Trustee for Canada Southern Bonus Fund.....	25th November, 1870...	Unknown.
J. H. Cameron, M.P...	To conduct the Crown business at Assizes	Spring and Fall, 1868...	$ 840.
do ...	do do ...	Spring and Fall, 1869....	$ 682.
do ...	do do ...	Spring and Fall, 1870...	$1312.
R. A. Harrison, M.P..	do do ...	Spring and Fall, 1869...	$ 528.
do ..	do do ...	Spring, 1870.....	$ 162.
W. McDougall, M.P...	do do ...	Winter, 1871..... ..	Account not rendered.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
January 25th, 1871.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a copy of the Minutes of the Meetings of the Council of Public Instruction of 1870, with copies of any regulations or other public documents issued by the Council during the year; and a statement of the date of each meeting, and of the names of the Members present at each meeting during the year.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 26th January, 1871.

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

No. 595, G[3].

Education Office, Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honour, in reply to your letter of the 24th instant, to transmit herewith a certified copy of the Minutes of the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario, during 1870.

No regulations or other public documents have been issued by the Council during the year 1870.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

George Hodgins,
Deputy Superintendent.

T. C. Patteson, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary of the Province, Toronto.

(Copy.)

Council Room, Education Office,
7th February, 1870.

No. 298.

The Council met pursuant to notice at three o'clock. The Reverend John McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, *pro tempore.*
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D.
The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.
The Reverend John Barclay, D.D.
The Honourable William McMaster, Senator.
The Reverend William Ormiston, D.D,

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council :—

No. 8386. From the Head Master, with lists of students recommended for certificates.
No. 6814. From Dredge & Co., respecting the paper for the revised reading books.
No. 6934. From W. K. Orr, submitting his "Dominion Accountant" and "Penmanship."
No. 7236. From A. Miller, submitting improved editions of his Grammars.
No. 302. From Copp, Clark & Co., respecting the time specified for prescribing elementary Arithmetic.
No. 708. From the same, on the same subject.
No. 614. From the Head Master, recommending John Murphy for increased remuneration.
No. 7086. From A. M. Blackwell, applying for boarding house license.
No. 7820. Mrs. Ward, "
No. 7976. G. Huntingdon & Co., "
No. 8066. Mrs. A. Mabley, "
No. 8335. S. J. Rowe, "
No. 8336. C. Mullin, "
No. 8337. Jno. Clark, "
No. 8377. Mrs. S. Reid, "
No. 8378. Mrs. Maurice, "
No. 14. Mrs. Dunlop, "
No. 15. W. Agnew, "
No. 17. Mrs. A. Lillie, "
No. 45. Mrs. Cruise, "
No. 46. Mrs. Stark, "
No. 47. Jessie Allan, "
No. 369. Mrs. Guage, "
No. 487. Eliza Walker, "
No. 615. Mrs. M. Raugh, "

The following report from the Committee on Text-books was read and adopted :—

The Text-book Committee beg leave to report that they have considered Mr. Terrill's Ornithological Chart, and recommend that action relative to it shall be deferred until suitable Text shall have been published as a companion to it. They have also examined the Outlines of English History by Ince and Gilbert, and Granert's Manual of the German language, and cannot recommend that they should be substituted for the Text-books at present in use.

Ordered, That on and after January 1st, 1871, the only elementary Arithmetic authorized to be used in the Public Schools shall be Smith's and McMurchy's.

Ordered, That the Chief Superintendent of Education be requested to recommend to the Government that additional remuneration, at the rate of $50 per annum, be granted to John Murphy, as assistant in the Laboratory of the Normal School, to commence 1st February instant.

The following applications for pensions from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund were approved :—

Reg. No. 249, Alex. Fraser, of Puslinch, aged 61, for 14 years service in the Province.

Reg. No. 250, Jno. O'Connell, of McGillivray, aged 55, for 11 years service in the Province.

Ordered, That the letter of Mr. Orr, and the accompanying books, be referred to the Text-book Committee.

Ordered, That the following books be no longer published in the authorized list:—

National Art of Reading.
" Sacred Poetry.

But that the following be continued on the list :—

National Mensuration.
" Scripture Lessons.
" Lessons on truth of Christianity.

Adjourned.

(Signed,) JOHN McCAUL,
Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE,
9th May, 1870.

No. 299.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock. The Reverend John McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, *pro tempore*.
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D.
The Reverend John Barclay, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council.

No. 6671. From Messrs. Campbell and Son, respecting paper for reading books, and on arbitration.

No. 6733. From the same, respecting the arbitration.

No. 2613. From the Head Master, recommending Mr. Clare for increase of salary.

No. 2260. From the Asaistant Secretary, stating that the Government decline increasing Murphy's wages.

No. 4104. From H. F. Sefton, submitting for approval his text book on theory of Music.

No. 4105. From Reverend H. W. Davies, on the remuneration due to him from A. Miller.

Ordered, The Council approve of the specimens of paper made by Messrs. Bunting and Messrs, Barber that have been submitted, in the belief that it is the best that can be furnished under the circumstances. At the same time they trust that Canadian manufacturers may be able to supply a better paper for future editions of the Readers and other books authorized for the use of the schools; and, with a view to this improvement, they require that specimens of paper for future editions be, from time to time, submitted for their approval.

Ordered, The Council having considered the letter of the Reverend Mr. Davies, relative to the new and improved editions of the English Grammar, published by Mr. Miller, are of opinion that the case comes under the 5th Regulation respecting the publication of authorized text books, and that Mr. Davies is entitled to such remuneration as may be awarded to him by the arbitrators, to be appointed as provided for in the beforementioned Regulation, in the event of the disagreement of the author and the publisher, relative to compensation.

If such arbitration should be necessary, Dr. McMichael to be appointed arbitrator for the Council.

Ordered, The Council will take 500 copies of Mr. Sefton's Theory of Music for the use of the Students of the Normal School, if the work, when published, shall be such as to meet their approval.

Adjourned.

(Signed) JOHN MCCAUL,
Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE,
4th July, 1870.

No. 300.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at two o'clock, p.m. The Very Reverend Henry James Grasett, B.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, *pro tempore*.
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Reverend John Jennings, D.D.
The Honourable William McMaster, Senator.
The Reverend William Ormiston, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council :—

No. 4240. From the Reverend W. E. Cooper, submitting a work on book-keeping, in manuscript.

No. 4582. From Mr. W. Warwick, applying for permission to publish school books.

No. 5121. From the Secretary Board of Public Instruction, South Riding of Wellington, respecting the Elementary Arithmetic.

No. 5095. From the Head Master, reporting Students for certificates.

No. 5306. From Messrs. James Campbell and Son, respecting the publication of the Readers.

Ordered, That Mr. Warwick be informed that it will be necessary for him to state which of the series of authorized Text Books he is prepared to undertake to publish, provided the permission of the Council is obtained, together with the names of the sureties he proposes to furnish under the 10th section of the Regulations ; the Council being resolved to maintain the present standard of excellence in these books ; also that the Council deem it desirable that any publisher who undertakes the production of any of the Reading Books should publish all the books of that series, and not a part only.

Ordered, That while the Counsel are determined not to permit the circulation of inferior editions of the books of which they control the copyright, they cannot prescribe the details with respect to the mode of accomplishing the work, provided the required security is furnished and the regulations are observed.

The following applications of superannuated Teachers were approved :—

John Colville,	17 years service,	64 years of age.	
Mary Crooks,	15 "	49	"
William Lewis,	22½ "	53	"
John Russell,	30 "	65	"
George Wilson,	20 "	71	"

And the following subject to the production of additional proof of service :—

W. P. McGrane,	38½ years service,	77 years of age.	
John Strachan,	17 "	70	"

Ordered, That the letter and book, sent by Mr. Cooper, be referred to the Text Book Committee to be considered, with reference to the whole subject of book-keeping and writing, and that the Committee be authorized to consult with other competent persons, if necessary, before reporting on these matters.

The Chief Superintendent then laid before the Council a letter from the Reverend Dr. Ormiston, resigning his position as a member of the Council, in consequence of his approaching departure from the country, and Dr. Ormiston also made a verbal statement on the subject, after which the Council

Adjourned.

(Signed) H. J. GRASETT,
Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE,
19th August, 1870.

No. 301.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at four o'clock p.m. The Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present :—The Chairman, *pro tempore*.
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D.
The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council :—

No. 5791. From Mr. W. Warwick, applying for permission to publish the authorized Reading books, and giving names of sureties.

No. 5842. From Mrs. L. A. Davis for Boarding license.

No. 5931. W. Holt, "

No. 5947. Mrs. Young, for Boarding license.
No. 5961. Mrs. Layton, "
No. 5960. Mrs. Thompson, "
No. 5982. Mrs. Kerrigan, "
No. 6104. Grammar School Inspector, being his report for 1869.

Ordered, That the Reverend William Ormiston, D.D., having tendered his resignation as a member of the Council of Public Instruction, in consequence of his removal to the city of New York, the Council expresses its deep regret at the loss of Dr. Ormiston's valuable counsels and services. In all the relations which Dr. Ormiston has for many years sustained to the Council—first, as Mathematical Master and Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Normal School, then as Inspector of Grammar Schools, and last, as a member of the Council—he has discharged his duties with singular ability and zeal, commanding the esteem and affection of all who have been associated with him in labour, or have been under his instruction. In this feeling of universal respect and affection for Dr. Ormiston, the members of this Council cordially join; and while his retirement from us causes sincere regret, we devoutly wish him and his family all possible success and happiness in the new and important field of labour to which he has been called.

Ordered, That Ernestus Crombie, Esquire, Barrister, be appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Council, with respect to the publication of School books, in place of Dr. McMichael.

Ordered, That Mr. Warwick's application to publish the whole series of authorized Readers having been considered, the assent of the Council is given to it on the conditions applicable to such cases that have been laid down in previous minutes, if the sureties which he offers be found satisfactory.

Two volumes of Dr. Miles' series of Histories of Canada were laid before the Council, and it was resolved that Dr. Miles be informed that another book on the subject has been already sanctioned.

Adjourned.

(Signed,) JOHN MCCAUL,
Chairman, pro tem.

COUNCIL ROOM, EDUCATION OFFICE.
5th December, 1870.

No. 302.

The Council met, pursuant to notice, at three o'clock, p.m. The Reverend J. McCaul, LL.D., in the Chair.

Present:—The Chairman, *pro tempore*.
The Chief Superintendent of Education.
The Very Reverend H. J. Grasett, B.D.
The Reverend J. Jennings, D.D.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were laid before the Council:—

No. 6268. From J. Campbell and Son, transmitting specimen of First Book, Part I., as revised.
No. 6269. From Mr. Crombie, accepting appointment as Arbitrator.
No. 6322. From Copp, Clark and Co, submitting Smith and McMurchy's advanced Arithmetic.
No. 6419. From Ira Mayhew, Detroit, respecting certain school books.
No. 6418. From Miss Black, applying for boarding license.
No. 6547. From the Assistant Secretary of the Province, transmitting copy of letter from the Hon. Secretary of State, with respect to the Metric System.
No. 7722. From J. Campbell and Son, submitting further specimens of Second and Third Books, bound by Dredge and Co.
No. 7922. From the Very Reverend J. F. Jamot, expressing the Archbishop's opinion on a portion of the First Book.

Letters 4982 and 7423, from the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, to the Chief Superintendent, respecting Agricultural Instruction, were also read.

The following report from the Committee on Text Books, was presented :—

"The Committee on Text Books beg leave to report that they have examined the Advanced Arithmetic, by Bernard Smith and Archibald McMurchy, and recommend it for authorization by the Council, as a sequel to the Elementary Arithmetic by the same authors, already authorized. They also submit the Index of an advanced or supplementary Reader, that will supply a want that is at present much felt in the Public Schools, especially in those in which higher instruction is given. They have also considered the sub ject that was referred to them, relative to Writing and Book-keeping, and recommend that the opinions of Dr. Sangster and Mr. Marling shall be taken previously to the authorization of Text Books in those branches."

The Report was adopted, and the Advanced Arithmetic and Advanced Reader were authorized, the latter, when completed, to be submitted to the Council, and the copyright of both to be transferred, according to regulation, to the Chief Superintendent.

The following additional Report of the Text Book Committee was received and adopted :—

"The Committee beg leave to report that they have examined "First Lessons in Agriculture," by Dr. Ryerson, and recommend the little work for adoption in those schools in which instruction is given in this important department."

Ordered, That the Council, having examined the specimens of the First, Second and Third Readers, submitted by Messrs. Campbell, as bound by themselves and by Mr. Dredge, they approve them as being, in their judgment, equal in binding to the standard copies ; but desire to call the attention of the publishers to several instances of the manifest deterioration of the blocks, and of the inferiority of the impressions, as compared with the standard copies. They must also express their strong disapproval of advertisements being introduced in the books, and hereby prohibit such use being made of any of their authorized works.

Ordered, That the following alterations be recommended to the Government in the salaries of the persons mentioned, viz. :—Rev. Dr. Davies, Second Master in Normal School, to be increased from $1,500 to $1,600 ; Miss Jones, Second Assistant Girls' Model School, to be increased from $400 to $450 ; Mr. Clare, Master of Writing and Book-keeping, to be increased from $700 to $800.

Ordered, That the fees in the Model School be increased, from the beginning of 1871, to two dollars per month of four weeks.

Certified, a true copy of the Minutes of 1870 ; also, that the Minutes of the last meeting are not signed, in consequence of their not being yet confirmed.

ALEXANDER MARLING,
Clerk of the Council.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a statement of the names of all persons who have since the beginning of last session received appointments or promotions in the Public Service, with the date of the appointments and the names and emoluments of the offices, shewing the increase in the Public charge on this head.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 26th January, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIOMS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Auditor's Office.

1869.		Salary.
Dec. 30.	W. R. Nursey, Clerk	$730 00

Crown Land Department.

1870.		
Jan. 1.	J. C. Miller, promoted to be Chief Clerk, Woods and Forests	$1,600 00

Provincial Secretary's Department.

Feb. 1.	George Hobbs, Clerk	500 00

Treasury Department.

Oct. 1.	Philip Silsmer (*vice* J. Little, resigned), Messenger	$365 00

Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.

Oct. 24.	J. G. Scott, Chief Clerk, *vice* J. Ross	$1,600 00

Public Works Department.

Mar. 1.	Edwin Jenkinson (*vice* William Jenkinson, deceased), Messenger	$365 00

Stamp and License Office.

Oct. 24.	James Ross, appointed Issuer	$1,200 00

Queen's Printer.

Mar. 18.	John Notman	$1,200 00

SUMMARY

Shewing the increase in the public charge caused by promotions and appointments in the public service, from November, 1869, to January, 1871.

Auditor's Office.

The appointment of Mr. Nursey caused an additional charge of $730.

Crown Land Department.

The promotion of Mr. Miller was attended with an increase of $400 to his pay.

Secretary's Office.

The appointment of Mr. Hobbs was rendered necessary by the passage of the Act respecting Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, and his salary ($500) is charged to that account.

The appointments in the Treasury, Public Works Department, and the Attorney-General's Office, were unattended with any increase to the respective pay lists.

In the Legislative Assembly Offices no appointments were made in place of Mr. Hartrey at the time of his resignation, Chief Office Clerk, at $800; nor in place of Mr. Notman, Assistant Clerk of the House, at $1,200; Mr. Gordon, Librarian, at $200; and Mr. Morrison, Junior Clerk, at $500—by which a saving of $2,700 was effected. Mr. Ross was appointed, at a salary of $1,200, to be issuer of Stamps and Licenses; and Mr. Notman was made Queen's Printer, at a salary of $1,200, in the place of Mr. Gordon, who received $800 in that capacity.

In the Treasury Department no appointment was made in the place of Mr. Kerr, resigned, whose salary was $900.

From the above statement of changes, appointments and promotions in the Civil Service, the total increase in the public charge on those heads would appear to be $370 per annum.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Toronto, 25th January, 1871.

SIR, I have the honour, in reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, to transmit the statement requested.

STATEMENT OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE EDUCATION OFFICE, EDUCATIONAL DEPOSITORY, AND NORMAL SCHOOL, SINCE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1869.

The following changes in the staff were made in consequence of the death of Doctor Williamson, in October, 1870, the promotions taking effect first November :—

Education Office.

W. H. Atkinson, Assistant Clerk of Correspondence, promoted to be Clerk of Correspondence, at $800.

R. R. Manners, appointed Assistant Clerk, at $500

D. B. Heath, promoted from Depository, Assistant Salesman to be junior clerk in office at $200.

Educational Depository.

H. M. Wilkinson, promoted 1st November, Assistant Clerk of Libraries on resignation of E. B. Cope, at $550.

B. C. Marshall, appointed 1st November, Despatch Clerk, at $340.

E. W. D. Butler, appointed 1st November, Assistant Salesman at $126.

Normal School.

Robert McCallum, appointed 1st November, Engineer.

T. C. PATTESON, ESQ,

Assistant Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS,

Since 1st November, 1869.

Notaries Public.

Name.	Residence.	Date.
		1869.
Robert Sinclair Gurd	Sarnia	December 30.
Frederick Arthur Read	Petrolia	December 31.
Horace Thorne	Toronto	December 31.
		1870.
Alexander Grey McMillan	Elora	January 1.
Charles Gream	Madoc	January 15.
Frederick George Allenby	Galt	January 18.
James A. Macpherson	Kincardine	January 25.
Rupert Mearse Wells	Toronto	February 7.
George Young Smith	Whitby	February 28.
Henry Carscallen	Hamilton	March 14.
Alfred Frost	Owen Sound	March 28.
John McFadyen	Mount Forest	March 28.
Arthur J. Matheson	Perth	March 28.
Thomas Charles Patteson	Toronto	March 26.
Joseph Jackes	Toronto	March 26.
Joseph Pattullo	Orangeville	March 30.
P. McVean Campbell	Chatham	March 31.
Charles E. Hamilton	St. Catherines	May 20.
James Thompson Garrow	Goderich	June 23.
Frederick Wright	Toronto	June 23.
Benjamin Cronyn	London	June 23.
Charles Wallace Bell	Belleville	July 12.
Rusk Harris	Toronto	July 14.
James Rutledge	Bowmanville	July 14.
James Crowther	Toronto	July 29.
James Tilt	Toronto	July 29.
Henry Smith	Cobourg	August 10.
Edwin D. Kerby	Petrolia	August 13.
Francis R. Ball	Woodstock	November 12.
Abraham Dent	Mitchell	August 10.
George Willits Lount	Newmarket	September 5.
James F. Lister	Sarnia	September 9.
James Magee	London	September 9.
Francis Cockburn Clemow	Ottawa	September 12.
Alexander Grant	Stratford	September 12.
James Smith Fead	Orangeville	September 21.
Alexander Goforth	Fergus	September 26.
Archibald Bell	Chatham	October 27.
Thomas Dixon	Durham	November 4.
George F. Harman	Orangeville	November 4.
Edward Merrill	Picton	November 12.
Simon Harrison Payne	Colborne	November 24.
John Henry G. Hagarty	Toronto	November 29.
Adam Henry Myers, jun.	Toronto	December 17.
Alexander Stronach Wink	Dundas	December 19.
Robert Oliver, jun.	Guelph	December 23.

Coroners.

Appointed since 1st November, 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
		1869.	
Frederick W. Strange	Aurora	November 18	York.
Daniel Joseph King	Carronbrook	November 24	Perth.
George Railton	Bothwell	December 3	Kent.
Charles Samuel Hamilton	Roslin	December 11	Hastings.
Henry Adams	Embro	December 16	Oxford.
George A. Tye	Kent	December 27	Kent.
		1870.	
John Milton Platt	Picton	January 17	Prince Edward.
William Lindsay	Middlesex	January 7	Middlesex.
David Peterson Bogart	Carleton Place	February 12	Lanark.
John Byron Newman	Kent	February 19	Kent.
Thomas W. Poole	Victoria	March 4	Victoria.
Peter McLaren	Paisley	March 7	Bruce.
James P. Lynn	Renfrew	March 29	Renfrew.
Alcide, J. B. de la Haye	Gore of Toronto	April 2	Peel.
David Bonnar	Bolton	April 12	Peel.
John Hickman	Albion	April 16	Peel.
John Albery	Meaford	April 16	Grey.
William Henry Law	Brougham	August 1	Ontario.
Alexander Hancock	Whitby	August 1	Ontario.
Theodore F. Chamberlin	Morrisburgh	March 7	Stormont, D. and G.
Thomas Cumines	Welland	September 13	Welland.
Walter Henderson	Wellington	September 26	Wellington.
John M. Campbell	Huron	October 27	Huron.
Albert William Lorkreen	Norfolk	November 14	Norfolk.
D. Thorburn Scholfield	Welland	December 24	Welland.

Justices of the Peace.

Appointed since 1st November, 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
		1869.	
Henry William Jarmin	Dungannon	November 18	Hastings.
Robert Grant	Carlow	" 18	
James Wilson			
Berkley Powell	Woodhouse	" 26	Norfolk.
Ozias Ainsley			
Thomas England			
Charles M. Kenyon	Abinger	" 27	Lennox and Addington.
William Haines, sen.			
Daniel Hughes	Denbigh	" 27	
James Lane			
Robert Lockhead	Camden East	" 27	
James Lawrie	Township of Cumberland	December 11	
Samuel Rathwell			
Charles Hunter			
Robert Fraser			
John D. Wilson			
Joachim Meriow	Clarence	" 11	
Joseph Bowen			

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
		1869.	
Joseph Lalonde Octave Duford Richard Helmer	Russell	December 11	
Peter Stewart John Saxon Casselman	Cambridge	" 11	
Joseph Evans John Beattie Alonzo Strong Adam Gerrard McDougal Edward Hickson		" 20	Huron.
John C. Bowers John York Peter Davidson John Kennedy Joseph Cowan	Osgoode	" 24	Carleton.
Henry Robellard James Brown Charles Billings Donald Robinson Robert Cumming	Gloucester	" 24	Carleton.
John Henderson Robert Surtees Henry O. Burritt	New Edinburgh	" 24	Carleton.
		1870.	
John Tytler John O'Brian John Cross	Township of Clarence	January 26	Prescott and Russell.
John W. Higginson Angus Urquhart Thomas Ross Albert Hagar James Molloy John Robertson Angus McDonald		" 28	Prescott and Russell.
Delevan Decatur Van Norman	District of Algoma	May 20	District of Algoma.
Simon James Dawson			
Alexander M. Smith	District of Algoma	" 28	District of Algoma.
Robert D. Perry			
Jesse Wright Rose William Henry Miller, M.D. John D. Beatty Thomas McMurray Samuel Armstrong, jun. Solomon James John McClelland William Beatty		June 2	Parry Sound.
James Robinson George Chester John Severn Nelson Gorham Matthew Lepper Thomas Graham Arthur McMaster J. G. Worts John Gordon George Laidlaw Frank Smith Henry S. Howland F. W. Cumberland Thomas C. Chisholm John Baxter Gresham Proctor		" 4	York.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
		1870.	
Alexander McMillan James Rogers John Rogers William Proctor Seth Ashton Edward Reynolds John Van Nostrand John March Samuel Travies Henry Mosier Hamilton D. Hunter William Cane Lawson Barber John Marritt George Fry John Boyd William Leekes John Field William H. Thorne John Abell Neill Malloy James Brown James Duncan Hans M. Gacey Alfred Gooderham David Smellie James Thompson Robert Conway Thomas Wadeworth Arthur Armstrong		June 4	York.
James Irwin Benjamin French Robert Pritchard Labatt John Ferguson Philip Gallaher William Dunn John Murphy Edward Leslie John Philip Wiser John McPharland		" 4	Leeds and Grenville.
Duncan F. McLennan James McBain Alexander Kinloch Duncan McDonell (Martintown) Charles McPhadden William McLeod Patrick Purcell Roderick McPherson Alexander Ban McLennan	Charlottenburg	" 6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.
Duncan McLeod Alexander E. McRae Adolphus Leclair Charles Westley	Lancaster		
John A. McDougall Alexander Munro Angus A. McDonell Angus K. McDonald Neil K. McLeod Alexander McKenzie James F. McKenzie Peter Kennedy	Kenyon		
Alexander J. Kennedy Duncan A. McDonald	Lochiel	" 6	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date.	County.
		1870.	
Archibald McPhee	Lochiel	June 6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.
Donald McMillan, M.D.			
Malcolm K. McCraig			
Malcolm McGillivray (7 con. 1)			
John B. McMillan			
Henry Harrison	Town and Township of Cornwall	" 6	
Whitcomb Kegar			
Angus McGillis			
William Mack			
Alexander McDonell (King)			
Edwin Kewin			
Osborne Johnstone			
Nathan Groves			
John Warwick			
De Bellefeuille McDonald			
Hugh McLennan			
George Stephen			
John J. McIntosh			
Alexander J. McDonald			
Alexander McLean			
Donald J. Macdonell			
Duncan McDonald (Archy)			
John Gravely			
John Fulton			
Zina Lyman	Township of Kitley	July 20	Leeds and Grenville.
Alfred Lauder			
William Mackey		September 10	Renfrew.
Erick Horrington			
John Doran			
Neil Robertson			
George Craig			
John Turner Wait			
Christopher Sleigheuf		October 3	Elgin.
Henry Hill			
John McKillop			
Lazarus W. McIntyre			
Æneas S. K. Barclay			
Thomas Hatton			
Samuel Shepard			
Malcolm McIntyre			
James Cassey			
Charles McNish			
Dougald McMillan			
John W. Allison		December 21	Ontario.
Nadab Eastman		" 23	Stormont, Dundas and Glengary.
Allan Williams			
Peter Sinclair			

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Since 1st November, 1869.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	Appointment.	—
		1869.		
Michael Hayes	Stratford	Dec. 1	Dedimus Potestatem	Honorary.
John J. Mason	Hamilton	" 11	Commissioner to examine into affairs of Township of Barton	
Michael Sullivan, Edwin Chown	Kingston	" 21	Governors of Kingston General Hospital, *vice* Paton and Riddell, resigned	
Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.; " W. B. Richards; J. G. Spragge; J. H. Hagarty; Oliver Mowat; J. C. Morrison; J. W. Gwynne; Adam Wilson; Thomas Galt; S. H. Strong		1870. Jan. 10	Commissioners under Act respecting claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patents have issued.	
Thomas White, jun.	Hamilton	" 22	Emigration Commissioner for Ontario	
James C. Morrow	Barrie	" 29	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Simcoe	Dy. Cl. C., Salary. Cl. Co. Ct., Fees.
William Elliott, Judge Co. Court, Middlesex; Charles Hutchinson		Feb. 28	Dedimus Potestatum	
James Daniell, Judge Co. Court, Prescott and Russell; Edward Taylor Dartwell; John W. Marston		" 28	Dedimus Potestatum	Honorary.
Henry H. Loucks	Pembroke	Mar. 15	County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Renfrew	Fees.
Jesse Wright Rose	Prince Albert	" 21	Registrar for Territorial District of Parry Sound, and Stipendiary Magistrate do.	
Absalom Greeley	Picton	" 15	Sheriff, County of Prince Edward, *vice* H. J. Thorp, deceased	Fees.
John Prince, Judge Prov. Jud. Dist., Algoma; John M. Hamilton, Clerk of the Peace, Algoma	Algoma	May 20	Dedimus Potestatem	
Jesse Wright Rose; John D. Beatty	Parry Sound	June 7	Dedimus Potestatem	
Hugh Richardson	Woodstock	Aug. 1	Third Arbitrator in matter of erection of Bridge across River Thames	Salary.
Frank E. Marcon	Sandwich	Sept. 23	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Essex.	Fees.
John Canavan; John D. Annable; James Johnson	Toronto; Tp. of Cornwall; London	Oct. 1	Official Arbitrators under Act "Public Works of Ontario"	$5 per day.

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date.	Appointment.	——
		1870.		
John Alexander Boyd....	Toronto	Oct. 31.....	Master in Ordinary to the Court of Chancery, *vice* Andrew Norton Buell, resigned.....	$3,000.
Andrew Norton Buell....	Toronto	" 31.....	Accountant, Court of Chancery, *vice* R. J. Turner, resigned	
William Alex. Campbell.	Toronto	Nov. 15.....	Deputy Clerk, Crown, and Clerk County Court, Kent, *vice* Ireland, deceased.....	Salary. Fees.
John Copeland.....	Tp. of Cornwall.	" 17.....	Registrar for Stormont, *vice* George C. Wood, resigned.	Fees.
John Ban McLennan	Cornwall	" 26.....	County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Stormont, Dundas and Glengary, *vice* James Bethune, left the limits of the counties	Fees.
Hon. William McDougall	Toronto	" 26.....	Government Trustee of Debentures, Canada Southern R. R.	
James Ingersoll	Woodstock	Dec. 23.....	Auditor of accounts relative to Expenses Criminal Justice for County of Oxford	

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
		$ cts.
W. J. Palmer	Principal.....	1,000 00
D. K. Coleman	Teacher	800 00
J. B. Mc. Gann	do	800 00
William Greene	do	500 00
Mrs. Terrill	Female Teacher	300 00
Mrs. Keigan.....	Matron	300 00
Angus Christie	Steward and Book-keeper	800 00

LONDON ASYLUM.

Name.	Office.	Salary.
		$ cts.
Stephen Lett	Assistant Physician.....	800 00
Miss Warren.....	Matron	400 00

(All Attendants and Servants of Orillia and Malden Asylums were transferred to London.)

(No. 35.)

COPIES of all statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto, Minutes of the Executive Council, estimates and contracts relating either to the repair of the teachers' residences, recently injured by fire at Upper Canada College, or to the erection of a new boarding house in connection with the said institution.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 36.)

COPY of the Report of the Select Committee respecting the Woodstock and Erie Railway and Harbour Company, presented to the House of Assembly of the late Province of Canada, in the year 1857, with the evidence taken before said Committee.—[*Not Printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Statement showing, approximately, the average rate of interest or profit received by the Province in each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, on its invested and uninvested balances.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th February, 1871.

STATEMENT, showing, approximately, the average rate of interest or profit received by the Province in each of the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, on its invested and uninvested balances.

1868.

$490,000 invested in $500,000 6 per cent. Dominion debentures, on the 5th June, 1868.

Six per cent. on $500,000, Provincial debentures, from the 5th day of June to 1st day of January, 1869, 209 days..	$17,178 00	
		$17,178 00
Less		
Paid Bank of Montreal interest on $500,000, amount of debentures, from the 5th June, to 1st November, being 149 days, at 6 per cent. per annum, as interest on advance.....	12,246 60	
Deduct rebate of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from 7th September to November 1st, 55 days, on $495,424 65, (being the capital) $490,000, and $5,424 65, the interest accrued on the debentures, from 31st March to June 5th, inclusive, 66 days, $2,986 10	9,260 50	
Deduct 5 per cent. per annum on $490,000 from 5th June to the 7th September, 94 days	7,571 48	1,689 02
		$15,488 98
Profit on $490,000 for 209 days, or, at the rate of $5 52 per cent. per annum.....		$15,488 98

1869.

$353,500 purchase money.
3,500 brokerage.

$357,000. Total cost of $350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st October, 1868.

Six per cent. on $350,000, Dominion stock, from 1st October, 1868, to 1st January, 1869, 92 days. Profit on $357,000 for 92 days..... $5,293 15
or at the rate of $5\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

$490,000 00
357,000 00

$847,000 00. Average rate of interest per annum, 5 67 per cent. in 1868. The periods in the one case being 209 days, and in the other 92 days.

$490,000 00 invested in $500,000 Dominion 6 per cent. debentures, on the 5th day of June, 1868.
Profit $30,000, or at the rate of 6 12 per cent. per annum.

$357,000 00 invested in $350,000 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st October, 1868.
Profit $21,000, or at the rate of $5\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

$705,471 68 invested in £150,000 stg. 5 per cent. Dominion debentures, money paid on the 2nd March, 1869.
Profit $36,045 95, or at the rate of $5\frac{1}{10}$ per cent: per annum.

$687,194 06 on special deposits made at different times during the year 1869.
Profit on same $27,487 76, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

$2,239,665 74 producing an annual profit of $114,533 71, and bearing an annual average rate of interest of a fraction over $5\frac{1}{8}$.

1870.

$490,000 00. Invested in $500,000 Dominion 6 per cent. debentures on 5th June, 1868.
Profit $30,000, or at the rate of 6 12 per cent. per annum.

$357,000 00. Invested in $350,000 6 per cent. Dominion stock, purchased on the 1st day of October, 1868.
Profit $21,000, or at the rate of $5\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

$705,471 68. Invested in £150,000 stg. 5 per cent. Dominion debentures, money paid on the 2nd March, 1869.
Profit $36,500, or at the rate of $5\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

$1,540,174 31. On special deposit made at different times during the years 1869 and 1870.
Profit on same $61,606 97, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

$3,092,645 99. Producing an annual profit of $149,106 97, and bearing an annual average rate of interest of a fraction over $4\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. per annum.

NOTE.—In the foregoing statements, no notice is taken of the special funds in the hands of the Dominion Government. Nor is mention made of the unsettled interest account between Ontario and the Dominion of Canada.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, February 7th, 1871.

RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a return of any Order in Council made since the last return to the House, fixing or changing under the Free Grant Act of 1867 and 1868, the boundaries within which settlement on the Free Grant Lands might take place.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1871.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 8th February, 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith in reply to your letter of the 2nd inst. a return of orders in Council, made since the last return to the House of Assembly fixing or changing under the Free Grants Act of 1868, the boundary within which settlement on the Free Grant Lands might take place.

Your obedient servant,

Thos. H. Johnson.
Assistant Commissioner.

The Honourable
The Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

Copy of Minute of Council Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the 11th of April, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated the 6th April 1870, as follows :—

The Townships of Snowdon and Glamorgan, in the County of Peterborough are of easy access, and are reported to contain much good land.

The Bobcaygeon Road forms the Western boundary of Snowdon, and the Monck Road runs through the Southern portions of both Townships.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands therefore recommends that the Public Lands in said Townships that are suitable for settlement and cultivation may be appropriated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as Free Grants to actual settlers, under the Fourth

section of "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," subject to the orders and regulations made under the said Act, and "The Public Lands Act of 1860," and bearing date the 27th May, 1869, and that said Townships be placed under the charge of Joseph Graham, Esquire, the resident Crown Lands Agent, at the village of Bobcaygeon, but that such lots only be open for location under the said Act as the Commissioner shall, from time to time, consider can be advantageously offered for settlement.

The Committee concur in the recommendation contained in the said Report of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and advise that the same be approved of and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed) Jas. Ross, *C.E.C.*

Executive Council Chamber,
Toronto, 12th April, 1870.

Copy of Minute of Council Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 13th December, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, bearing date the 8th November, 1869, as follows :—

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has the honour to report that the surveys of the following Townships have been completed during the present year, namely the township of Medora, in the district of Muskoka, the township of Stisted and Chaffey, in the Temporary Judicial District of Nippissing, and the townships of Ferguson, Christie and McKellar, in the Northern part of the County of Simcoe. The local Agents estimate that about 220 settlers have gone in and squatted upon the lands in these townships, and the Commissioner is of opinion that the lands in the said townships should be brought under the operations of the Free Grants and Homestead Acts of 1868.

The Commissioner understands it to be the settled policy of the Government to reserve the timber on Free Grant Lands for the purpose of revenue, and he considers the object in view can be best attained by first disposing of the Territory as timber limits and *then* opening it for Free Grants, and recommends that he be authorized to offer the lands in the said townships by Public Auction as timber berths of such sizes as he may think can be most advantageously disposed of, and that they then be open for Free Grants under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," and subject to the regulations of said Act, established by the order in Council of 27th May, 1869 ; but that such lots only be open for location under the said Act and Regulations, as the Commissioner may from time to time consider can be advantageously offered for settlement, and that the townships of Medora, Stisted and Chaffey, be attached for the present to the Agency of Charles W. Lount, and the townships of Ferguson, Christie and McKellar be attached to the Agency of John D. Beatty.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, except as to the sale of timber limits on said lands, and advise that the same be approved of and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed) Jas. Ross, *C.E.C.*

Executive Council Chamber,
Toronto, 13th December, 1869.

(No. 39.)

COPIES of all advertisements, tenders and contracts for work to be carried out under the Drainage Act of 1869; and any reports of the engineers or arbitrators in connection with such work, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same, and for copies of any orders in Council appointing, or instructions issued to, the arbitrators, and of all correspondence between the Government and the municipal authorities on the subject of drainage in the Municipalities. [*Not Printed.*]

(No. 40.)

STATEMENT of the moneys expended—1. In draining the land first purchased for the London Lunatic Asylum. 2. In fencing the same. 3. In draining the land secondly purchased for the same Asylum. 4. In fencing the same. 5. In other improvements on the same; and for an estimate of the amount, if any, that will be required to complete each of these works, and of the total cost of the institution, and for copies of any advertisements, tenders or contracts, in relation to the above works.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 41.)

STATEMENT of any intromission which may have taken place in respect of Mr. Kintrea, or the ex-Queen's Printer.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 42.)

ANNUAL REPORT of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the years 1869 and 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 43.)

ANNUAL REPORT of the Council of University College, Toronto, for the year 1870.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 44.)

STATEMENT of the various expenditures made and contracted for in connection with the following public works, to wit: the improvement of navigation of Scugog River, the cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and the new road between Washago and Gravenhurst, with the names of the contractors; and of any reports and estimates made for the Public Works Department in respect thereof.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 45.)

COPIES of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the construction of the Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes; reports of the Engineers as to the progress made in the construction, with a statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in respect of the same.—[*Not Printed.*]

(No. 46.)

COPIES of estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the land and work, and any reports of the architects or departmental officers in connection with the Blind Asylum, and a statement of the various expenditures made or contracted for respecting the same.—[*Not Printed.*]

No. 47.

COPIES of any correspondence that may have passed between the Government and the contractors for building the lock on the Rosseau River, and for dredging the same; and also, any reports or correspondence with any other person or persons touching the said works.—[*Not Printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House certain information touching the Municipal Loan Fund, including a statement of the principal and interest paid by each Municipality; and further, representing that during this Session a Return was made to the said Address, which is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not contain any statement of the amount of interest paid by such Municipalities as have no sums to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, with all convenient speed, a further statement in reply to the said Address.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 13th February, 1871.

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Brantford.

Amount of Loan, $500,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $303,462.04.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1853					
Dec. 28	By cash on account	5,665 75		*Brought forward*	129,109 87
1854			1860		
Sep. 2	" " "	3,000 00	Dec. 1	By Ex. C. R., 1858.....	9,229 70
1855			1861		
Jan. 8	" " "	1,000 00	Dec. 2	" " "	9,229 70
Sep. 19	" " "	35,923 28	1862		
1856			Dec. 1	" " "	9,229 70
Jan. 15	" " "	20,415 27	1864		
Oct. 1	" Ex. Clergy R., 1855	6,441 50	Feb. 6	" " "	9,322 00
1857			Dec. 5	" " "	9,137 40
Jan. 17	" Cash.....	8,332 80	1865		
June 3	" $2,727.23 Ex. C. R., 1856.	10,219 60	Dec. 6	" " "	9,229 70
" 14	" Cash.....	7,609 47	1867		
1858			Jan. 2	" " "	9,229 70
Sep. 30	" Ex. C. R., 1857	1,956 84	1868		
Dec. 9	" Cash.....	13,974 06	Dec. 30	" Pro. Ont.	9,229 70
" 31	" "	2,692 00	1869		
1859			Dec. 14	" "	.....
July 27	" Ex. C. R., 1858.....	644 60	" 31	" "	9,229 70
Dec. 1	" " "	9,148 00	1870		
1860			June 24	" Cash.....	9,229 70
Jan. 7	" " "	81 70	Dec. 20	" "	9,229 70
	Carried forward	129,109 87			228 631 58

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Brockville.

Amount of Loan, $400,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $371,649.70.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
Jan. 2	By Cash on account	4,410 67		*Brought forward*	21,370 03
" 3	" " "	1,456 00	1859		
1856			Nov. 16	By Ex. Cl. Res.	4,799 74
April 7	" " "	7,864 73	1860		
July 10	" " "	3,893 33	Feb. 6	" "	484 00
1857			Dec. 4	" "	5,172 42
Dec. 31	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1856.....	1,750 88	1862		
1858			April 25	" "	5,159 53
Sep. 30	" " 1857.....	1,509 72	Dec. 31	" "	5,159 53
1859			1865		
July 29	" " 1858.....	484 00	Feb. 23	" "	5,159 53
	Carried forward	21,370 03			47,304 08

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Cobourg.

Amount of Loan, $500,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $564,211.97.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
Feb. 6	By Cash on account	12,131 50		*Brought forward*	32,243 90
Sep. 29	" " "	8,000 00	1857		
Oct. 17	" " "	6,191 78	Feb. 5	By Ex. Cl. Res.	8,000 00
1856			Mar. 3	" " "	4,000 00
Nov. 11	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1855	5,920 62	Dec. 31	" " "	1,847 48
	Carried forward	32,243 90		*Carried forward*	48,091 38

TOWN OF COBOURG—*Continued.*

		$ cts.			$ cts.
	Brought forward	48,091 38		*Brought forward*	108,037 44
1858			1860		
July 10	By Ex. Cl. Res., 1857	1,709 82	Feb. 14	By Cash.....	1,111 30
1859			Dec. 31	" "	4,000 00
July 27	" " 1858	425 04	1861		
1860			Feb. 26	" "	2,761 30
Feb. 6	" Cash.....	5,650 00			
	Carried forward	108,037 44			61,748 84

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

VILLAGE OF CHIPPEWA.

Amount of Loan, $26,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $11,180.71.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
Jan. 7	By Cash on account	1,120 00		*Brought forward*	7,562 58
Oct. 6	" " "	800 00	1860		
1855			Dec. 31	By Cash.....	750 00
Feb. 14	" " "	800 00	1861		
1856			Jan. 3	" "	177 50
Jan. 26	" " "	800 00	1862		
Mar. 4	" " "	400 00	April 3	" "	674 81
" 10	" " "	400 00	May 5	" "	259 22
" 28	" " "	18 00	1863		
Oct. 14	" Cl. Res., 1855	824 40	Feb. 20	" "	920 97
1857			Nov. 21	" "	927 50
July 6	" " 1856	964 90	1864		
1858			Dec. 17	" "	927 50
Sep. 30	" " 1857	385 02	1865		
1859			April 13	" "	927 50
July 27	" " 1858	122 76	1866		
1860			Nov. 26	" "	927 50
Feb. 1	" Cash.....	675 00	1868		
April 19	" "	252 50	June 8	" "	635 00
	Carried forward	7,562 58			14,690 08

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $43,582.78.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1856					
Jan. 22	By Cash on account	4,328 77		*Brought forward*	26,226 71
July 2	" " "	4,013 72	1863		
Dec. 31	" " "	4,000 00	Dec. 31	By Cash.....	1,000 00
1857			1864		
June 6	" Cl. Res., 1856	17 02	Mar. 24	" "	3,001 23
1858			1865		
July 6	" " 1857	1,041 90	Jan. 19	By Cash on account	4,001 23
1859			1866		
July 27	" " 1858	341 44	Feb. 7	" " "	4,001 23
Dec. 6	" Cash.....	4,241 30	Dec. 10	" " "	4,001 23
1861			1868		
Jan. 28	" "	4,241 30	Jan. 16	" " "	4,001 23
1862			1869		
Dec. 26	" "	4,001 23	Dec. 14	" Prov. Ont.	4,001 23
	Carried forward	26,226 71			50,234 06

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Dundas.

Amount of Loan, $52,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $46,804.97.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
Dec. 29	By Cash on account	1,003 02		*Brought forward*	6,497 85
" 31	" " "	1,327 73	1857		
1856			June 4	By Cl. Res., 1856	8 85
Oct. 10	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1855	2,087 10	1858		
1857			Sep. 30	" " 1857	1,235 10
Mar. 10	" Cash	2,080 00	1859		
			July 27	" " 1858	336 60
	Carried forward	6,497 85			8,078 40

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Township of Elizabethtown.

Amount of Loan, $154,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $121,760.01.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
Jan. 2	By Cash on account	3,205 33		*Brought forward*	14,738 48
" 3	" " "	728 00	1859		
1856			Dec. 31	By Cash	456 62
April 7	" " "	3,932 37	1860		
Nov. 24	" Cl. Res., 1855	2,238 23	Dec. 28	" "	2,000 00
1857			1861		
Dec. 31	" " 1856	1,566 30	Jan. 12	" "	968 00
1858			1865		
Sep. 30	" " 1857	1,179 90	Mar. 24	" "	2,123 99
1859			1866		
July 27	" " 1858	398 64	Mar. 27	" "	2,103 59
Nov. 26	" Cash	2,489 71			
	Carried forward	14,738 48			22,390 68

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Goderich.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $33,621.48.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1856					
Oct. 13	By Ex. Cl. Res., 1855	2,749 07		*Brought forward*	38,069 89
1857			1864		
April 6	" Cash	4,000 00	Sep. 27	By Cash	3,000 00
May 2	" "	11,955 00	1865		
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1856	960 83	Jan. 25	" "	1,319 00
1858			Feb. 11	" "	4,000 00
Sep. 30	" " 1857	894 24	" 20	" "	319 00
1859			1866		
July 27	" " 1858	234 96	Jan. 23	" "	4,319 00
1860			1867		
Jan. 7	" Cash	3,765 04	Jan. 19	" "	4,319 00
Mar. 17	" "	553 89	1869		
1861			Feb. ...	" Prov. Ont.	4,319 00
May 16	" "	4,319 00	Dec. ...	" "	2,000 00
1863			1870		
Mar. 5	" "	8,637 86	Jan. 17	" Cash	2,319 00
			Dec. 31	" "	2,000 00
	Carried forward	38,069 89			65,983 89

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Guelph.

Amount of Loan, $80,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $7,524.86.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1856					
Feb. 20	By Cash	1,963 83		*Brought forward*	28,578 80
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	2,749 07	1860		
1857			July 10	By Cash	108 06
June 3	" " 1856	2,071 72	1863		
July 9	" " 1856	1,556 00	Jan. 28	" "	6,400 00
1858			Dec. 31	" "	6,592 00
July 12	" " 1857	894 24	1865		
1859			Jan. 13	" "	6,400 00
Mar. 14	" Cash	3,200 00	" 19	" "	192 00
June 6	" "	9,620 00	1866		
" 9	" "	73 10	Jan. 2	" "	6,592 00
1860					
Jan. 5	" "	6,450 84			
	Carried forward	28,578 80			54,862 86

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Township of Hope.

Amount of Loan, $60,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $47,399.76.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
Jan. 5	By Cash	4,000 00		*Brought forward*	16,952 28
July 3	" "	2,400 00	1858		
1855			Sep. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	1,132 92
Jan. 22	" "	2,400 00	1859		
July 4	" "	2,400 00	July 27	" " 1858	340 12
1857			1860		
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res.	5,752 28	Jan. 21	" Cash	3,084 05
	Carried forward	16,952 28			21,509 37

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

City of London.

Amount of Loan, $375,400. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $318,161.81.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
Feb. 15	By Cash	7,232 88		*Brought forward*	55,088 83
Aug. 27	" "	8,000 00	1858		
1856			Sep. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	10,051 92
Feb. 2	" "	8,000 00	1859		
Oct. 10	" Cl. Res., 1855	16,476 87	July 27	" " 1858	2,934
1857			1865		
Jan. 2	" " 1856	358 08	Aug. 23	" Cash	10,000 00
Mar. 27	" Cash	15,016 00			
	Carried forward	55,083 83			78,070 55

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Lanark and Renfrew.

Amount of Loan, $800,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $597,839.01.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855				*Brought forward*	98,466 92
Jan. 2	By Cash.....	8,821 33	1860		
" 3	" "	2,912 00	July 3	" Ex. M. L. Fund, 1859.....	8,221 85
July 2	" "	2,920 00	1861		
1856			Jan. 26	" Cash.....	2,000 00
Jan. 3	" "	2,920 00	July 9	" Ex. M. L. Fund, 1860.....	12,828 12
Feb. 26	" "	1,946 67	1862		
April 14	" "	6,507 50	July 4	" " 1861.....	9,680 32
May 7	" "	1,363 32	1863		
June 30	" "	2,335 00	Feb. 21	" Cash.....	11,701 56
July 10	" "	5,231 67	July 7	" Ex. M. L. Fund, 1862.....	5,745 60
1857			1864		
July 23	" Ex. M. Fund, 1856	2,663 38	July ...	" " 1863.....	4,236 96
Oct. 3	" Cash.....	26,200 00	1865		
Dec. 31	" Ex. M. Fund.....	8,316 22	Feb. 3	" Cash.....	2,716 50
1858			Sep. 2	" Ex. M. F., 1864	3,213 76
July 7	" " 1857	1,741 56	1866		
" 10	" "	184 92	July 13	" " 1865.....	4,391 60
" 13	" "	1,265 46	Sep. 5	" Cash.....	13,134 07
" 17	" "	295 32	1867		
Sep. 30	" "	4,849 32	Aug. 20	" Ex. M. F., 1866	5,180 22
Nov. 16	" "	1,184 04	1868		
1859			June 30	" Pembroke Vill. ex. Cl. Res., 1866	102 60
July 12	" " 1858	461 56	July ...	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1867	4,685 50
" 21	" "	234 96	1869		
" 23	" "	113 08	Dec. ...	" " 1868	5,064 30
" 27	" "	2,709 96	1870		
Dec. 28	" Cash.....	10,567 25	Sep. 12	" " 1869	3,001 50
1860					
Jan. 9	" "	1,000 00			
April 11	" "	1,502 40			
	Carried forward	98,466 92			194,068 38

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Niagara.

Amount of Loan, $280,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $273,451.11.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1853				*Brought forward*	43,316 63
July 30	Interest on Loan.....	1,200 00	1858		
1854			Sep. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	781 08
Jan. 13	By Cash.....	2,400 00	1859		
July 4	" "	5,227 40	July 27	" " 1858	207 68
1855			1863		
Feb. 28	" "	2,400 00	Aug. 14	" Cash.....	4,826 68
Sep. 10	" "	14,364 93	1864		
1856			Jan. 4	" "	1,206 67
Feb. 2	" "	10,272 88	1865		
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	4,323 27	Jan. 9	" "	2,413 33
1857					
Dec. 31	" " 1856	1,128 15			
	Carried forward	43,316 63			49,552 07

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Norwich.

Amount of Loan, $200,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $193,775.08.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
June 30	By Cash	7,408 22		*Brought forward*	37,097 30
1855			1857		
Mar. 9	" "	8,086 78	Dec. 31	By Cl. Res., 1856	1,621 50
1856			1858		
Sep. 2	" "	16,000 00	Sep. 30	" " 1857	1,299 96
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	5,602 30	1859		
			July 27	" " 1858	438 24
	Carried forward	37,097 30			40,457 00

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

City of Ottawa.

Amount of Loan. $200,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $65,016.81.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
June 13	By Cash	11,331 50		*Brought forward*	76,488 62
1856			1865		
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	12,362 10	Feb. 6	By Cash	5,021 59
1857			Mar. 6	" "	3,453 00
June 4	" " 1856	3,268 87	April 10	" "	1,030 00
1858			May 4	" "	1,310 25
July 10	" " 1857	2,938 02	" 14	" "	2,834 20
1859			1866		
July 27	" " 1858	1,095 60	Nov. 7	" "	13,107 00
Nov. 28	" Cash	5,080 00	1867		
1863			Jan. 2	" "	6,698 76
Mar. 28	" "	13,000 00	May 8	" "	7,200 00
April 9	" "	3,162 90	1868		
July 17	" "	3,557 52	Dec. 24	" "	19,661 30
Oct. 9	" "	7,598 82	1869		
1864			Dec. 22	" "	11,719 81
Mar. 22	" "	9,367 29	" 31	" "	3,548 63
June 13	" "	3,724 00	1870		
			Dec. 22	" "	15,263 15
	Carried forward	76,488 62			167,336 31

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Township of Opps.

Amount of Loan, $80,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $70,754.09.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
July 12	By Cash	3,200 00		*Brought forward*	14,356 09
1855			1858		
Jan. 25	" "	3,489 32	Sep. 4	By Cl. Res., 1857	941 16
July 12	" "	3,200 00	1859		
1856			July 27	" " 1858	223 96
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	3,397 27	1860		500 00
1857			Feb. 8	By Cash	463 05
June 10	" " 1856	1,069 50	Mar. 10	" "	
	Carried forward	14,356 09		*Carried forward*	16,484 26

TOWNSHIP OF OPPS—*Continued.*

		$ cts.			$ cts.
	Brought forward	16,484 26		*Brought forward*	17,895 23
1861			1863		
Feb. 2	By Cash.....	1,000 00	Mar. 7	By Cash.....	1,187 01
1862			Oct. 21	" "	1,187 01
Feb. 21	" "	410 97	1866		
			Aug. 16	" "	1,187 01
	Carried forward	17,895 23			21,456 26

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Amount of Loan, $288,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $85,421.11.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1853					
Dec. 31	By Prem. Sale of Deb.	44 75		*Brought forward*	84,952 90
1854			1861		
Jan. 9	" Cash.....	12,970 22	Feb. 4	By Cash.....	17,216 54
July 6	" "	3,520 00	July 9	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1860	8,186 40
" 11	" "	2,000 00	1862		
Sep. 2	" "	6,000 00	June 10	" " "	14,000 00
1855			July 4	" " 1861	6,347 12
Jan. 10	" "	3,520 00	1863		
Nov. 13	" "	5,520 00	July 7	" " 1862	3,901 80
1856			Oct. 14	" Cash.....	4,396 10
April 14	" "	2,000 00	1864		
May 26	" "	2,000 00	Mar. 26	" "	12,000 00
1857			May 13	" "	6,832 91
April 21	" "	8,875 95	July 1	" Cl. Res., 1863.....	2,884 56
July 9	" "	3,520 00	1865		
1858			July 10	" Cash.....	6,000 00
July 6	" Ex. Cl. Res., 1857	709 32	" 22	" "	4,000 00
" 10	" " "	1,200 60	Sep. 2	" Cl. Res., 1864.....	2,368 32
" 20	" " "	557 52	Dec. 26	" Cash.....	7,000 00
" 31	" " "	183 54	1866		
Aug. 25	" " "	677 58	Feb. 23	" "	4,000 00
Sep. 30	" " "	3,381 00	April 17	" "	5,000 00
Dec. 22	" " "	3,520 00	June 12	" "	4,000 00
1859			July 13	" "	2,835 60
July 8	" " 1858	78 76	1867		
" 15	" " "	167 64	Aug. 20	" Ex. Mun. Fund, 1866.....	3,804 30
" 21	" " "	252 56	1868		
" 23	" " "	190 08	July 4	" " 1867.....	3,507 50
" 27	" " "	1,606 00	1869		
Nov. 15	" " "	5,477 92	Dec. 14	" " 1868.....	3,667 92
" 26	" " "	11,738 62	1870		
1860			Sep. 12	" " 1869.....	2,159 70
July 1	" " 1859	5,213 84			
	Carried forward	84,925 90			209,034 57

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF PORT HOPE.

Amount of Loan, $860,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $871,056.47.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
Jan. 4	By Cash on account	13,333 33		*Brought forward*	63,314 70
July 3	" " "	8,000 00	1856		
" 17	" " "	2,419 72	Jan. 3	By Cash on account	6,167 67
1855			Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	6,042 15
Jan. 22	" " "	18,761 65	1857		
July 6	" " "	20,800 00	June 26	" Cash.....	2,044 13
	Carried forward	63,314 70		*Carried forward*	77,568 56

TOWN OF PORT HOPE—*Continued.*

		$ cts.			$ cts.
	Brought forward	77,568 56		*Brought forward*	86,802 48
1858			1863		
Sep. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	1,149 54	Sep. 11	By Cash.....	3,072 00
1859			1865		
July 27	" " 1858	359 04	Jan. 13	" "	4,000 00
Dec. 3	" Cash.....	1,018 75	" 20	" "	389 33
1860			Feb. 3	" "	282 67
Jan. 14	" "	1,400 00	April 28	" "	21,282 70
" 21	" "	1,000 00	1866		
Feb. 6	" "	900 00	Oct. 23	" "	6,125 33
Mar. 3	" "	1,000 00	1868		
1860			Dec. 31	" "	6,125 33
Mar. 7	By Cash.....	806 59	1869		
1862			Dec. 22	" "	6,125 33
Aug. 14	" "	933 33	1870		
Sep. 19	" "	666 67	Dec. 23	" "	6,125 33
	Carried forward	86,802 48			140,330 59

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF PRESCOTT.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $106,897.12.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
June 13	By Cash.....	5,358 90		*Brought forward*	10,949 88
1856			1859		
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	3,738 73	July 27	By Cl. Res., 1858	257 40
1857			Nov. 28	" Cash.....	2,380 00
Dec 31	" " 1856	1,047 07	1863		
1858			Aug. 7	" "	2,061 94
Sep. 30	" " 1857	705 18	1865		
			Feb. 24	" "	1,935 60
	Carried forward	10,949 88			17,484 82

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

TOWN OF PETERBORO'.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $29,116.51.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1858					
Sept. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	1,001 88		*Brought forward*	17,571 26
1859			1865		
July 23	" " 1858	354 20	Jan. 3	By Cash.....	2,000 00
1860			" 16	" "	2,000 00
Feb. 1	" Cash.....	3,139 00	March 2	" "	1,600 00
Dec. 26	" "	517 43	Dec. 1	" "	2,656 85
1861			" 20	" "	4,424 00
March 2	" "	1,200 00	1866		
1862			Dec. 24	" "	4,429 15
Jan. 25	" "	2,484 00	1868		
Feb. 8	" "	1 40	Jan. 27	" "	3,961 00
1863			1869		
Jan. 26	" "	4,673 35	Mar. 13	" "	4,159 23
Nov. 27	" "	4,200 00	1870		
			Mar. 24	" "	4,895 25
	Carried forward	17,571 26			47,696 74

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of St. Catherines.

Amount of Loan, $190,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $179,874.21.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
July 6	By Cash	2,832 86		*Brought forward*	30,089 59
1855			1857		
Jan. 1	" "	4,000 00	Dec. 31	By Cl. Res., 1856	2,273 55
Mar. 12	" "	1,520 00	1858		
May 16	" "	480 00	Sept. 30	" " 1857	1,751 22
Nov. 5	" "	6,000 00	1859		
1856			July 27	" " 1858	639 76
Feb. 22	" "	7,437 80			
Oct. 17	" Cl. Res., 1855	7,818 92			
	Carried forward	30,089 59			34,754 12

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Simcoe.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $101,433.55.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
March 9	By Cash	2,636 52		*Brought forward*	13,217 51
1856			1858		
Sept. 2	" "	8,000 00	Sept. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	514 74
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	1,927 22	1859		
1857			July 27	" " 1858	166 76
June 4	" " 1856	653 77			
	Carried forward	13,217 51			13,899 01

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Stratford.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $84,400.13.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
Jan. 30.	By Cash on Account	2,980 82		*Brought forward*	14,904 10
1856			1864		
Oct. 17	" Cl. Res., 1855	1,383 22	Jan. 14	By Cash	2,947 15
1857			1865		
July 23	" " "	393 55	July 11	" "	1,000 00
Dec. 31	" " 1856	507 15	1866		
1818			Feb. 23	" "	1,770 32
July 7	" Cash	400 20	" 28	" "	1,500 00
1859			1867		
July 27	" "	220 88	Jan. 7	" "	4,464 64
Dec. 28	" "	2,947 15	1868		
1861			May 26	" "	1,000 00
Jan. 12	" "	2,947 15	1869		
1863			Feb. 7	" "	2,000 00
Feb. 10	" "	2,000 00	1870		
Mar. 23	" "	1,123 98	Dec. 28	" "	2,947 00
	Carried forward	14,904 10			32,533 21

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Township of Woodhouse.

Amount of Loan, $80,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $76,276.35.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
June 30	By Cash	2,963 28		*Brought forward*	15,786 62
1855			1858		
March 9	" "	3,234 72	Sept. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	868 02
1856			1859		
Sept. 2	" "	6,400 00	July 27	" " 1858	267 96
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	3,188 92			
	Carried forward	15,786 92			16,922 90

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Township of Windham.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $98,624,87.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1855					
March 9	By Cash	2,636 52		*Brought forward*	14,474 24
1856			1858		
Sept. 2	" "	8,000 00	Sept. 30	By Cl. Res., 1857	787 98
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	2,864 82	1859		
1857			July 27	" " 1858	266 20
Dec. 31	" " 1856	972 90			
	Carried forward	14.474 24			15,528 42

PAYMENTS MADE BY MUNICIPALITY

Town of Woodstock.

Amount of Loan, $100,000. Total Arrears up to 30th June, 1870, $92,935.34.

		$ cts.			$ cts.
1854					
June 30	By Cash	3.441 10		*Brought forward*	19,448 93
1855			1857		
March 9	" "	4,043 40	Dec. 31	By Cl. Res., 1856	1,407 60
1856			1858		
Sept. 2	" "	8,000 00	July 13	" " 1857	1,105 38
Dec. 31	" Cl. Res., 1855	3,964 43	1859		
			July 27	" " 1858	323 40
	Carried forward	19,448 93			22,285 31

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